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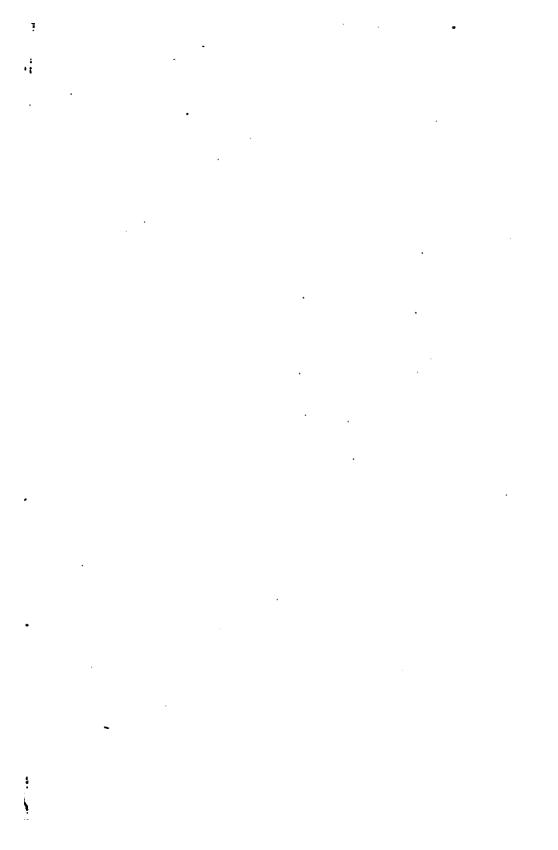


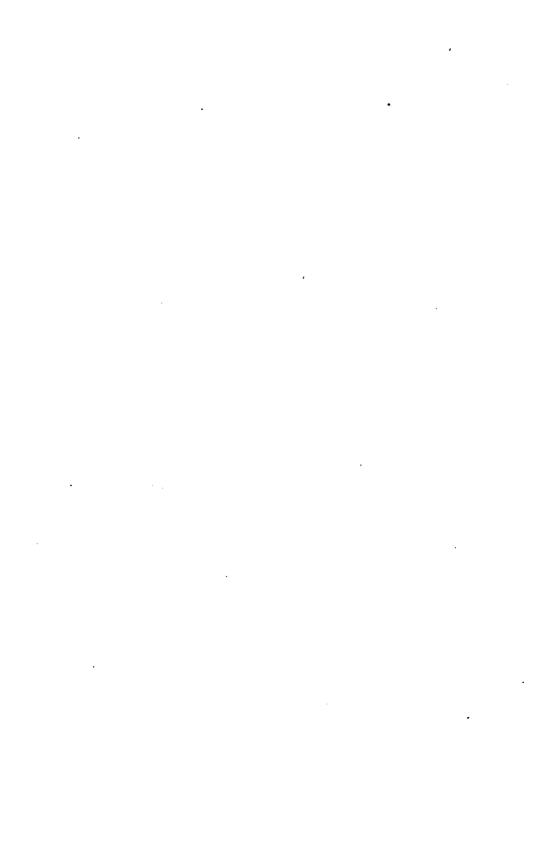
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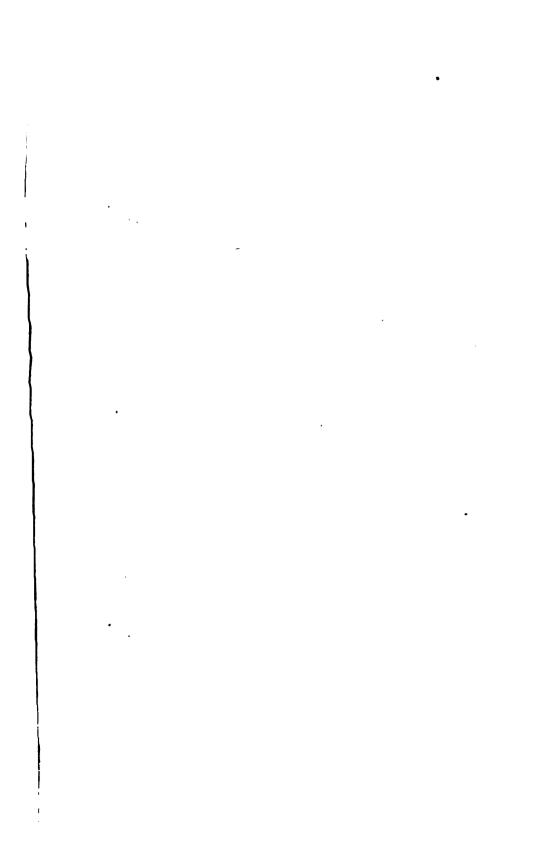
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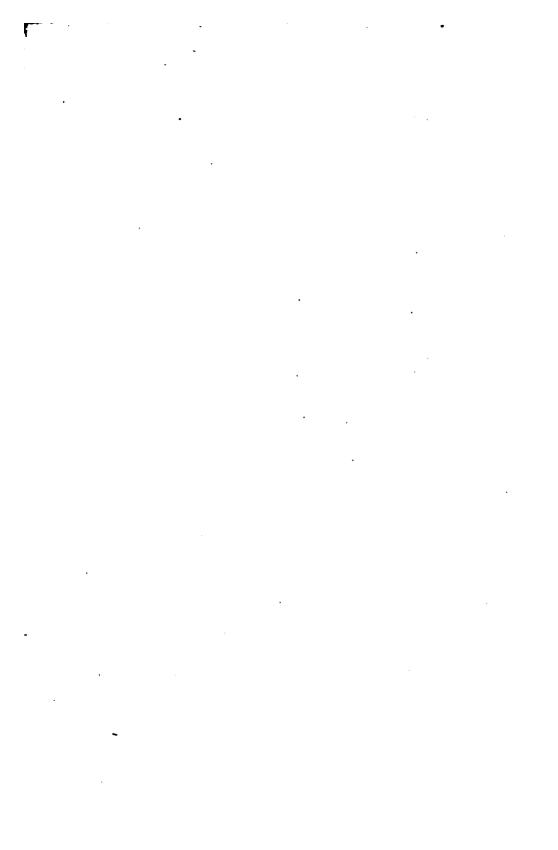
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having properties resembling the Cascarilla and other aromatic barks of the shops."

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Intermittent Fexer.—Experience, says Dr. LEE in his paper, has abundantly established the virtues of this bark in the cure of intermittents, and other paroxysmal diseases where tonics are indicated. Dr. Rush assigned it to rank, in point of merit, next to Peruvian bark in such affections. We occasionally have patients who will not tolerate the use of quinine in the treatment of this disease, and, also, those who, for certain reasons, satisfactory to their own comprehension, utterly refuse to take it. • classes of patients, we possess a good remedy, in the use of the bark of Liriodendron, or still better, its active principle, Lirioden-The same rules should be observed in the use of this remedy, as those prefacing the administration of quinine. Local disorders must be removed, morbid secretions must demand attention—frequently, previous to the use of Liriodendron, a tull dose of calomel may be required at bed-time. Dr. COPLAND inculcates the necessity of removing local congestions, or general plethory anterior to the use of quinine; -- and drops the following admonition:-"It is chiefly to a neglect of this practice that complications and unfavorable consequences so often follow the use of bark, quinine, or of arsenic, for these often interrupt excretion, and over excite and inflame loaded, obstructed, or congested organs."

Let the same premonition be regarded previous to the use of Liriodendron.

Hysteria.—Dr. King says that in hysteria Liriodendron, combined with a small quantity of Laudanum, is said to be certain, speedy and effectual. Administered in conjunction with camphor or galbanum, it proves serviceable, especially, when the hysterical paroxysms precede the appearance of the menses. Cases in which constipation is associated with the invasion of the paroxysms, will derive advantage, by giving this agent in combination with full doses of aloes. Cases complicated with anæmia will, frequently, respond favorably to a mixture of Liriodendron, Musk and Iron. During the intervals between the accession of paroxysms, it will prove highly serviceable to keep the patient

under the influence of Liriodendron and Valerian, combined in equal parts, and to continue these remedies, if needed, for weeks or months.

Worms.—Dr. Lee, in his paper upon liriodendron remarks:—
"Formerly, and perhaps at the present time, in some parts of our country, it was employed a good deal as a domestic remedy for worms. Dr. Young states that he has never known it to fail in a single case of the kind that came under his observation, (Eberle Ther.")

A good result might be expected to follow the exhibition of liriodendron, calomel, and santonin, in cases where a vermifuge is indicated. Dose of the powdered bark, from a scruple to two drachms; of the saturated tincture, which is the best form of administration, one fluidrachm; of the infusion, from one to two fluidounces; of the liriodendrin, from five to ten grains.

Chronic Rheumatism.—Dr. KING alludes to the use of this bark as being beneficial in chronic rheumatism. The warm infusion is said to be diaphoretic, and under certain states of the system has proved diuretic; these properties introduce it as being serviceable in this malady.

It may be employed in combination with other remedies usually ordered in this disease. Aconite, used internally, and externally, is highly complimented in this disease, and may be given in conjunction with, or alternated with the liriodendrin, or the tincture of the bark, or an infusion. Waring in his remarks upon aconite in rheumatism, states, that locally applied over the seat of pain, it is one of the most certain and powerful palliatives in the Materia Medica. Dr. Lee observes (speaking of Liriodendron:) "It has had considerable reputation, also, in the cure of chronic rheumatism and gout.

Dysentery.—The tonic and diaphoretic properties of this agent have probably been brought into use in the advanced stages of dysentery. In all stages of the disease, whenever a tonic is indicated, this agent is admissible. In cases attended with much pain, irritation, restlessness, or tenesmus, it should be given in combination with opiates, in doses sufficient to arrest the symptoms for which it was ordered, or to meet the indications requiring its use. The treatment of dysentery, to be successful, does not require a

multiplicity of remedies. Liriodendrin, subnitrate of bismuth, opium and lemon-juice, if properly administered in relation to dose and periods of repetition, will do more towards effecting a cure than all other remedies in the catalogue of the Materia Medica.

Chronic Diarrheea.—Most cases of chronic diarrheea will be greatly benefitted by using freely an infusion of matico leaf and the bark of liriodendron, with a few drops of laudanum added to each dose.

Sulphate of copper and opium have frequently proved highly serviceable in this affection, and when alternated with five grains of liriodendrin, much additional benefit may rationally be expected to accrue. This bark is said to be an effectual remedy to abate the hectic fever and night-sweats of phthisis, as well as to arrest the colliquative diarrheea concomitant upon that affection.

The Aborigines of North America employed this agent in the treatment of intermittents, hence the poetic strain copied by Prof. LEE:—

"If fever's fervid rage,
Glowed in the boiling veins," * * *
"Anxiously they sought
The Liriodendron, with its varied bloom,
Orange and green and gold," * * *

To supply

The place of famed Cinchona, whose rough brow, Now ruddy, and anon with paleness marked, Drinks, in its native bed, the genial gales Of mountainous Peru."

Prof. Lee informs us, in his paper, that in many parts of the West, this bark (Liriodendron), in combination with dog-wood, is steeped in brandy, and taken as a remedy, as well as preventive of fever and ague, and with marked success.

Dyspepsia.—Some physicians state that they have found liriodendron a good remedy in some forms of dyspepsia.

There are very few diseases, in which tonics are indicated, in which this remedy may not be administered to manifest advantage.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract

Dose, ½ to 2 Drams.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

BY D. G. SIMMONS, M. D., ADAIRVILLE, LOGAN CO. KY.

[For Journal Materia Medica.]

It has been a source of gratification to me to see so much attention elicited recently on the subject of cerebro-spinal meningitis. I have long since discarded the usual antiphlogistic plan of treatment as entirely inadequate to success. I have carefully noted the treatment used by each writer on the subject, and a comparison of their management and its results, has only confirmed me in the correctness of the views I have entertained and practiced successfully for four years.

There has been error, I conceive, in attributing too much importance to some symptoms which certain epidemics, localities and seasons developed, thus making some accidental complications for the essential and unvarying symptoms of the disease. For instance, Dr. Armstrong of Ill. observed, in all the cases that came under his observation during a recent epidemic, a complication of rheumatism, and he was led to the opinion that it was essentially a rheumatic fever.

Every epidemic, and each locality in which it is developed, impresses some peculiar features on the disease. I have frequently seen all the symptoms of rheumatism complicating this disease, and not unfrequently have seen their entire absence. The Doctor's treatment of "Cerebro-spinal rheumatosis" happens to be the correct thing for congestive or pernicious fever, with a rheumatic complication.

Every recent writer who is successful in the treatment of this human scourge, admits that Quinine is the one essential medicine to combat it. The striking similarity of symptoms between congestive or pernicious fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the very unsatisfactory results of the ordinary treatment of the latter, compared with the almost uniformly successful treatment of the former when promptly recognized and properly treated, led me to adopt the treatment in both that was so successful in the former, the inter current and accidental symptoms being treated according to their various indications. Since adopting this practice, out of scores of cases that I have attended from their inception to their termination, I have not lost a single case.

This section of country is very fertile of malaria, and frequently in the Summer and early Autumn, and sometimes in the Winter and Spring, we have developments of congestive fever, sometimes expending its violence on one organ or system, and again on another. Occasionally it presents so complete a disguise that it requires considerable diagnostic skill and experience to recognize it promptly. Where its violence is mainly concentrated and expended on the brain and nervous system, then we have all the symptoms of cerebrospinal meningitis. Recognizing from the first the necessity of unloading the chylopoetic viscers of their congested condition, in all such cases, Calomel and Ipecac or Dov. Powders were promptly administered, and to thoroughly satisfy myself of the nature of the affection, I made it a rule to spend every spare moment with my patient till I detected an intermission or a remission, when Quinine was administered rapidly in large doses, the object being to Quininize the system in four or five hours, then continued in two grain doses every two or three hours for several days, to rivet the impression already made. It requires only a short experience in the practice of medicine to learn to attach great importance to the hydra-headed monster malaria, and in a malarious district, constant vigilance is requisite to detect its presence in all its protean forms, associating itself, as it does with almost all affections, and acting as an exciting cause to nearly all predispositions and diatheses.

With the exception perhaps of cold, there is nothing so potent in exciting into act ity a predisposition to rheumatism and neuralgia, hence the efficient of the salts of Quinia in their subdual.

BROMO-CHLORALUM AS A DISINFECTANT.

BY W. O. JUNKINS, M. D., GREENLAND, N. H.

[For Journal Materia Medica.]

One year ago I was called to attend a lady suffering from uterine disease, which had confined her to the bed for twelve months. She was treated by me some six weeks without any apparent benefit. At the end of this time a complication presented itself in the form of inflammation of the entire gums. This progressed until there was complete ulceration. The teeth were losened to such

an extent that I believe I could have removed part of them with my fingers. I brought into requisition vegetable and mineral astringents, but without any apparent benefit. The odor arising from the diseased structure was so offensive that it was almost impossible for the nurse to endure it. I then resorted to a solution of Carbolic Acid. The taste and odor of this was so disagreeable to the patient as to produce persistent vomiting. Having failed thus far to arrest the disease I was led, a the suggestion of another physician, to apply Chromic Acid (100 grs. to 31,) for the purpose of removing the dead portion; this aggravated matters. About this time my apothecary (Wm. R. Preston, of Portsmouth,) presented me with a sample bottle of Bromo Chloralum, and from the high recommendations I had received from various sources, I was led to give it a trial in this case. In one week's time the gums presented a healthy appearance, the teeth were firm and in a condition to masticate the toughest food. The patient has continued to improve, and to-day is on the high road to recovery. I believe Bromo-Chloralum to be the best disinfectant and deodorizer now in use, and that it will eventually supersede all others.

GELSEMINUM IN URETHRO-CYSTITIS.

BY A. K. WEBSTER, M. D. ST. LOUIS, MO.

[For Journal Materia Medica.]

I desire to call the attention of the profession to the use of gelseminum in urethro-cystitis. Within three months I have treated nine cases with this drug; each case was characterized by incontinence of urine, frequent, scanty and painful micturition with symptoms of local urethritis, also great prostration of strength.

No external applications were used and no medicine except the following prescription:

Ŗ.	Fld. Ext. Gelseminum	(Tilden's)	•	3 ij.
	Bromide Potassium			З iij.
	Aquæ Menthæ Pip.		-	Z iiss.

M. Sig. Take teaspoonful every three hours.

To their great surprise and gratification they were relieved in twelve, and were able to resume labor in forty-eight hours. I had used Bromide of Potassium in similar cases before, with little or no avail.

REMARKS ON TINCTURES CONTAINING ALKA-LOIDS MADE BY PERCOLATION.

Having had occasion to examine critically various preparations containing alkaloids, my attention has, from the variation of alkaloid present, been called to the method by which these different articles were prepared, and I have been forced to the conclusion, that for the most part it was due to defective percolation and manipulation, more than to any great variation of the amount of alkaloid in the plant. It is true that all plants vary in amount of active principle, dependent upon the season, climate, place of growth, soil &c., but to provide for these contingencies in my experiments I have taken an average of several years as a standard.

To illustrate, one ounce of Conium was thoroughly exhausted so that a portion upon being tested by Mayer's method, gave no alkaloid reaction; after this perfect exhaustion, the tincture was then treated by his formula for precipitating alkaloids and the weight in grains noted of the standard test solution it required to precipitate all the alkaloid present, in all amounting to 496 grains. In some specimens I found it took 520 grs. the highest, and in others as low as 248 grs.—but the average of the best herb can be safely assumed to be fully 500 grains.

Having procured some samples of Tincture Conium from several leading Pharmaceutists in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, upon examination I found the relative strength to be as follows 29, 30, 20, 26, 24, 18, making an average of 25 grains of the test solution to precipitate all the alkaloid in one ounce of tincture, now this result multiplied by eight will show the difference of alkaloid, when compared with the herb as above tested, showing a deficiency of over one-half of the active principle.

This great variation led me to further investigate the formula of the Pharmacopæia. I made a tincture in accordance with the Pharmacopæia, and observed the precise manipulation in every particular. Upon testing it as before I found 30 grains of the solution would precipitate all the alkaloid contained in one ounce, thus showing that the tinctures purchased were of fair average strength, as usually made. Regarding the process defective, I continued the percolation with the menstruum (diluted alcohol) until it was completely exhausted of all alkaloid, this was then concentrated at a temperature of 100 degrees and mixed with the first tincture and again tested, when I obtained the amount of alkaloid, which one ounce of the herb had before given me.

Supposing perhaps that some of the recently suggested modes of percolation would give better results, I made a tincture of Conium from the same herb, using as a menstruum one part glycerine, one part water and two parts alcohol, following the plan of percolation as proposed by Mr. Campbell, in the preparation of Fluid Extracts, as follows: two ounces of conium in powder were moistened with the menstruum and packed in a conical percolator with the outlet corked up, and the balance of the menstruum (one pint in all) poured over it, this was allowed to stand for four days, the cork was then removed, and one pint of tincture percolated by means of of diluted alcohol. One fluid ounce of this tincture was tested as before and required 28.5 grains of the solution to precipitate all the alkaloid—the percolation was continued until completely exhausted, concentrated as before and mixed with the previous tincture in proper proportions. One ounce of this tested gave the full average amount of alkaloid.

These experiments satisfied me that the crude material containing alkaloids cannot be completely exhausted by a limited quantity of the menstruum as required, that to do so requires at least double the quantity, and that to obtain a true representation of the active principle in the tincture it must be thoroughly exhausted and evaporated. It also shows that Glycerine is of little value as a solvent for alkaloids over the usual menstruum.

These experiments have been applied to other narcotics to which I shall refer at another time. I regard Mayer's method as superior to any I have ever tried, but it has complications which only patience, long experience and observation will overcome.

J. A. M.

CASE OF PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

BY R. J. WILCOX, M. D., ALGONAC, MICH.

I saw the patient at about 8.30 A. M. She had suffered some during the previous night with pain in the head and back of the neck, and when labor came on convulsions set in. She had two before I arrived. Upon making an examination, I found the os dilated to the size of about an inch, or an inch and a half in diameter, and vertex presenting. She being of a full plethoric habit, I at once opened the median basilic vein, and took nearly a pint of

blood, and then sent for counsel. In the meantime, I proceeded, by means of Barnes' dilator, to dilate the mouth of the womb to a size sufficient to admit of an application of forceps. This being accomplished, and my counsel, Dr. L. B. Parker, having arrived he hoped, by keeping the pains up with his finger introduced within the os, to finish the labor without the instruments. He succeeded so far that the head actually descended from the brim, in second position, into the lower straight, but before passing the arch of the pubis convulsions again came on with more violence than before. We then decided to apply the forceps and effect the delivery as soon as possible. I found no difficulty in introducing a pair of Hodges' forceps, passing the first blade over the right side of the forehead, and the other over the left side of the occiput. But it was with considerable difficulty that we succeeded in delivering the head. Delivery being effected, about one-half grain of morphine was administered; but this did not prevent the return of another violent convulsion. Bromide of potassium was then ordered, twenty grains every half hour; but the convulsions continued. The following prescription was then filled out, and the medicine taken according to directions for four or five hours:

Ŗ.	Chloral hydrate	•	•	•	•	-	3 i.
	Elixir val. ammon	-	-	-	-	-	3 ii.
	Misce fiat sol.		,				

Sig. Tablespoonful every half hour.

The convulsions continued, and in the interval between them, the stupor became more intense, the breathing stertorous, and the pulse rapid and fluttering. After giving the chloral hydrate a fair trial, and finding my patient in a restless, tremulous state, I ventured on full doses of the powdered opium, after which there was no return of the convulsions, and consciousness returned in a short time. Both mother and child are now doing well.—The Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy.

NUX VOMICA IN DYSPEPSIA,—SMALL DOSES OF MEDICINE GENERALLY.

BY J. E. NICHOLS, M. D. OSAGE, IOWA.

I know of hardly anything that is such a source of annoyance to both patient and physician as a pain in the stomach, or deranged epigastric region. When an individual melancholic, pale, cadaverous and care-worn, comes moping into my office with his hand embracing the right or left hypochondriac region, I at once settle myself for a long seige, and expect to be bored with a full account of innumerable trials with, and hair-breadth escapes from, other doctors. I am seldom disappointed. They have been from Dan to Beersheba; have taken medicine by the barrel, pailful and glassful; have swallowed boluses, pills and pellets; they have eaten largely, and have often starved; they have consulted Hahnemann's disciples, breathed atmosphere from small vials, and lived exclusively on Graham bread; but still the cry remains the same: "My stomach! Oh. my stomach!"

My course with such patients thus far has been very satisfactory to all concerned. I listen patiently to all they have to say in the first instance, and in the next, I make a full and very satisfactory (to the patient) examination of his organism. I begin at the stomach with my inquiries, and from there radiate to the circumference in every direction, dwelling upon the condition of the bowels, kidneys, lungs, heart and nervous centres. To the question they invariably ask: "Well, Doctor, can you cure me?" I as invariably and emphatically answer that I can! I only ask them to give me time, and they shall know how it seems to be without a stomach to nurse.

My main reliance is nux vomica; I use it in the form of fluid extract. The Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine of my Alma Mater, gave us the name of cure all, or the superior of all patent medicines; its name is "good, healthy blood," and I find it greatly to my credit to obtain the manufacturer of this article as soon as possible in all these old chronic cases. For the purpose of accomplishing this I give the nux vomica in small tonic doses—in fact, large doses with an idea of bringing about a radical change in any case, I find absolutely injudicious. I believe that in the treatment of chronic affections, as well as in in many acute diseases this mistake of overdosing is more frequently made than any other. If there is little or no trouble beyond the stomach, I give

- R. Fl. Ext. Nux Vom., - - dr. iij. Alcohol, - - - - - dr. vj.
- M. Sig-Take 5 drops in a little water before each meal.

I tell them to take nothing that does not agree with them. If the five drops produce pain, and it often does, or they so imagine, take but one at first, then two, and gradually increase the dose to five drops, which is the extent of the dose any time. In no case have I ever prescribed this remedy without improvement in from three to ten days. I keep them upon it for two or three months, resulting in a perfect cure.

If there is some irregularity of the bowels, with the pain of epigastrium extending around to the right hypochondrium, I combine the mandrake as follows:

 B. Fl. Ext. Nux Vom.,

 Fl. Ext. Mandrake,

 Alcohol,
 aa dr. ij.—M

Sig. As the other.

If there is much complaint of wakefulness at night, horrid dreams, etc., I give in addition to the foregoing:

R Iodide Potassium. - - - dr. ss.
Chlorate Potash, - - - aa dr. j.

M. Ft. Pulv. Div. in Chart xx.

Sig. Take one in half glass of warm milk each night at bedtime.

If, as is often the case, great portions of the day witnessed pain in the head, throbbing in the temples, I give bromide of potassium and syrup for a morning portion, to be taken as soon as awake. Sometimes I combine gelseminum with my magnum bonum, thus:

R. Fl. Ext. Nux Vom.,
Fl. Ext. Mandrake,
Fl. Ext. Gelseminum,
Sig. As the others.

Again, I use the cannabis indica in place of the bromide or gelesminum in cases of nervous irritability.

In cases of troublesome nausea, heartburn, acrid or fætid eructations, after eating, I use phosphate of lime rubbed up with loaf sugar, and allow them to take small quantities of it often; or, in in place of this:

R Syr. Aurantii, - - - oz. vj. Arom. Sul. Acid, - - dr. ij.—M.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful an hour after each meal, or whenever the eructations are troublesome.

Thus, with nux vomica for my central figure, I rally around it with one or more of the others as above enumerated, always tell-

ing my patient to never take the second dose if the first don't fit or if it does not make the stomach feel better. In over fifty cases treated the last two years, not one has failed to recover, and so far as I know, all are now strong and hearty. They at first are very anxious to know what they may eat, and this is no trivial matter, I invariably urge the use of beefsteak; if distasteful to them, begin with a small piece, as rare cooked as may be, and continue to try until they have a relish for it. Outside of this they are to eat whatever the appetite demands, unless they find it disagrees with them, and to eschew all such food as distresses them shortly after taking it, with the promise that in a few weeks they may eat whatever they desire without harm. I generally find it difficult to get them to eat enough. Had I not found this treatment equally good in Southern Illinois before coming here, I should have attributed some of its success 'to the high latitude of this region, for I have had patients that have visited our large cities and consulted eminent physicians without relief, whose difficulties have readily yielded to this small-dose treatment here.

I want to enter here my most solemn protest against this extensive dosing with all manner of drugs compounded with poor whisky, and poured down dyspeptic patients by the glassful. When a stomach becomes so weakened and irritable that it will bear scarcely any bland and palatable food, I cannot understand how all this stimulating, exciting and nauseating slop can prove beneficial. On the other hand, I can understand that the smallest possible portion of some bitter tonic, gradually increased and always in a condensed form, will at once give tone to the highly useful and sensitive organ—the stomach. Not only do I find it profitable in these old chronic difficulties to lessen the dose, but in nearly all cases to which I am now called, I give much smaller doses than formerly, with marked result for the better. If at any time there is any doubt in regard to quantity, I give the smaller dose the benefit of the doubt.

In our vicinity are two or three doctors of the old-fashioned stamp who dispense blue-mass, calomel and squill, as freely as was done twenty-five years ago. Several times I have been called to cases that they have incidentally or otherwise seen, and have declared regarding them that they must have a "run of the fever," when the result has proved that a little sane treatment has brought them up in a few days. I give them credit for good judgment in prognosis, if they had they had treated the cases, for I verily be-

lieve that if these cases had been dosed extensively, it would have been a three week's run to either the state of convalescence or—the grave.—Chicago Medical Journal, June, 1872.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CREASOTE IN DEAFNESS.

BY DR. HARRISON CURTIS.

One of the principle causes of deafness is the absence of the secretion of cerumen in consequence of a fault in the action of the ceruminous glands. Often in my clinics, even when the deafness has continued for a long time. I have observed that it has no other cause, and on removing that I have caused the infirmity to disap-It is very true that to obtain this result, more or less time is necessary, according to the duration of the infirmity, and in proportion to the gravity of the first cause of the inaction of the glands. After having cleansed the auditory meatus, and re-opened, so to speak, the orifice of the passage, by removing the morbid secretion which obstructs it, the use of a moderate stimulant is indispensable to re-establish the normal action of the glands. But before all, it is necessary to cleanse the auditory meatus, as no remedy. can have the least effect, unless this operation has been well performed. In general I employ a preparation composed of half an ounce of beef's gall and a drachm (un gros) of tincture of castor or tincture of musk. With it I moisten a piece of cotton, which I place in the auditory meatus at night, to soften the hardened ceru-In the morning I syringe the ear with warm water, to which may be added an ounce of soap liniment and a little cologne. I have often substituted with advantage, for the preparation of beef's gall and tincture of castor, the solution of potass. of our pharmacopæia (London?) with the oil of sweet almonds, to dissolve the cerumen.

I would recommend for this operation, to be particular in the choice of a syringe. When the ear is well cleansed, and the glands are in such a state that a stimulant can act upon them, I would advise, in accordance with results which I have obtained from my clinical experience, the employment of a solution of creasote in oil of (sweet) almonds, to induce the ceruminous glands to resume their normal action. The following is the formula which I employ.

R Creasote, - - - f. dr. j.
Oil of Sweet Almouds, - - f. dr. iv. —M.

And with a badger's hair-pencil put a small quantity in the auditory passages night and morning. I ordinarily commence with a solution of this strength, and augment the quantity of creasote according to the effects obtained. Cases, however, present themselves, in which no good result will be obtained from this application without applying behind the ear a vesicatory ointment of tartarized antimony, or other derivatives. In otorrhea, and always when there is pain or inflammation the creasote is contra-indicated.

Its application causes no pain or upleasant sensation, but only an agreeable feeling of warmth.—Lancet.

The above article was published many years ago, but as the Senior Editor has used the treatment recommended with great success in many cases, we re-publish it for the benefit of those who never have read it.—The Georgia Medical Companion.

TREATMENT OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

The occasional introduction of a catheter as large as the urethra will take, is often of the greatest service; it should be passed into the bladder and allowed to remain for five or ten minutes, according to the tolerance of the patient; its mechanical pressure helps to unload the congested capillaries and small vessels of the urethra: its contact deadens and destroys the exterme sensibility of the urethral nerves, and renders them less susceptible to the influence of slight excitants; whilst, by stimulating the muscles, it provokes their contraction, and so renders material assistance in emptying the larger veins. A silver catheter is the best instrument for the purpose, as it exerts firmer pressure than an elastic bougie: and, as the urine can be drawn off through it, the patient will not require to micturate for several hours, which is a point of some importance, as the urethra is often very tender after the passage of an instrument for the first few times. The frequency with which it should be employed depends upon the amount of discomfort its presence occasions; and if the pain be great, it should not be left in more than a few seconds, lest rigors, swelled testicle, etc., be occasioned. Sometimes the urethra is extremely sensitive and much pain attends the use of the catheter; but this is an additional reason for persisting with it, though a smaller one may be employed at first, so as to cause less pain. I have sometimes found that smearing the catheter with blue mass or calomel ointment, or with half a grain to

a grain of nitrate of silver rubbed down in an ounce of lard, to be used in obstinate cases; but I prefer the blue ointment to anything I have yet tried. Some camphor, extract of opium, belladonna, etc., may be combined with these ointments, if thought desirable. Care should be taken that these applications do not reach much beyond the curve of the instrument, and it should be thoroughly oiled before using it. The oversecretion of mucus is always checked by the use of the catheter, whether armed with ointment or not.

Cold bathing, cold douches, etc., should not be employed on going to bed. The ordinary bath in the morning does good; but cold applications at night should be forbidden, as the reaction which follows them will increase the local circulation, and so cause congestion and erection of the penis, and thus increase the probability of emission.

'Not only must the position assumed in sleep be attended to, but undue warmth in bed be avoided, whether by using very soft beds or too large an amount of clothing. The bowels should be carefully regulated, to prevent any accumulation within the rectum; and the urine examined from time to time, so as to detect an excess of uric acid, the presence of oxalates, etc., which may render its passage irritating to the hypersensitive urethra. Overdistention of the bladder must, at all times, be guarded against, and the patient warned to pass urine on waking in the morning, lest he doze off again with a full bladder, which is one of the most certain provocations of erection and emissions.

Before commencing to treat this affection constitutionally, it is generally necessary to allay the digestive disturbances, which are so common and often so severe, by giving such remedies as may be applicable to the condition of the patient either with or without the more special medicines. By neglecting to do so, we may not only add to the dyspeptic troubles and obtain no benefit from the drugs given, but a valuable medicine may do harm and be brought into disrepute, in consequence of its being administered at a time when the stomach cannot tolerate it.

Internally, I have found astringents of more use in this disorder than tonics; or they may be combined. Gallic acid, the dilute mineral acids, especially the sulphuric, may be given. Tincture of matico will often be of service, and more so, in my experience, than any other plant rich in tannin, as it appears to act upon the genito-urinary tract rather than upon the bowels, as is often the case with the others.

Ergot is one of the most valuable remedies for this affection, and the liquid extract of the Pharmacopæia is a very efficient and convenient form for giving it; whilst the dilute sulphuric acid can be added, if thought advisable.

When the urethra is very sensitive, and the passage of urine painful, small doses of copaiba are often most comforting; or the other oleo-resins may be tried if it disagree; but none of them, in my opinion, are equal in value to copaiba, when it can be borne.

I am not disposed to regard strychnine in these cases with very great favor; when there is much irritability of the nerves, I believe it often adds to this; but when this is subsiding it may be of use as a tonic; so may quinine or iron, but in no other way. I have never given the tincture of iron in the enormous dose (from one to two drachms three times daily) recommended by some, and so I cannot speak personally of its value in such large quantity.

Cantharides, phosphorus (except the dilute phosphoric acid), and the so-called aphrodisiacs, do harm by acting as stimulants to the nervous system generally, and therefore to the local nerves. Cantharides, also by its action upon the bladder is, especially when given in large doses, a very injurious drug in these cases. For the same reason I disapprove of local blistering; while the sore left by the blister acts, moreover, as a source of irritation, and adds to the liability of emissions.

Belladonna, in my hands, has prove to be an uncertain remedy; in some cases it has appeared to do good by allaying irritation, whilst in others there were no beneficial results from it. The dryness of the throat, disturbance of vision and diarrhœa, which are often caused by it, constitute an objection to its employment in full doses, and without them its value is very questionable.

Camphor is a most useful drug; three or four grains made up into two pills, with half a grain or a grain of opium, and one or two of aloes, have more frequently allayed irritability and prevented emissions, than anything I have yet tried. Opium alone does not succeed as well, and a large dose is necessary, so that the untoward symptoms sometimes produced by it are more likely to be incurred.

I have tried chloral in a few cases, and with very great advantage; in doses of fifteen or twenty grains at bed-time it has answered its purpose admirably.

Bromide of potassium, in thirty or forty grain doses, will some-

times be of service; but it seems to me a less certain remedy than chloral, which I am disposed to regard as one of the valuable agents we possess for these cases, though as yet my experience of it is limited.

Suppositories vary much in their action, whatever drugs they may contain. Occasionally they answer well, but often they do not lessen, and I am not sure they do not sometimes increase, the irritability of the parts.

Galvanism I have not employed myself; but in the few instances where I have known of its being tried by others, it has seemed to me to do more harm than good, by adding to the nervous irritatation.

Lastly, as to cauterization by the porte-caustique, I need scarcely say that I am strongly opposed to this method of treatment; for, if my view of this disorder be correct, this instrument can relieve it in no other way than as the passage of the catheter does. I do not believe that ulceration or other morbid conditions of the ejaculatory ducts are the causes of seminal losses. We have no evidence that these pathological conditions exist, except, it may be, in very rare instances; and if so, the application of nitrate of silver to the prostatic mucous membrane in every case of nocturnal emission must be unecessary; and in spite of its alleged harmlessness, I consider it to be a dangerous treatment. I have known two persons die from the effects of porte-caustique, and I have seen others suffer severely from its employment. This may not be the usual result; but I do say that the application of nitrate of silver to the urethra, whether in stick or in strong solution, is at least a very sharp remedy, and will often produce violent inflammation, and sometimes lay the foundation of a stricture or of a chronic irritation of the bladder.

If, then, caustic be applied on an incorrect surmise as to the condition of, and its effects upon, the prostatic mucous membrane and ejaculatory ducts, it is not only an unnecessary, but to my opinion, an unsafe method of treatment.— Gascoyne—British Medical Journal.

THE TREATMENT OF SCIATICA.

DAVID PRIDE, M. D., of Neilston, writes to the Glasgow Medical . Journal:—

The intractable nature of this disease, and the great amount of suffering it entails, at times keeping even the most powerful man

completely under its thrall for weeks, renders any mode of treatment which has been followed with good results worthy of being recorded.

- C. D., set. 40 years, a strong, healthy, well-made man, gave his body a sudden jerk, by trying to throw a parcel of goods up to a person in the flat above him. He instantly complained of severe pain in the gluteal region, which extended down the back of the thigh, in the course of the sciatic nerve, to the lower leg, and he had to be taken home in a cab. I saw him afterwards, and at different times prescribed sinapisms and rubefacient liniments externally, and the iodide and bicarbonate of potash, iron, arsenic, etc., internally, but with very little benefit. At length the patient was put under chloroform, and the actual cautery applied over the course of the nerve, confining its application to the posterior aspect of the thigh; and this was repeated in the course of a day or two, with the happiest results. Patient got rapidly well; and after walking about somewhat lame for a few days, ceased to be troubled with the affection, and has had no return of it. There can be little doubt but that in this case the affection was due to rupture and consequent inflammation of some of the component fibres, and their sheath, of the sciatic trunk.
- J. L., set. 55 years, a miner, has for years been employed in damp and wet underground workings, but never before had anything the matter with him like the present affection. Complains of severe pain coursing down the back of the thigh to the outer aspect of the lower leg, which quite screwed him up, and prevented him from working. Cupping, sinapisms, and liniments, were tried externally; and iron, iodide and bicarbonate of potash, colchicum, Fowler's and Donovan's solution, at different times internally, but with very little benefit; at length the actual cautery was used in the course of the great sciationerve in the thigh and hip; the result was everything that could be desired. He gradually but completely recovered, got the use of his limb, and has had no return of the disease since.
- R. S., set. 48 years, a miner, complained of severe pain in the back of thigh, extending to the outer ankle, but most severe in the calf of his leg. In this case also the alkaline and arsenical preparations were had recourse to, and with this benefit, that the pain got confined to the calf, but here it continued very persistent. In this case I used the hypodermic injection of the liq. opii sed. with most marked benefit after two or three applications. Patient rapidly re-

covered, and was able to return to his work. Has been quite free of the disease since.

This treatment by the actual cautery merits a more extended trial. It will be found especially useful in cases where the affection is due not so much to any rheumatic element in the system, as to local injury to the component fibres and funicular sheaths of the nerve itself, as in the case of C. D.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Monthly **S**ummary

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Injection Of Ergot in Maladies of the Uterus.-

[Gazetta Med. Ital. Lombard., 1872, No. 4.]—Dr. Swideski, in a recent memoir, collects about forty cases in which subcutaneous injections of ergot were employed in various diseases of the womb, especially chronic metritis, in some displacements and in metror-rhagia; its action was in every case prompt and certain. The author used at first the solution of Beaujeau, and observes that, as the solution contains a larger quantity of alcohol, it acts more promptly, but excites greater pain, and frequently produces ulcers. The solution employed are:

2.	Ext. aqu. secal.	cornut	.,	-	-	-	gram. 2.
	Spir. vin. rectif.,	-	· -	-	-		•
	Glycerina, -	-	-	-	aa		" 7
2.	Extr. aqu. secal.	cor.,	-	-	-		gram. 2
	Spt. vin. retif.,	-	-	-	-	-	" 5
	Glycerina, -	-	-	-	-	-	" 12
3.	Extr. aqu. secal.	cor.,					:
	Spt. vin. rectif.,	-	-	-	88		gram. 2
	Glycerina,	-	٠.	-	-		. " 12
4.	Extr. aqu. secal.	cor.,	-	-	-		gram. 1
,	Spt. vin. rectif,		-	•	-		" 1
	Glycerina, -	· -	-	-	-	-	" 3
	Aq. destil., -	-		-	-	-	" 4

In cases of chronic ulceration he employs solution 3 and 4; where prompt action is needed, Nos. 1 and 2; the former (Nos. 3 and 4) act in from one to two hours, the latter excite painful contractions in about half an hour. In some of the deviations of

the womb the author reports the favorable results of the use of subcutaneous injectious of ergot; he observes, however, that it is of no benefit if the case is of too long standing, if the uterus presents considerable inflammation, or adheres to other organs in the vicinity. In chronic metritis the injections are employed every two or three days, and, even where a complete cure cannot be hoped for, the leucorrhœa speedily ceases, and the uterus returns to its place.—New York Medical Journal.

The Treatment of Cystitis.-

EDS. Med. and Surg. Reporter:—Upon reading an interesting article in your number for November 23, 1872, by Dr. William F. Alexander, of West Virginia, on the use of ergot in a case of cystitis and bleeding from the bladder, I am induced to give some of my experience in cases of a similar kind.

In a pretty large practice of about thirty-five years' duration. I have met hardly any cases of acute cystitis, except such as supervened upon the prolonged application of a blister of cantharides or the internal use of that or spirits of turpentine. I have met with many chronic cases and very many cases of dysuria, which are commonly regarded as cases of irritation of the neck of the bladder: but no doubt many of the latter are true cases of a degree of cystitis. Many more of the latter occur in females than in males. Some of them have been accompanied with blood in the urine, which, from the attending symptoms I had reason to believe came from the bladder. All the cases I have had of an acute kind have been relieved, and the most of them got entirely well under the use of the following means:—Rest, warm fomentations to hypergastric. pubic and perineal regions, and sometimes the moderately warm or tepid bath, warm demulcent drinks, small doses of spts. nitre dulcis and tinc. opii. camph., equal parts, say 3 ss of each every hour; or pills of sulph. morph. gr. 1-20 to 1-10; or ext. hyoscyam. gr. 1 to 1, one every two hours; or pills of camph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, ext. hyoscyam. gr. 1, one every two hours. The mixture of equal parts of spts. nit. dulc. and tinc. opii. camph. frequently given in small doses will relieve a large majority of the acute cases of dysuria or mild cystitis, for which the physician is called to prescribe, such as occur from cold, some temporary menstrual or sexual trouble, and will temporarily benefit all of them. Where this remedy does not answer, the morphia with camphor, or the hyoscyamus and camphor will often succeed.

For all bleedings from the urinary organs gallic acid has always proved a reliable remedy, one which usually acts very promptly. It has so often succeeded in my hands that I have not looked for another. But I have no doubt that ergot is also an efficient remedy, and it is a matter of congratulation that its use in all kinds of hemorrhages is being proved to be so effective.

The beneficial effects of ergot in paralysis of the bladder following retention of the urine I have proved in several cases. The judicious use of this remedy will often save the physican and the patient much inconvenience. By its aid the use of the catheter may much sooner be dispensed with.

ALEX. W. ROGERS. Paterson, N. J., December 12, 1872.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, January 14, 1873.

Tetanus and its Treatment.

Mr. C. Macnamara, Surgeon to the Native and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Calcutta, writes to the (London) Practitioner:—

In June, 1871, I adopted a plan of treatment in tetanus which I have since consistently followed, both in Hospital and private practice. It consists in administering forty grains of hydrate of chloral (to an adult) at bed-time, and in several cases of the disease —the temperature of the body rising to upwards of 101°—an additional thirty grains of chloral is given at mid-day. The patient is made to swallow regularly every four hours about four ouncesof milk, one egg being mixed with the milk, morning, noon and evening; if the pulse indicates considerable weakness, beef-tea and brandy are substituted for the milk, but it is seldom necessary toadminister food of this description. Milk and eggs, with arrowroot as the patient improves, is the diet which I almost uniformly order, it may be for twenty or twenty-five consecutive days. However serious the case may have seemed to be, a plan of treatment such as that described has been rigidly adhered to, the urgency of the symptoms not causing us to deviate from our attempts toprocure the patient a sufficiency of food and sleep, and thus helphim to live through the disease. By pursuing a plan of this kind I came to learn that tetanus (among the natives of this part of India) is by no means so formidable a complaint as it was generally supposed to be; it has undoubtedly a tendency, as we have longknown to run a course of some twenty or twenty-five days; and further, if we can only carry our patient through the first ten days:

of his illness, as a rule, a very favorable prognosis may be given of his recovery.

Of the twenty cases of tetanus above referred to, no less than seventeen have recovered under this treatment, an unprecedented result, I believe, in the annals of the disease. These twenty cases were not picked; they were taken one after the other as they came into my wards, and constituted the entire number of patients, from June 1871 to June 1872, suffering from the disease in the Calcutta Native Hospital; some of them seemed in a desperate state when first admitted under my care. I still think that chloral has no power in diminishing the severity of the fits in tetanus, but it doubtless renders them less frequent, affording the patient rest and time to sleep; and this, together with a diet such as above noticed, has brought about the remarkable result of seventeen instances of recovery out of twenty cases of tetanus.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, January 18, 1873.

A Sure Test as to Whether Life is Extinct or Not.

A few years since a price was offered by the Paris Academy of Science for a sure and easily-applied test of the presence of death. In answer to this, Dr. Hugo Magnus, of Breslau, contributes a paper on this subject to Virchow's Archives. Dr. Magnus directs his attention to the vegetative phenomena, since among these may be found those peculiar to functions which will bear being reduced to a minimum, but upon the stoppage of which death follows at once. Now there are two systems the functions of which are never completely suspended during life, viz.: the circulatory and respiratory. Choosing the former of these, Dr. Magnus resorts to a very simple method, which is thus described:—

"If a limb of the body—a finger is best for the purpose—be constricted by a strong ligature quite tightly, there will be seen, if the subject be yet alive, a reddening of the constricted member. First, the part in question becomes red, and the red color becomes darker and darker, and deeper in hue, till it is finally converted into a bluish-red, the whole limb being, from its tip to the ligature which encircles it, of a uniform color, except that at the region immediately around the ligature itself there is to be seen a narrow ring, which is not bluish-red, but white." On those whose whose skins are thickened and hard from work it may be necessary to choose some other part than a finger, as, for example, a toe or the tip of the ear. This evidence is as sure to be brought about in

the living body as it is certain to be absent in the corpse. The bluish coloration of the finger-tips, so often observed in the dead body, need not be regarded as a source of fallacy, for after ligation of a finger, as long as life is present, the whole limb, from the point of ligation to the extremity, will be uniformly blue-red. Large limbs, on account of offering facilities for the flow of the venous blood through the deeper veins, do not serve as well as the small extremities, in which the tissues are more easily compressed against bones.—Virginia Clinical Record, January, 1873.

Ingrowing Nail.

I desire to add a mite to the to the evidence repeatedly given in the *Journal* that the removal of the nail (to my knowledge not always successful) is unnecessary.

About twenty years ago, I applied a bit of compressed sponge to afford temporary relief, and was delighted to find that it effected a radical cure. I make the sponge as solid as leather, by wetting and then winding string very tightly round it, and drying it thoroughly. Of this I cut a small pyramidal piece, less than a grain of rice. This I insert beneath the nail, and secure it by strips of adhesive plaster, applied longitudinally, to avoid compression. The sponge soon becomes moist and swollen, keeping the nail from the irritated flesh. Any granulations should previously be destroyed with strong nitric acid. I have adopted this plan upon many occasions, and have never found it to fail.—Benjamin Blower.—Brit. Med. Jour., Sept. 21, '72.—The Clinic, October 19, 1872.

Local Uses of Tannin.-

Dr. G. P. Hachenberg, New York Medical Record, reports several cases of the use of this remedy in prolapsus uteri, where other means had failed to afford relief. His method is as follows: A glass speculum is introduced into the vagina, so as to push the uterus into its place. Through the speculum a metallic tube or syringe, with the end containing about thirty grains of tannin, is passed. With a piston the tannin is pushed against the uterus, the syringe withdrawn, and the packing neatly and effectually completed with a dry probang, around the mouth and neck of the womb. After the packing is completed, the probang is placed against the tannin, in order to hold it, and the speculum is partially withdrawn. The packing is now fully secured, and the instrument removed.

The application of tannin holds the uterus firmly and securely in place, not by dilatation of the walls of the vagina, but by corrugating and contracting its parts. At first the application may be made weekly; finally, but once or twice a month. It not only overcomes the hypertrophy and elongation of the cervix, but even, the writer thinks, induces a slight atrophy of the parts. As a remedy for leucorrhoa, where the seat of the inflammation is at the mouth of the womb, or within the vagina, it actually gives speedy relief. The doctor also reports a case of chronic ulceration of the rectum which was cured after a few weekly packings of tannin. He has found, moreover, that in affections of the throat, direct applications of tannin to the diseased parts give satisfactory results. In a case of extraordinary hypertrophy of the tonsils, preparatory to the operation of extripation, tannin mixed with tincture of iodine to the consistency of syrup, was applied with effect of so diminishing the hypertrophy that a surgical operation will, in all probability, not be necessary.

No remedy has given such satisfactory results in certain forms of chronic ophthlamia and opacity of the cornea, as tannin once a week placed under the eye lids—pure well triturated tannin. An aged lady, who had chronic ophthalmia, was relieved by one application; another, who was blind from opacity of the cornea and chronic ophthalmia, recovered her sight mainly from the local use of powdered tannin.—Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.

Chloride of Ammonium .-

Dr. John Dewar, in the British Medical Journal, has the following remarks on this drug: "I consider it a very useful remedy; but because of its very disagreeable taste it has not been used as much internally as its usefulness would seem to indicate. Its diaphoretic action is equal to its diuretic. It has been for a long time used more or less, especially on the Continent, in ascites. But it appears to have a special action on serous membranes generally; and I have found it very valuable in effusion in the pleural sac, especially when its cause is of a subacute or chronic character. Some time ago I recorded a case of chronic hydrothorax, where the effusion was very abundant, and occurring in a delicate woman who ultimately died of phthisis. Under the use of the drug, rapid absorption took place. Since then I have tried it in one or two other cases of a similar nature—the effusion resulting from subacute pleurisy. One of the cases occurred in a scrofulous boy, the whole

of whose left chest was filled with fluid, which rapidly disappeared after taking the chloride in fifteen grain doses every four hours. It is necessary to give to adults from twenty to thirty grains every three or four hours, in order to get its full benefit. Its precise modus operandi has not been clearly ascertained. Although primarily not a stimulant, it may act on serous membranes by stimulating their power of absorption. Its diaphoretic action may account for its efficacy in muscular rheumatism, in which affection I have used it very extensively, and have found it to give more relief than any other remedy I have tried. I have had personal experience of its good in muscular rheumatism coming on after scarlet fever. In these cases, also, it requires to be given in half drachm doses. I have not found it of much use in lumbago or articular rheumatism. Some bitter infusion is the best thing to disguise its taste. I tried it mixed with sugar; but that, though it disguised its salt taste, makes it rather nauseating. With Dr. Thompson, I think this drug is deserving of further trial, in other diseases as well as in those above mentioned."—Detroit Rev. of Med. and Pharm.

Baptisia Tinctoria in Typhoid Fever.—

"We gave the concentrated tincture in three-drop doses, every two hours, continuing the acid and belladonna; and with what torturing anxiety we waited and watched for hours to discover any effect it might have, can be divined only by those under like circumstances. Finding it borne well, after six or eight doses had been tried, it was increased to five drops with the same interval of administration; and at the expiration of twenty-four hours we could discern a reduction of a degree or more in the temperature, with softer pulse and skin, and so felt encouraged to persevere. At the expiration of forty-eight hours there was less delirum and less subsultus, etc. In seventy-two hours from the commencement of it, there was some gleam of intelligence, tongue softening and sordes diminishing; and at the expiration of another twenty-four hours, there was a return of consciousness sufficient to recognize the calls of nature by the patients, and the direction of the nurses' attention to them. Diarrhea very much diminished, and their beef tea, etc., taken readily. The treatment was continued for a week, when convalescence had established itself. The effect of baptisia was so manifest in these two cases as to induce me to try it in some eight other cases of typhoid fever, the last one of- which is now just convalescing. Whilst we do not desire to be over-sanguine, and are frank to admit that its trial in ten or eleven cases is not sufficient to establish its full value; yet, it is sufficient to assure us of its power thus far, and to ask that the medical profession shall give it a full and fair trial for themselves."—The Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Physiological Action of Camphor.—

Dr. John Harley, in the Practitioner, after giving a brief account of the few recorded cases of poisoning by camphor, and an account of his own experiments on the human subject and inferior animals. sums up his conclusions as follows: "It appears from the foregoing that camphor exerts its action chiefly upon the cerebral lobes, causing at first depression of mental power, giddiness and somnolency. The corpora striata appear to share the general sedation of the intellectual centres. Delirium comes on later, and in some cases there is considerable vivacity. If the use of the drug be continued for some time, it produces great depression of muscular power and intellectual lethargy. In the fullest medicinal doses it does not affect any of the organic functions, excepting such depression of the sexual as may fairly be considered a secondary effect of its depressing influence on the motor and intellectual cen-In all medicinal doses from the lowest to the highest it certainly does not exercise a depressant effect on the circulation. the contrary, decided stimulation is occasionally to be observed after large doses, and this is attended with a diffused feeling of warmth throughout the body, and a slight rise of the temperature of the surface. Given in solution as above, I have every reason to believe that the camphor was rapidly and completely absorbed; and in the dose above mentioned, it seems to be as rapidly and completely decomposed, for I always failed to detect a trace of camphor odor in either the urine or the exhalations from the skin and lungs." In a case of dysmenorrhea, with chronic ovarian pain from congestion of the pelvic viscera, camphor was given in doses varying from two to thirty grains, gradually running from the least to the greatest in the course of four months. The other cases were treated somewhat similarly.—The Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Ergot in Headache.-

D. R. Silver, M. D., of Sidney, Ohio, writes as follows to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*:

A record of many cases assures me that ergot is better than any

other single article of the materia medica in this disease or symptom of disease. I recommend it to patients who are subject to the malady thus:

R Tilden's fl. ext.. ergotæ, gtts x—xx for one dose. To be repeated every half hour until relief is obtained, or four or five doses are taken. The primary effect of opium is to produce hyperæmia of the brain. To neutralize this action I employ with it fluid extract of ergot. The combination has a happy effect in cases in which opium alone would be contra-indicated by the fluxion to the brain. Let it be understood that I do not regard ergot as a specific for headache. But thousands of people are made miserable once a fortnight or once a month, who, by the use of the above, may be made, for the time comfortable. My experience with ergot in the headache of fevers is limited; but I would expect no good results from it, since the pain is then, probably produced by the abnormal temperature and quality of the blood, instead of being occasioned by fullness of the cranial vessels, as once supposed.—Nashville Journal.

Pili for Neuralgia.-

B. Ext. Hyoscyamus,
Ext. Valerian,
White Oxide of Zinc, - - aa dr. j.—M.

Make the mixture into sixty pills. One pill may be taken every three hours. This is a favorite old prescription of the German and French physicians, and is mentioned in many of their works on therapeutics.

Anodyne Liniment in Otitis.-

Ŗ.	Ext. Belladonna,	-	-	-	-	gr. x.
	Aqua Dest, -	-	-	-	-	OZ. 88.
	Glycerine, -	-	-	-	-	oz.s s.—M.

S. A cotton ball soaked in the mixture to be placed in the external auditory canal.

To Cure Corns .-

Pare off the top so as not to draw blood, and apply muriated tincture of iron, allowing it to dry. Repeat it every day or two, for one, two, or three weeks. In bad cases the tincture may be used twice a day.—Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal.

Worm Mixture.

B. Worm Seed Oil,	-		-	-	f oz. j.—M.
Turpentine Oil,	-	•	•	-	f oz. ij.
Castor Oil, -	-	-	•	-	f oz. iij.
Lime Water, -			-		f oz. x.—M.

Shake well.

Dose for a child one year old, one teaspoonful; for an adult, two teaspoonfuls. Give three days in succession, and follow with a cathartic, if required.—The Georgia Medical Companion.



Bromo-Chloralum In Leucorrhæa, and as a Disinfectant.

Messrs, Tilden & Co.:-

As you have received such a multitude of evidence from all quarters, and from the most reliable sources, of the efficacy of your disinfectant and deodorizer, Bromo-Chloralum, it is perhaps needless for me to offer an additional assurance, yet I must be allowed to congratulate you on having presented to the profession an agent so long sought and so much needed. It must supersede all other agents in this department. During the four or five months during which I have been using it, I have been highly pleased with its action in Leucorrhæa, used as an injection properly diluted, and particularly delighted with its prompt action as a deodorizer in a tedious case of abscess, from a gun-shot wound through the Ilium, in which from the entrance and decomposition of air, the Hydrosulphate of Ammonia was formed, producing the most offensive and sickening discharge imaginable.—As long as saturated cloths were kept suspended, the stench was effectually neutralized.

Very Truly, D. G. SIMMONS, M. D.

Adairville, Logan Co., Kentucky.

Creasote in Anthrax.

Dr. F. R. Millard, Beetown, Grant Co., Wis., uses creasote in the treatment of anthrax. His plan is to incise to about three-fourths of the depth of the induration, and introduce a pledget of lint saturated with creasote. He renews lint twice daily for a few days, and removes with the scissors all dead tissue. In the course of four days he begins to use pressure by adhesive plaster. As constitutional measures he advises Quinine with Acid Sulph. Aromat., or Tinct. Ferri. Chlo. and Wine.

Bromo-Chloralum.

Dr. Wm. J. Thurman, Shelbyville, Ills, writes:—I could not practice medicine satisfactorily without Bromo-Chloralum. I have used it in a very great number of cases with the most gratifying results. In Leucorrhosa and feetid discharges from the female genital organs I can recommend with all confidence an injection of "Bromo" and as a topic for ill-conditioned ulcers, burns and sores generally. I also regard it invaluable in destroying all feetor and disposing the parts to heal.

Small-Pox.

We have received the following letter, which during the prevailing epidemic we commend to our readers:

106 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, January 6, 1878.

ALBERT G. WILBOR, Druggist, corner of Washington and Eliot streets:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in awarding to you this certificate of the wonderful results that I derived from the use of the Bromo-Chloralum purchased of you some time since. In June last I was a victim to that dreaded of all diseases, the small-pox, and though a great sufferer, I found great relief in using Bromo-Chloralum.

As you well know, all persons sick with small-pox suffer more or less with a severe sore throat, caused by the disease. I could get nothing to relieve me, and in my distress I requested my nurse to dilute some of the Bromo-Chloralum with water, and with the same I gargled my throat, and after two applications, to my surprise and joy, my throat was entirely cured.

Having met with such success in using it for sore throat, I again tried the same for the itching, which was very intense, both on my face and body, and I found relief at once. I also had cloths saturated with Bromo-Chloralum, hung up in my sick room and around my bed, and found to my relief, that there was none of the smell which is always so disagreeable to small-pox patients. My physician stated to me that in all his attendance on Small-pox he had never before seen a patient where the air was so pure as it was in my room. I say that Bromo-Chloralum deserves the credit of all this, and I would recommend it to all persons and families as the greatest preventive of the spreading of that terrible disease, the Small-pox.

Respectfully yours,

E. A. MILLARD.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

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[No. 2.

Communications.

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM.

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.—Anthemideæ of Lindley.

In the Linnean Artificial Classification, this plant will be found in Class, Syngenesia; Order, Polygamia Superflua.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Involucre imbricate, ovate, with scales rounded, converging: ray-florets subulate: egret none: receptacle somewhat villose, or nakedish, (Flowers mostly rounded.)

Specific Character.—(Root Perennial.) Stem branching panicled: leaves hoary, radical ones triply pinnatifid: divisions lanceolate, toothed, obtuse; cauline ones 2-pinnatifid, or pinnatifid: divisions lanceolate, acutish; floral ones undivided, lanceolate. Naturalized in most mountain districts of New England.

HABITAT.—Native of Europe.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, tonic, and anthelmintic; to which some add narcotic.

Dr. Waring observes; —"The flowering tops and the whole plant are aromatic, tonic, and anthelmintic. "When taken in large doses, or for a long period, they communicate a very bitter taste to the secretions. So disagreeable is the plant to some persons,

that the smell of it occasions violent headache and nervous derangement.

The plant yields a green Volatile Oil, having the odor of Wormwood (Ol. Absinthii); a bitter principle (Absinthine); and an acid (Absinthic Acid). Salt of Wormwood (Sal Absinthii) is impure Carbonate of Potash, obtained by incinerating Wormwood.

Wormwood is best given in the form of Extract, in doses of gr. v—gr. xx. Externally applied, it is said to be discutient and antiseptic."

HISTORY.—Dr. Stille, in adverting to its history, observes;—
"Wormwood appears to have been very anciently and very extensively employed. In the Bible it is several times referred to as a type of bitterness.

Hippocrates describes it as an emmenagogue. Pliny enumerates various cases in which its use is beneficial both internally and externally; among the former, he refers to its stomachic, carminative, tonic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic qualities, and among the latter, he mentions its power of healing sores. Dioscorides furnishes a similar account, and the Arabian writers add but little to the catalogue of its virtues."

An English author says that the leaves put into sour beer soon destroy the acescency; they also resist putrefaction, and are therefore, a principal ingredient in antiseptic fomentations.

A London author states that Linneus mentions two cases, wherein an essence prepared from this plant, and taken for a considerable time, forbidding the use of wine and acids, prevented the formation of stones in the kidneys or bladder; and though like other bitters, it will weaken the action of the nervous system, in these instances it did not produce that effect. The Editor of the Universal Herbal observes;—"The plant steeped in boiling water, and repeatedly applied to a bruise, will speedily remove the pain, and prevent the swelling and discoloration of the part. An infusion of it given to a nurse makes her milk bitter; and it gives a bitterness to the flesh of sheep that eat it. Wormwood leaves give out nearly the whole of their smell and taste both to aqueous and spirituous menstrua; the cold water infusions are the least offensive. A bitter of little or no particular flavor may be extracted from it, either in a solid form, or in that of a watery or spirituous

solution. The spirituous extract seems preferable as a vermifuge. Meyrick informs us, that a light infusion of the tops of this plant, is excellent for most disorders to which the stomach is subject, creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and preventing sickness after meals; but will produce the contrary effect if made too strong. The flowers, dried and powdered, destroy worms more effectually than worm-seed, and are excellent in agues. The expressed juice of the leaves operates by urine; and though insufferably nauseous, it is good in the jaundice and dropsy." The author, above quoted describes forty-four species of artemisia.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.—Dyspepsia.—Dr. Waring observes;—"In Dyspepsia, Wormwood, as a pure, bitter tonic, proves serviceable. It is best given in infusion, of which fl. oz. 1—fl. oz. iss. may be taken three or four times daily. It has no advantage over less disagreeable medicines of the same class." Dr. Stillé states; "As a stomachic tonic, wormwood is one of the most common and useful among those employed in Europe. The union of its stimulant and bitter principles adapts it to a large class of cases in which the appetite is feeble and the digestion impaired, independently of an inflammatory or organic change of the stomach, and whether the dyspepsia exists as an independent affection or in connection with constitutional derangement."

Bismuth, or pepsine will frequently be found advantageous, associated with this agent; especially the latter, if the affection be connected with deficient secretion of gastric juice.

Intermittents.—M. Muys, as quoted by Waring, considers Artemisia Absinthium, in intermittents, equal to Cinchona. He speaks highly of its efficacy, and advises it in doses of gr. xx.—3 ij, immediately on the approach of pyrexia. Dr. Stillé says, formerly absinth was commonly and successfully prescribed for the cure of mild cases of intermittent fever, but chiefly as a domestic remedy. Many authors in this country and Europe, make forvorable mention of this plant in the treatment of this malady.

Epilepsy.—Dr. Waring observes;—In epilepsy, the freshly-powdered root (grs. l—lxxx) given in hot beer an hour before an expected paroxysm, is stated to be very efficacious in preventing its occurrence. It produces copious diaphoresis. In ten cases in which it was used by Hufeland, 8 recovered, 8 were relieved, and

4 received no benefit. (Huíeland's Journ., 1872. Also Burdack.) Several high German authorities bear witness to its efficacy, and Dr. Elliotson details a case evidently benefitted by its use." (Lancet, July 9, 1836.) It has been used by many in this malady with tolerably good success. Dr. Stillé remarks:—"Like other tonics, it has been recommended in epilepsy."

Bromide of Potassium, alternated with this agent, in doses of gr. x.—xx, three times a day, will be found beneficial in many cases.

Worms.—Dr. Waring says:—"Against Worms, it has been successfully employed, but it has fallen into disuse, not so much from its inefficiency, as from its intensely bitter and disagreeable taste. Dose, as a vermifuge gr. lx—gr. cxx. in Aq. fl. oz. v. It should be followed by a brisk cathartic. M. Cazin speaks very favorably of it, and considers that it not only expels worms, but, if continued, prevents their reproduction." (Dublin Quarterly Journal, May, 1850.)

Chorea.—Waring states that it has been used with advantage in chorea. Wutzer is quoted as having employed it successfully in the convulsive diseases of childhood. It was recommended by Biermann in Eclamsia Infantum, occurring during dentition. He advised it to be given to children in gradually increasing doses, commencing with half a grain; and giving, an hour afterwards, a grain, and in two hours, two grains, which is usually the last dose required. (Dunglinson's New Remedies). Neumeister is quoted by Dunglinson, as having spoken of the good effects of Artemisia when combined with assafcetida in chorea and in the somnambulism of children.

External Employment.—Stillé remarks that externally, the decoction of worm-wood has been used as a dressing for indolent and other unhealthy ulcers.

Dr. King says, externally, it is used in the form of a fomentation, or diluted tincture of the flowers, both to prevent and discuss local inflammations, and to remove ecchymosis. It has also been recommended in a great variety of diseases by Kolreutter, such as tormina, unaccompanied by inflammation: in the diarrheea of children and adults; in sporadic cases of cholera morbus, and in dysentery, after the bloody evacuations had ceased; in gastric

fevers, ont heir assuming a nervous character; and in dysphagia, cardialgia, chronic cephalalgia, and neuralgia of the face, in chlorosis and in chronic vomiting, scirrhus of the stomach, obstruction of the catamenia, etc., (Dunglison's new remedies.)

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract - Dose, 1-3 to 2-3 Dram.
Solid Extract - " 3 to 5 Grains.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract - - - Two Ounces.

Diluted Alcohol - - Fourteen Ounces.

Dose—Two to four drams.

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.
Sherry Wine - - - One Pint.

Dose—One and a half to three drams.

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract - - - Two Ounces.

Syrup - - - - Six Ounces.

Dose—One to two drams.

FOMENTATION OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.
Water - - - Twelve Ounces.

NEPETA CATARIA.

(Catnip.)

BY JOTEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lamiaceæ.

Lindley and Jussieu located this plant in Natural Order, Labiateæ.

In the sexual system, this plant will be found in class, Didynamia, and in Order Gymnospermia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx dry, striate; corol with a longish tube; under lip with the middle division crenate; throat with a reflected margin; stamens approximate. Specific Character.—Flowers, numerous, white or purplish; root perennial; stem hoary-pubescent; flowers in whorled spikes; leaves petioled, cordate, tooth-serrate.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Tonic, diaphoretic, carminative, diuretic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

HABITAT.—Europe; naturalized in this Country.

HISTORY.—Nepeta. Lat. nepeta, supposed to be from nepa a scorpion, it being used to cure their bites; or from Nepete, a town In domestic practice, this plant is quite extensively employed in a variety of diseases. In the Universal Herbal, twenty species of this Genus are described, as natives of Europe, Asia and Africa. Withering is quoted as saying that an infusion of the plant is an excellent medicine in suppression of the menses, so also is the expressed juice, and may be taken to the quantity of two ounces for a dose. This writer, says Hill, prescribed it for nervous disorders, and the young tops, made into a conserve, as serviceable in that troublesome complaint, the nightmare. ounces of the expressed juice is a dose. The Editor of the Herbal says:-"It is a good female medicine, and may be used with advantage in hysteric and other fits. The infusion moderately promotes the menses when suppressed, and the evacuations after delivery."

THERAPEUTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Flatulent Colic of Children.—As a carminative and antispasmodic, in the flatulent colic of ohildren, this article is frequently administered with manifest benefit. In cases where a favorable response is not soon obtained, a little paregoric, or two or three drops of laudanum should be added to the next dose. Porcher mentions the use of this plant in the flatulent colic of infants, and says that this herb is universally employed. Cases arising from habitual acidity of the prime viæ, should be allowed small doses of lime-water in conjunction with this remedy. An infusion of catnip and peppermint will often afford relief in this affection. The compound tincture of cardamom, or the compound spirit of lavender, conjoined with an infusion of nepeta cataria, will be found serviceable in the treatment of this malady.

Amenorrhæa.—Dr. King observes, when treating on this plant that, "it has proved decidedly beneficial in amenorrhæa and

dysmenorrhœa." Other remedies may be used in conjunction with this, such as guaiacum, or savin.

Dr. Pereira states that, in his experience, Savin is the most certain and powerful emmenagogue in the whole Materia Medica; and adds, that he has never seen any ill effects from its use. He employs the oil. (W.) Dr. Dewees speaks in the highest terms of the ammoniated tincture of guaiae in this malady. He states that he gives it with a confidence which he attaches to no other medicine; that he has succeeded with it where almost all other emmenagogues have failed; and that for more than forty years he has almost daily used this medicine in suppressed catamenia, and more especially in cases of long standing, without its having failed in any instance proper for its use. (Waring).

Hysteria.—Dr. King remarks:—"It has been successfully employed in nervous headache, hysteria, and nervous irritability."

In the treatment of this affection various remedies may be used in combination with the one under consideration, such as assafcetida, camphor, valerian, galbanum, etc.

Exanthematous Diseases.—Dr. King says:—"A warm infusion of saffron and catnip is a very popular and beneficial remedy in colds, febrile and exanthematous diseases to which infants and young children are subject."

Toothache.—The leaves chewed, or held in contact with the diseased tooth, are said to relieve toothache. (K.) Dr. K. observes in his closing remarks upon this plant:—"A fluid extract of catnip, valerian, and scullcap, forms an excellent agent for the cure of nervous headache, restlessness, and many other nervous symptoms."

"The expressed juice of the herb, given in doses of a tablespoonful two or three times a day, is decidedly a superior remedy in amenorrhoea, often restoring the menstrual secretion after other means have failed."

"The leaves are frequently used in fomentation as a local application to painful and inflammatory affections."

"Of the dried leaves in powder, two drachms may be given for a dose in some liquid, as cold or warm water; the infusion, made by adding an ounce of the dried herb to a pint of boiling water,

covering it, and allowing it to stand for a few minutes, may be drunk as freely as the stomach will permit."

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract - - Dose, 2 to 4 Drams.

INFUSION OF CATNIP.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.
Water - - - One Pint.

Dose-Two to four ounces.

MIXTURE OF CATNIP AND SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract of Catnip - Two Ounces.
" Saffron One and a half Ounces.

Dose-One and a half to three drams.

Popular remedy in colds, febrile and exanthematous diseases to which infants and young children are subject.

CATNIP MIXTURE.

Fluid 1	Extract of	Catnip	-		-		Six Dr	ams
"	"	Valerian		-		-	Four	"
"	"	Scullcap	-		-		- "	"

Dose—One to three drams.

Excellent in nervous headache, restlessness, and many other nervous symptoms.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

First Day's Proceedings.

The Medical Society of the State of New York met February 4th, 1873, in the Public Hall, Perry building. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clark, after which the President read his inaugural address.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Dr. Agnew, President, New York.

Dr. B. F. Sherman, Vice President, Ogdensburg.

Dr. W. H. Bailey, Secretary, Albany.

Permanent Members.—Dr. R. B. Bontecou, Rensselaer County; S. G. Wolcott, Oneida County; A. N. Bell, Brooklyn; H. McNutt, Washington County; H. C. Hendrick, McGrawville; Ferris Jacobs,

Delhi; J. H. Wheeler, Greene County; J. Foster Jenkins, Yonkers; P. Stewart, Peekskill; H. S. Crandall, Leonardsville; John P. Sharer, Little Falls; Alonzo Churchill, Utica; Robert Frazier, Camden; J. L. Babcock, Albany; S. F. McFarland, Oxford; Alexander Ayres, Fort Plain; C. C. Wyckoff, Buffalo; S. T. Clark, Lockport; Joshua B. Graves, Corning; G. L. Halsey, Unadilla; E. Odell, Unadilla; H. K. Willard, Brooklyn; John Ferguson, Albany; Joseph Bates, Lebanon Springs; N. C. Husted, New York; C. G. Pomeroy, Newark; Charles E. Rider, Rochester; J. E. Casey, Mohawk; John V. Lansing, Albany; Henry B. Whiton, Troy; Levi Moore, Albany; J. V. Cobb, Rome; Wm. C. Wey, Elmira; S. O. Vanderpoel, Tompkinsville; J. V. P. Quackenbush, Albany; A. L. Saunders, Brookfield; L. B. Cotes, Batavia; T. Burton, Fultonville; John P. Gray, Utica; J. N. Northrop, Albany; H. W. Dean, Rochester; James Ferguson, Glen's Falls; T. A. Emmet, New York; J. C. Hutchison, Brooklyn; W. T. Bassett, Cooperstown; Caleb Green, Homer; Darwin Colvin, Clyde; William H. Craig, Albany.

Delegates-Drs. Jabez Allen, Erie county; A. T. Douglas, Ulster county; F. B. A. Lewis, Jefferson county; C. P. Palmer, Niagara county; J. K. Stanchfield, Chemung county; E. H. Bridges, St. Lawrence county; H. Knapp, New York; F. N. Otis, New York; J. R. Leaming, New York; S. Van Etten, Orange county; E. Krackowizer, New York; Ira A. Darling, Franklin county; W. H. Nelson, Oneida county; D. B. St. J. Roosa, New York; S. Caro, New York; C. A. Robertson, Albany; Daniel V. O'Leary, Albany; William T. Ely, Monroe county; Matthew H. Burton, Troy; James Ross, New York; E. C. Moe, Ithaca; A. H. Crosby, Lewis county; W. Gould, Buffalo; Daniel D. Bucklin, Lansingburgh; F. N. Root, Madison; G. W. Barr, Pennsylvania; W. B. Sprague, Greene county; Henry March, Albany; E. Storck, Buffalo; B. L. Hovey, Rochester; Wm. B. Alley, Livingston county; George W. Metcalf, Tioga county; Lewis Post, Seneca county; Charles W. Packard, New York; W. T. White, New York; W. W. Porter, Geddes; W. M. Chamberlin, New York; G. S. Winslow, New York; A. E. M. Purdy, New York; W. W. Crandall, Allegany county; J. S. Prout, Kings county; Eugene Beach, Gloversville; B. A. Segur, Brooklyn; T. J. Wheeler, Cattaraugus county; Robert Newman, New York; George Douglas, Oxford; Henry Gray, Greenwich; A. W. Tupper, N. Granville; Amos Fowler, Albany; B. A. Mynderse, Schenectady.

Invited Guests-Drs. J. G. Porteous, Warren county; J. W. S.

Gouley, New York; Jas. S. Bailey, Albany; Frederick C. Curtis, Albany; H. M. Smith, Norwich; W. F. Nullen, Newark; George T. Stevens, Albany; Wm. T. Swart, Canandaigua; T. C. Wallace, Cambridge; Asahel Perry, Washington county; Stephen G. Delamater, Schenectady.

On motion of Dr. Vanderpoel, a committee of three was appointed by the President on the President's address.

The President then announced the following committees:

On Credentials—Drs. W. H. Craig, of Albany; J. G. Orton, of Binghampton; P. V. S. Pruyn, of Kinderhook.

Drs. Orton and Pruyn not being present, Drs. A. L. Saunders, of Brookfield, Madison county, and C. E. Rider, of Rochester, were appointed in their place.

Business Committee—Drs. Ellsworth Eliot, of New York; J. V. Kendall, of Baldwinsville; G. H. Hubbard, of Lansingburgh.

Committee on Arrangements and Receptions—Drs. J. V. P. Quackenbush and W. H. Bailey, of Albany; Darwin Colvin, of Clyde, Wayne county.

Committee on Medical Ethics—Drs. Thomas Hun, of Albany; E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn; D. B. St. John Roosa, of New York.

On motion of Dr. Frazier, of Camden, Oneida county, a committee of three was appointed by the president, to invite the Governor and such members of the Legislature as belong to the regular Medical profession.

Committee—Drs. Robert Frazier, of Camden, Oneida county; Lewis Post, of Lodi, Seneca county; Thompson Burton, of Fultonville, Montgomery county.

The President then introduced Dr. G. W. Barr, of Titusville, delegate from the Pennsylvania Medical Society. Dr. Barr was formerly from this State and served in the late war, under a commission tendered him by Dr. Vanderpoel, then Surgeon General of New York.

Dr. Eliot, chairman of the Business committee, annouced a paper by George Burr, of Binghamton, to be read by Dr. Wm. C. Wey, of Elmira, Dr. Burr being absent. Subject of paper: A case of occlusion of the femoral artery from fracture of the femur, followed by mortification and amputation. It was referred to the committee on publication. The business committee also announced a paper by E. H. Bridges of Ogdensburg. Subject: Disease of the left ovary resulting in fatal hemorrhage. Referred to publishing committee.

The following papers were read by title: "Obituary Notice of Dr. Darius Clark," by Dr. B. F. Sherman; "Hernia," by J. H. Pooley, of Yonkers; "The Effects of Railroad Traval on the Health of Women," by Eli Van De Warker; "Idiopathic Peritonitis," by Dr. Joseph Lewi, of Albany; all of which were referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, of New York, read a paper, entitled "History of the Progress of Otology," which was discussed by Dr. Knapp, of New York. It was referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. Wm. B. Alley, of Nunda, read a paper on "The Ultimate Result of Nerve Injuries in Gunshot Wounds," which was discussed by the members of the society.

The business committee inquired what disposition the society would direct in regard to papers of invited members.

Dr. Roosa offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee be requested to consider papers that may be presented by invited members of the society, and cause them to be read if thought expedient.

The president announced the following committee on president's address: Drs. Vanderpoel, John P. Gray, E. Krackowizer.

The Society then adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Agnew, President in the chair.

Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, of New York, read a paper on "Perineal Lithotomy," which was discussed by Dr. Krackowizer, of New York, and Dr. Hutchison, of Brooklyn.

The President announced the following committee on nominations:

First district, Dr. J. C. Hutchison; second, Dr. J. Foster Jenkins; third, Dr. H. B. Whiton; fourth, Dr. Alexander Ayers; fifth, Dr. Alonzo Churchill; sixth, Dr. William C. Wey; seventh, Dr. Caleb Green; eighth, Dr. H. W. Dean.

Dr. Vanderpoel read his report in regard to changing the time of meeting of this Society.

On motion of Dr. Eliot, the report was received, and the discussion postponed till the evening session.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet read a paper on "Laceration of the Perineum, involving the Sphineter, and Operation for Securing Union of the Muscle." It was referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. E. H. Parker remarked upon a case of "Dislocation of the Tarsus from the Astragalus," exhibiting the specimen.

Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, read a paper on "Intra-Capsular Fracture," illustrated by two cases. It was discussed by Dr. Gurdon Buck, Dr. Douglas and Dr. A. N. Bell.

Dr. E. M. Hunt, delegate from the New Jersey State Medical Society, was then introduced to the society and responded gracefully to his introduction.

The Secretary, Dr. W. H. Bailey, read the following: The Medical Society of the county of Albany requests the pleasure of meeting the members of the State Society, delegates, permanent, honorary and invited members, in this room (Perry hall) to-morrow, Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, immediately after the President's address. On motion the invitation was accepted.

Dr. Eliot, from business committee, read the following papers by title, and they were referred to the publishing committee:

"Case of Fatty Tumors of the Abdomen," by James S. Bailey, M. D. "Senile Hypertrophy of the Prostrate Gland," by James S. Bailey, M. D.

"Unusual Case of Inflammation of the Urinary Organs," S. T. Clark, M. D.

On motion, the society adjourned to meet at eight in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Society came together at 8 P.M., Dr. B. F. Sherman, Vice-President, in the chair.

The chairman of committee on pharmacopæia, read the report, on motion, was accepted.

A paper entitled "Dropsy after Scarlatina," by Dr. George Douglas, was read by title and referred to publication committee.

The report of the committee on changing the time of meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York was then taken up in accordance with the recommendation of the business committee. Various motions and amendments were submitted, and while the matter was under discussion a motion to adjourn to meet at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning was made, seconded and unanimously adopted.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Second Day-Morning Session.

The Society met, agreeable to adjournment, at nine o'clock, Dr. Agnew, the President, in the chair. No clergyman being present, the President opened the meeting with prayer. The Secretary read the minutes of Tuesday's sessions. On motion they were adopted.

Dr Oliver White, of New York, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, through the Secretary, made his report. The report was received.

The Secretary announced that he had received letters from several distinguished physicians regretting their inability to be present at this meeting. Among others he mentioned Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston: Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard, of New York; Dr. William Brodie, of Detroit; and E. M. Snow, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. F. N. Otis, of New York, read a paper on "Strictures of the Male Urethra, with Results of Operation with the Urethrotome."

Dr. Gouley, of New York, and Dr. Newman, of New York, discussed the paper.

Dr. Roosa arose to a question of privilege, making remarks and explanations regarding a paper in the Transactions of last year by Dr. Stephen Rogers, of New York.

Dr. James R. Leaming, of New York, read a paper on "Plastic Exudation within the Pleura." Referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. Charles H. Porter, treasurer, made his annual report. On motion, it was referred to the following auditing committee. appointed by the chair: Drs. J. V. Cobb, H. Corliss and Staats.

Dr. Eliott offered the following resolution;

Resolved. That candidates elected to permanent membership, who neglect to pay the fee required by our by-law, for one year from the date of their election, shall forfeit their rights as permanent members. Adopted.

Dr A. N. Bell, read his report on the "Quarantine establishment of New York," being a report of the committee on Hygiene.

Dr. Frazier reported as follows: Your committee appointed to invite the Governor, and medical gentlemen who are members of the Legislature, have performed that duty. Received.

Dr. A. B. Burger, of Saratoga county, presented a specimen of a diseased kidney with a description of the case. It was referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. Wm. T. Lusk, of New York, read a paper on the Pathology of Labor Pains. It was referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. Gurdon Buck presented a case of reconstruction of the under lip. Referred.

Dr. Cobb, of the committee to whom was referred the treasurer's report, reported that they had examined the same and find it to be correct.

Dr. M. H. Eddy, of Middlebury, Vermont, delegate from the Medical Society of the State of Vermont, was introduced to the society; also Dr. John J. H. Love, delegate from the New Jersey State Medical Society; also Dr. S. L. F. Simpson, of Concord New Hampshire, all of whom responded to their introductions.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre read a paper on Diastasis of Head of Femur and Formation of Artificial Hip Joint. Referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush read a paper on Hydrorrhea.

The committee on Ethics reported regarding the Niagara County Medical Society. The report was unanimously adopted.

An obituary of Dr. P. Van Olinda, by Dr. A Van Derveer, was read by title and referred to the publishing committee.

On motion the society adjourned to meet at 2.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Agnew. Dr. Douglass made his report as delegate to the Connecticut State Medical Society. Dr. Corliss reported as delegate to the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Newman reported as delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society.

Dr. Jacobi, from the Committee on Foundling Asylums, made his report. Dr. Joel Foster made a minority report on the same. On motion the majority report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Kendall, of Baldwinsville, offered the following:

Resolved, That the by-laws of this Society be altered so that section eleven of paragraph three shall read as follows:

¶3, § 11. At the annual meeting, at the close of the morning session of the first day, the members of the society shall be organized into eight committees by senatorial districts, as established by the law of 1835, the members present from each district constituting one committee, each of which shall elect one member; the

members thus elected, with one appointed by the President as chairman, shall constitute the committee of nominations.

It was moved and seconded that it be laid on the table for the present. Carried.

Dr. Storck offered the following:

Resolved That the bill entitled "An act relative to the medical laws of the State of New York," passed by both houses of the Legislature last year, but vetoed by Governor Hoffman, meets with the approval of this society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take all necessary steps to secure the passage of said act by the Legislature during its present session.

Dr. Vanderpoel, Dr. Squibb and Dr. E. M. Moore discussed the resolution.

On motion, it was laid on the table.

Dr. Newman offered the following:

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn this annual meeting to the fourth Tuesday in September, for the transaction of executive business.

Resolved, That after this year the annual meeting shall be held at Albany on the fourth Tuesday of September.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to make the amendment of the by-laws legal, if legislation is required.

After much discussion the whole subject was laid on the table.

- Dr. B. L. Hovey read a report of five consecutive casses of Colles fracture. It was referred to the publication committee.
- Dr. J. P. Gay exhibited to the Society micro-photograph of brain tissue.
- Dr. H. Knapp read a paper on "Hemiopic and Sector-like Defects of the Field of Vision, and their Connection with Diseases of the Heart and Brain." It was referred to the business committee.
- D. J. P. Palmer, of Victor, Ontario county, read a paper on "Spotted Fever."
 - Dr. Corliss read the "Biography of Dr. B. P. Staats, of Albany."

The following papers were read by title and referred to the publishing committee:

Three Cases of Abcess and Pelvic Peritonitis from Ulceration of of the Appendix Vermiformis Relieved by operation," by Dr. R.

B. Bontecou, of Troy; "Complete Dislocation of the tenth Dorsal Vertebra Forwards," by Dr. Graves, of Steuben county; "On the Use of Atropine in some Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, of Utica—sent as a communication by the Oneida County Medical Society.

Dr. Babcock reported for the censors of the eastern district that they examined E. V. Stryker and found him well qualified, and recommended him as a proper person to receive a diploma from this society.

The society adjourned to meet at 8 P. M., at the Assembly Chamber, to hear the address of the President, after which to attend an entertainment given the society by the Albany County society at Perry Hall. The Society meets again at 9.30 on Thursday morning at the Perry building.

—Last evening a reception was given to the State Society, by the Albany County Medical Society, at the rooms in Perry Building. It was a delightful social entertainment. A large number of prominent citizens were present, who united with the physicians of the city in contributing to the pleasure of the members of the society. A very happy impromptu address was made by W. H. Bogart, Esq. the scholarly correspondent of the World, "Sentinel." A table, heavily loaded with a rich banquet, was supplied by La Grange.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Third Day's Proceedings-Morning Session.

The Society met at 9:30 A. M. The president, Dr. Agnew, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Reeves. The minutes were read and approved.

Dr. Vanderpoel,, chairman of the committee on the President's address, read their report, and after it was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Robertson, of Albany, read a paper entitled "Cases in Practice." Referred.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, read a paper entitled, "A case of Enucleation and removal of an Intra Uterine Fibroid Tumor," with instruments for the same. Referred.

Dr. Hermon Wendell was invited with a number of other medical gentlemen, by the committee on reception.

Dr. Wm. C. Wey, read a paper entitled, "Some observations concerning the Hypodermic injection of Ergot in Uterine Fibroids."

It was disscussed by Drs. Sims and Squibb and other gentlemen, and then referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. J. N. Northrop, of Albany, presented a case of congenital loss of the right arm, with remarks upon it.

Dr. Jacobi believed that it was a case of arrested development, the reasons for which he explained in full.

The business committee read the following papers by title;

Penetrating gun shot wounds of cranium with recovery. By A. Van Derveer, M. D.

Dr. D. Devol presented two pathological specimens.

Dr. A. N. Bell offered the following:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Hygiene be added to, and hereafter recognized as one of the standing committees under section 111, page 20, of Organization and By-Laws of the Society, and that said committee place itself in immediate correspondence with the county societies.

Unanimously adopted.

The President appointed the following the Committee on Hygiene:

Drs. A. N. Bell, S. O. Vanderpoel, H. D. Didama, H. W. Dean, John Ordronaux, Stephen Smith, C. R. Agnew.

The nominating committee reported through their Secretary, Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, as follows: The committee on nominations have the honor to report that they have unanimously agreed to recommend to the society the following nominations to office for the ensuing year:

For President, Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester; Vice-President, Dr Francis Burdick, of Johnstown; Secretary, Dr. William H. Bailey, of Albany; Treasur, Dr. Charles H. Porter, of Albany.

FOR CENSORS.

Southern District—Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn; Dr. E. H. Parker. of Poughkeepsie; Ellsworth Eliot, of New York.

Eastern District—Dr. John P. Shaver, of Herkimer; Dr. James L. Babcock, Albany; Dr. G. H. Hubbard, of Lansingburgh.

Middle District—Dr. M. M. Bagg, of Utica; Dr. Horace Lathrop, of Cooperstown; Dr. C. G. Bacon, of Fulton.

Western District—Dr. Caleb Green, of Homer; C. C. Wyckoff, of Buffalo; Dr. D. Colvin, of Clyde.

AS PERMANENT MEMBERS.

First District—Dr. Robert Newman, Dr. S. Marion Sims, of New York county.

Second District—Dr. T. Biaach Smith, of Rockland County; Dr. Wm. H. Helm, of Westchester county.

Third District—Dr. E. R. Hun, of Albany county; Dr. R. H. Ward, of Rensselaer county.

Fourth District—Dr. John Parr, of Montgomery county; Dr. D. G. Dodge, of Clinton county, TON MED.

Fifth District—Dr. II. Act. Spencer of Jetheson county; Dr. Wm. L. Baldwin, of One ida county ARY

Sixth District—Dr. J. S. Dolson, of Steuben county; Dr. Wm. Fitch, of Tompkins county

Seventh District—Dr. George W. Early of Onondaga county; Dr. E. W. Simmons, of Ontario county.

Eighth District—Dr. C. N. Palmer, of Niagara county; Dr. J. R. Cotes, of Genesee county.

The Gentlemen nominated by the nominating committee were unanimously elected.

Dr. Jenkins offered a resolution, as a part of the report of the committee, that no one should be eligible for election to permanent membership until he had been a delegate for three years.

Dr. Squibb moved to amend this so as to require delegates to be present at the meetings and serve for three years. After considerable discussion the resolution was carried as amended, and the report of the committee adopted.

Dr. F. B. A. Lewis offered the following:

Resolved, That this society extend their sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Albany County Medical Society for their munificent entertainment and warm reception of last evening. Carried.

Dr. Agnew made a few appropriate remarks in conclusion of his service as president.

On motion of Dr. Eliot, the society adjourned.

IRREGULARITY OF TEETHING, A MEANS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BEGINNING RHACHITIS.

L. Fleschmall.—[Wiener Med. Wochenschrift, No. 50, 1871. Allg. Med. Cent. Zeitung, 1872, Nos. 1 and 2.] This subject is generally very briefly alluded to in text-books of diseases of children, and generally with the remark that rhachitis is the cause of a delay in the appearance of the teeth. Rhachitis can be hereditary or acquired. It is with the latter class that the author has to do. and it is the most frequent form, affecting nearly one-third of all children. Rhachitis is due to a peculiar disturbance of nutrition in a growing body, a "dystrophy," amenable with more or less success to treatment at the beginning. Children nourished artificially are, for obvious reasons, more liable to it than those brought up at the breast, and the latter, when affected, are generally so after weaning, that is after the tenth or twelfth month. The disease manifests itself most strikingly in different parts of the bony skeleton, although other parts of the body show traces of insufficient development. For the increase of secretion of the phosphates in the urine in many cases of rhachitis, we have at the present day no sufficient explanation, yet we know that the treatment, based upon this symptom, of administering these salts has not proved effectual. The phosphates not only serve for formation of bone, but are also contained in the plastic juices as albumen, fibrin, casein, and, according to Liebig, the insolubility of the form-elements is due to the combination of the matters with phosphate of lime. This explains the richness in phosphates of these plastic exudations, whilst in non-organized exudations they are absent.

More sensitive than the other bones to an insufficient supply of the phosphates are the teeth, analysis showing them to contain 98 per cent. of inorganic matter, of which 88.5 per cent. is phosphate of lime and flueride of calcium, and 8 per cent. carbonate of lime. The teeth come first in the order of bones affected, and the disturbances, therefore, in the ossification of the teeth can serve as a valuable sign of a very important disease. The formation of the embryo of a tooth commences in the second month of fætal life, and in the middle of the third month is completed for all the teeth. The milk-teeth are formed in the fifth month, and are so far advanced at birth, that the crowns of the incisors and first molars are completely developed, those of the canine and posterior molars one-third formed. As the acquired rhachitis, according to experi-

ence, rarely comes on before the end of the sixth month, and most frequently in the latter part of the first year, reaching its highest. point between the second and third year, it follows that, if we place the appearance of the first teeth at the seventh month, the rhachitis process will not have had any influence upon these. only exceptions to this are when a hereditary rhachitis makes rapid progress immediately after birth, or when the infant is weaned very early and is brought up with improper food; in such cases, it happens sometimes that one waits in vain for the appearance of the first teeth and sees a year or more clapse. In the majority of cases, rhachitis shows itself first after the breaking through of the first molars. We should be very watchful for the appearance of these latter, and of the following groups. There is a great difference within the limits of health as to the time of their appearance; according to Bednar, it is between the eleventh and seventeenth month, Barthez, and Rilliet placing it still later. A child that gets its first teeth at four months will finish teething earlier than one that gets them first at eight months. The early or late appearance of the first incisors often depends upon hereditary peculiarities, and has no signification. The important point is how great is the interval of time between the appearance of the different groups, for when a child has once begun to teeth it generally preserves a certain regularity.

Accepting rhachitis as a disturbance of nutrition; great attention must be paid the diet. When practicable, a suitable nurse should be obtained, even when the mother can nurse, if her previous offspring be rhachitic. For children who must be brought up without the breast, the relationship of the nourishing matter to the salt in the mother's milk is the best guide in the construction of the food, Liebig's composition is the most useful to be added to the milk, especially when there is no disposition to the formation of acids; when this cannot be obtained, care must be taken to neutralize the cow's milk, which is generally acid. The children should be in the open air daily one to two hours, and in the meanwhile the room should be well aired. Children who have, at least, ten teeth can have a mixed diet. but should not be allowed all food upon the table, especially when it is highly seasoned. The abundant use of specific remedies, as phosphates, is based upon the attachment of too much importance to single symptoms and upon a want of appreciation of the whole process. When digestion is once impaired, the phosphates are not able to effect a restoration of the body poor in plastic juices.

Of first importance in connection with careful diet is the employment of tonics, either alone or with bitter medicines and iron. If the strength become somewhat increased, an attempt may be made with cod-liver oil, but not to be forced if there is great aversion to The character of the dwelling demands great attention. Baths several times a week containing salt, aromatic herbs, iron, malt or bran, also help. Against the larvngo-spasmus, in addition to general treatment, electricity and washing the head and back with cold water are recommended. Deformity of the bones requires proper orthopædic measures, and with a disposition to such, the little children should not be carried in a sitting position, but should be made to lie on hard bedding. If neglected at the earliest period, the latter condition of the bones renders the treatment of changes in in their shape, after recovery from rhachitis, fruitless. Cod-liver oil, when well tolerated, is to be employed, not as a specific, but as food, allowing the formation of plastic material to go on better, by reducing, like other fats, the consumption of the nitrogenous matter. If, under its use, indigestion or diarrhea comes on, its continuation does harm, aggravating the disease. It should be given in teaspoonful doses daily, increasing to a dessertspoonful, the latter quantity in divided doses. Diminished appetite is improved by the amaro-adstringentia, and in this respect iron is the best remedy, having, in addition, a good effect upon the formation of the blood. R. Tinct. ferri malat., 3 ij. tinct. malat. amar., 3 i; M. S. Three times a day, three to five drops. Wine, water, milk, soup, &c., can be used as a vehicle. If there is diarrhoa, the tinct. ferri malat. is contra-indicated, and we can try R. Tinct. ferri. muriatis, aquæ cinnamom., āā 3 iij.; S. as above; or B. Ferri carb. sacch., ext. ligni campech., āā gr. vi. elæosacch. vanillæ, 3 ss.; div. in dos. sex. S. Morning and night, one powder. The following is also good B. Ferri lactatis, gr. vi., sacch. alb., 3 ss.; div. in doses sex. S. Morning and night, one powder. Larger doses of iron, than the above are superfluous, as it passes away with the stools. Fleischman prefers the medicine in the liquid form for infants. Where there is acidity of the stomach he prescribes: R. Ferri carb. sacch. gr. x., sodæ bicarb., sacch. albi, āā Di.; div. in doses x. S. Morning and night, one powder. When there is habitual constipation; R. Ferri carb. sacch., pulv. rhei or ext. aloes ää gr. vi., elæosacch. cort. aurant. 3 ss.; div. in dos. sex. S. as above. The affections of the bronchi

and lungs, which make their appearance frequently in spring and autumn, require great care. In the lighter cases, a mixture containing ipecac. (gr. i. ad \(\frac{7}{3} \) i.) suffices. In inflammation of the bronchi, and in broncho-pneumonia with a weakened action of the heart, Fleischmann has seen good results from the use of carbonate of ammonia, which remedy he urgently recommends in such cases. R. Mist. gummosæ \(\frac{7}{3} \) j., liquor. ammon. carbonat. gtt. x.—xx. S. One teaspooful every two hours. When there is fever, the child should be confined to the room, and, in infants, the bath should be omitted. Rhachitic children, more than any others, are very sensitive to changes of temperature, and it is a good plan for them to wear flannel next to the skin.—Medical and Surgical Journal.

GELSEMINUM AS AN ANTI-PERIODIC

BY WILLIAM W. MURRAY, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Since the accidental discovery of the febrifuge virtues of Gelseminum, its use in febrile and inflammatory diseases has been known to the profession. From some it has received the highest encomiums as an anti-phlogistic and febrifuge; by others it is but little esteemed. While I am among those who think well of this drug in its power of reducing the inordinate action of the heart in inflammatory affections, it is not the object of this paper to discuss its virtues in diseases of that kind, but I desire to call the attention of the profession to its anti-periodic powers.

I have not had access to all the articles which have been written on the medicinal properties and uses of Gelseminum, but so far as I am aware, its anti-periodic effects were first made public by Dr. E. A. Anderson, of Wilmington, N. C., in an article which appeared in "Tilden's Journal of Materia Medica," of 1870, either the October or November number. I need not refer to Dr. Anderson's paper, or to a private communication from him on the subject, further than to say that by the strength of his assertions that Gelseminum will radically cure malarial fevers, I was induced to make use of it in those affections, in order to satisfy myself whether it was entitled to rank as an anti-periodic. While the cases in which I have employed it are not very numerous, the results were

of such a character as to convince me, at least that it is not only equal to quinia in breaking in upon the chain of morbid phenomena which characterize intermittent fever, but that it is infinitely superior to that article in curing the disease. It is tasteless and cheap, both of which are additional advantages which it possesses over quinia.

On May 14th, 1872, I was called to see Mrs. B., who was laboring under an attack of intermittent fever, tertian form. I determined to put her on Gelseminum, especially as she was pregnant, in which condition quinia is considered by some physicians somewhat dangerous. Accordingly after opening the bowels and appealing to the liver, I prescribed the tincture of yellow jessamine in five-minim doses every hour until it produced heaviness of the eye-lids, dilated pupils, or double vision; the same course to be pursued for four or five days successively. She has had no return of the disease in any form since, although she passed through the entire miasmatic season in the same locality.

The next case of intermittent fever which fell to my care was that of Mrs. P., on the 24th of May. She had suffered frequently from this affection, and she implored me not to give her quinia, as it affected her very distressingly. She seemed as much surprised as delighted when I informed her that I had no intention of giving the much dreaded medicine. I ordered tinct. Gelsemini in the same doses, and with the same directions as in the preceding case. She has had no chill since then to the present, Jan. 3d, 1873.

On 5th July, 1872, I was called to see a little boy, whom I found laboring under an attack of remittent fever. Gelseminum was ordered for him, and on the third day my visits ceased, the disease having entirely yielded.

On the 14th July I visited Miss P., who had remittent fever. As the case presented some pretty severe symptoms, and not wishing to risk anything (knowing that the quinia treatment, if properly managed, was endorsed by experience), I urged quinia, which she consented to take after a great deal of persuasion (she had taken it before in a similar attack, and as she said, "It nearly set her crazy"), but she had swallowed only a few grains, when it affected her so unpleasantly that she could not be induced to take any more. I then ordered gelseminum which cured her. The disease, in this case, did not yield so readily as in that of the little boy referred to for two reasons: 1st, it was a much more severe attack; and 2d,

she would not continue the medicine faithfully, according to directions, but as soon as she began to feel better under its use, she would cease taking it. As regarded the anti-periodic treatment, it was the only drug used, and she made an excellent recovery.

The last case which I will mention is that of Miss C., who had tertian ague. Quinia had always arrested the paroxysms, but only temporarily. I gave her blue pill and compound ext. colocynth, each gr. vj., and then put her on the yellow jessamine. This was about four months ago, since which time she has had no return of the affection.

I may remark that in the use of the gelseminum, I am governed by the effect produced, whether the quantity required to produce that effect be small or great. I give it generally in five-minim doses, and I think this the safest plan, because the effects can be regulated exactly; whereas, if large doses be given, we may have an overwhelming effect produced at once, which would be at least alarming, and possibly dangerous.

I have been induced to narrate these cases, in the hope that some of the readers of the Reporter will test for themselves the anti-periodic virtues of gelseminum, and record the results of their experience for the benefit of the profession at large.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, Jan. 25, 1873.

SULPHITES IN TONSILITIS.

Dr. Thos. A. Elder thus speaks of their use in the Chicago Medical Journal:

"I have not met with a single case which the sulphites, administered in sufficiently large and often repeated doses, would not promptly relieve and cure. The doses which I use are those recommended by Dr. Tyrrell, gr. xx to xxx, repeated every hour, for an adult, and correspondingly large doses for children. The fever is generally dissipated in 12 hours—rarely continues 24. The soreness of throat, headache, etc., are generally as promptly relieved, and 48 hours are sufficient for a cure. In children, when saturated, they have produced sweating, and the peculiar cadaveric hue of sulphurous acid fumes.

"When the disease has progressed to the stage of exudation—when the shoe-peg points begin to appear, or later—I have never

met with a case which I thought was benefitted by the sulphites. I am then accustomed to rely upon a prescription of Prof. Miller, for diphtheria, which has almost invariably given prompt and permanent relief.

Morphiæ Muriat		
Acid. Muriat., dil., \(\) Tr. Ferri Chloridi, \(\)	dr.	ij.
Syrupi	oz.	88.
Aquæ destillat	oz.	ij.

"M. Sig. Dose—a tea-spoonful three or four times a day, after water."

He also highly recommends bi-sulphite of soda in scarlatina.— Michigan University Journal, January, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

OF

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Therapeutic Value of Apiol.-

M. M. Joret and Homolle have obtained from the fruit of the common parsley, petroselinum satiavum or apinus petroselinum, a yellowish, oily, non-volatile fluid to which they have given the name of Apiol. This fluid is heavier than water; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but insoluble in water. Its odor is peculiar and penetrating. In small doses it produces a powerful excitation of the system, a lively sensation of heat in the thorax and epigastrium, eructations, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes colic. In doses of from thirty to sixty drops it produces a kind of intoxication resembling that peculiar to haschisch or quinine. It is recommended as a febrifuge, in doses of fifteen grains or more; and though less powerful than quinine, deserves to be employed. It has also been used as a remedial agent in dysmenorrhæa. Its emmenagogue properties appear to be well established. It is best administered in capsules.—The Medical Record.

Tea Adulteration.-

The North British Daily Mail has published analyses of thirty-five samples of tea bought in different parts of Glasgow. Out of the thirty-five samples analyzed—twenty-seven of which were of

black and eight of green tea—only six were unadulterated. All were high-priced, and none of the six was a sample of green tea. One sample contained no tea at all, so far as the analyst could discover. The adulterants which were used in this and other twenty-eight cases were iron, plumbago, chalk, china clay, sand, Prussian blue, turmeric, indigo, starch, gypsum, catechu, gum, and leaves of various kinds, elm, oak, willow, poplar, elder, beech, hawthorn and sloe. It is but justice to the retail vendors to state that the adulteration is not supposed to be their work; it is largely done in China, and is further carried on after the "tea" has reached Britain.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Vaccination.-

The following propositions are offered as matters of belief, and some of them as matters of record:—

- 1st. Without vaccination, one death in ten would be the result of small-pox.
- 2d. Without vaccination, nineteen out of twenty would have small-pox.
- 3d. Without vaccination, sixty-seven per cent. of the cases of small-pox would be fatal.
- 4th. With vaccination, not two per cent. of the inhabitants will take small-pox.
- 5th. With vaccination, the percentage of deaths from small-pox is only about eight of the two per cent. who will take it.
- 6th. A larger percentage of those who have had small-pox will have the secondary disease than of those who have been vaccinated. That is to say, vaccina is a better prevention of varioloid than small-pox is.
- 7th. Humanized virus is more likely to take than the original virus from the cow.
- 8th. Humanized virus, whether it takes or not, does not produce such severe constitutional symptoms as primary cow virus does.
- 9th. It is not proved that either humanized virus or primary cow virus is the better in its protective effects.
- 10th. There are certain individuals who do not seem susceptible of variola.
- 11th. There are certain individuals who do not seem susceptible of vaccination.

12th. The taking of small-pox after vaccination is no proof that a second vaccination would have succeeded.

13th. A successful re-vaccination is no proof that the individual re-vaccinated would have taken small-pox.—Ibid.

For Chilblains,-

Oxide of zinc, two parts; tannic acid, one part; glycerine, ten parts; balsam of Peru, eight parts; camphor, four parts. M.—Southern Medical Record.

Chalagogue.-

The following is advised as an excellent cholagogue to combat very obstinate hepatic troubles:

B.—Fld. ext. taraxaci: elixir cinchonæ, ferri. et. strychniæ aa. M. Dose, two drams three times daily before meals.—Ibid.

Uterine Hemorrhage.--

Dr. Lyman having alluded to the case of recurring uterine hemorrhage which he had reported at a previous meeting, Dr. Fifield said that he thought ferric alum, in the proportion of \tilde{z} iij. of the salt to \tilde{z} viii. of water, was the best astringent for injections. It gave rise to a less amount of "slag" than any other preparation of iron. In a case of cyst in the popliteal space which he had incised, there was a profuse hemorrhage which was readily controlled by the use of this styptic.—Ibid.

Novel Method of Detecting Small-Pox.-

An Italian physician can detect the presence of variola before the appearance of the eruption by an itching on his forehead and chin! He has verified the statement by a number of observations, and his assistants also confirm it by their own experience.—*Ibid*.

Castor Oil Emulsion.-

B.—Ol. ricini, syr. fruct. aurant., aa $\frac{\pi}{2}$ i.; vitellus ovi., No. 1; aq. flor. aurant., $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ss. M. ft. emulsio. This makes a very pleasant emulsion, which is readily taken by adults as well as children.— *Ibid.*

Blisters in Pneumonia.-

Dr. C. J. B. Williams, in speaking of pneumonia, says: "My experience has taught me to put great faith in large blisters, both

in asthenic pneumonia and bronchitis, and I am confident that I have seen many lives saved by their means. Instead of being low-ering, they give a salutary excitement to the circulation, and the copious serous discharge which proceeds from the skin tends to relieve the congested lung without wasting the blood, that is so necessary to sustain the functions. Small blisters tease as much as large ones, and are far inferior in the relief they afford.—Ibid.

Treatment of Conorrhæa.-

The fashion changes in this, as in other things. As a new fashion, I use internally, in the acute stages: R.—Tinct. veratrum, gtts. xx.; gelseminum, \(\frac{7}{3} \) iv. Dose, a teaspoonful every two hours. As an injection, once or twice daily, as the acute stage is passing away: R.—Carbolic acid, grs. x.; tannic acid, grs. xv. water, \(\frac{7}{3} \) iv.—Dr. J. M. Scudder, Electric Medical Journal.—Ibid'

Treatment of Constipation by Electro-Therapeutics.-

Dr. Cade(Lyon Medicale, No. 4, 1870) mentions the case of a lady of eighty, affected with habitual constipation which arose after dysentery, from which she had suffered at the age of twenty years. The author having tried various remedies for several months, and when the patient was in great danger of her life, he thought himself that the sole method of causing peristaltic motion was electricity. Using the apparatus of Gaiffe, he applied the negative pole to the rectum, and the positive pole to the umbilicus. The induced current was made to act for twenty minutes, commencing with the least intense, and increasing up to No. 5 of the graduator. The sitting, although long and painful, was well supported, and the author had the satisfaction of seeing the patient relieved of her constipation by an abundant evacuation of solid fæces.—Ibid.

Chromic Acid.

Dr. J. Dougall supports warmly the value of chromic acid (anhydride) as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and germ-preventive. Its coagulating power is about 10 times that of carbolic acid, 15 times that of nitric acid, 20 times that of corrosive sublimate, and 150 times that of chloralum. Its reaction with gelatine is as delicate as that of tannic acid, giving a response with 1 in 5,000. Chromic acid is well adapted for estimating albumen volumetrically, thus:

Fill a wide-mouthed burette to a multiple of 100 with the albuminous liquid (say, urine), add solution of chromic acid (4 grs.

to $\bar{3}$ i) in slight excess; shake, set aside for 24 hours and read off. Carbolic acid does not combine with ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen; chromic acid does.—Lancet.—Michigan University Med., Journal, January, 1873.

Ergot in Headache.

Dr. Silver, of Ohio, in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter recommends ergot in headaches, especially the nervous or sick headache. He says it will cure a larger proportion of cases than any other remedy. His theory of its action is that it lessens the quantity of blood in the brain by contracting the muscular fibres of the arterial walls. He gives ten to twenty drops of the fluid extract, repeated every half hour till relief is obtained, or four or five doses used. In other forms of disease, where opium alone is contra-indicated, its bad effects are moderated, he says, by combining it with ergot.—Pacific Med. and Surg. Jour.—Michigan University Medical Journal, January, 1873.

Digitalis an Anaphrodisiac.

M. Gourvat is publishing, in the Gaz. Med. de Paris, a series of papers on the action of digitalis. In a late number (Dec. 23, 1871) we find the following: "When digitalis or digitaline is administered for some time to a man in full possession of sexual powers, the latter become gradually weakened, the propensities disappear, the liquor seminis diminishes by degrees, and may at last These results are explained by the antiplastic vanish altogether. and lowering action of digitalis. The antiphlogistic properties of the drug are the secret of its good effect in spermatorrhea. With women, digitalis and digitaline excite strong, regular, and intermittent uterine contractions, and control metrorrhagia; hence digitalis is employed in exciting abortion (Tardieu). It is probable that digitalis acts as an anaphrodisiac in women also, inducing, by long-continued use, impotence and sterility. In men it hinders the secretion of the liquor seminis, and in women it may interefere with the development of the Graafian vesicles, the propagation of the species being thus doubly retarded."—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, January, 1873.

Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage by Sulphate of Quinine.-

In a little monograph by Dr. Bartharez, recently published in Paris, the use of quinine in passive uterine hemorrhages is warmly advocated. The author claims that quinine diminishes the calibre

of the smaller capillaries through the medium of the nervous system. The quinine acting upon the heart diminishes its actions; it also produces muscular contraction of the fibres of the uterus.— Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, January, 1873.

Veratrum Viride with Morphia in Pericarditis.-

Dr. Lynch (The Physician and Surgeon, Baltimore) reports a case of pericarditis treated by veratrum viride, while the patient was under the influence of morphia. The interesting point claimed in this case is, that the entire control of the heart's action may be maintained by the veratrum, notwithstanding its antagonism with the alkaloids of opium.—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, Jan., 1873.

Bleached Tincture of Iodine.-

The Pharmacist and Chemical Record (July, 1872) gives the following formula for the above preparation:

B. Tinct. of iodine, Glycerine, Pure, - - aa oz. 1.
Sulphite of Soda, - - - dr i.

Rub the salt to a powder in a small mortar, and add the glycerine gradually; then pour in the tineture of iodine and triturate gently until a solution is effected, and the mixture assumes an amber color.

It is claimed that the properties of iodine are increased by the addition of the sulphite of soda, and that the glycerine enhances its value and convenience of local application—Medical and Surgical Journal.

For Whooping Cough.-

A writer recommends the following formula for whooping cough:

Ŗ.	Potassæ bicarb., -		-		-		-		gr. xij.
	Cocc. cacti,	-		-		-		-	gr. x.
	Potass. bromid		-		-		-		gr. xvj.
	T. Belladonnæ, -	-		-		-		-	gtt. xx.
	T. Cardamomi Comp.,		-`		-		-		5 i.
	Aq. Cinnam., q. s.,	-		-		-			ž ij.

For a child a year or two old the dose is one teaspoonful every three or four hours. We are told that although this formula must not be regarded as a specific, it is very effective and superior to anything in ordinary use.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Editorial.

TURKEYTOWN, Etowah Co., Ala.

Messrs. TILDEN & CO.,

New Lebanon, N. Y.

Observing in Oct. No. of Journ. Materia Medica an easay by L. P. Dodge, M. D., on the therapeutic effects of Chlorate of Potassa, and especially in Ptyalism, I wish to add that in my practice I find it relieves more promptly than any other remedy, that distressing disease and if I may be allowed to say "great eyesore of the medical profession." And in this climate, where the bilious type of diseases prevails and mercurials are used ad. lib, I have found it necessary to use a prophylactic, which I find in a solution of Chlorate Potassa. It has never failed to prevent Ptyalism in my hands, and in several instances when slight Ptyalism had been produced and I deemed it necessary to repeat the mercurial, I found that teaspoonful doses of the saturated solution of Chlorate Potassa, given every 2 hours, not only effectually prevented any further mischief, but in some instances removed the sore mouth entirely—therefore, I now always use it in connection with Mercury—and believe with Dr. Dodge, that Ptyalism is wholly unnecessary and in many instances barbarous.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. W. STEWART, M. D.

MATICO AND UNICORN IN LEUCORRHŒA.

Every physician understands the difficulty of curing a chronic discharge from the mucous membrane of any portion of the body. Leucorrhæa is set down by common consent as one of the most obstinate. Those who have struggled with cases through weeks of disheartening trial and have run through the usual range of astringent injections, washes, etc., will agree with me when I say that the result of treatment in this complaint is very often most unsatisfactory. Of late, I have been led to abandon all medicated washes and astringent applications, simply ordering the parts to be kept perfectly clean by means of frequent warm water ablutions, and then treating the ailments constitutionally. In this connection I wish to bear testimony to the pre-eminent efficacy of the matico (Piper Angustifolium) and the unicorn (Helonias Dioica.) Tilden & Co's fluid extracts of these plants have never disappointed me in producing encouraging results most promptly, much to the delight of suffering patients. The latter mentioned remedy appears to be more applicable in those atonic cases where there seems to have been a general letting down of the whole system, the former in those cases where the general health has not been much disturbed. As to the dose of either, half a dram of the fluid extract three times a day will generally be found sufficient.

Insist upon a nourishing diet and out-door exercise for your patients during treatment.

L. MORSE, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

USE OF ELIXIR IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMP., IN DEAFNESS, RESULTING FROM SCARLET FEVER.

BY X. T. BATES, M. D.

During an epidemic of Scarlet Fever in B—, Vt., Mrs. W., was attacked by this malady, and in the convalescent state discovered that her hearing had become somewhat impaired. This impairment gradually increased until fears were entertained both by herself and friends that she would ultimately lose her hearing entirely. At the suggestion of her husband whom I had previously treated for a similar disorder, she was induced to try the following prescription:—

B Elix. Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp......Oss.

Sig.—One teaspoonful in half a wine-glassful of water, one hour before each meal.

Improvement soon manifested itself, and in a few weeks a thorough cure was effected.

Within a month I have had the pleasure of seeing this patient and was informed by her that she alone of several who were similarly affected had escaped permanent deafness—a result to be attributed entirely to the use of the Elixir.

SMALL-POX AND SCARLET FEVER.

A correspondent recommends the following in both scarlet fever and small-pox:—

Take a tablespoonful every 4 hours. For a child, smaller dose—graduated according to the age.

Course and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

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[No. 3.

Communications.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE.

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

(Guaiacum.)

NATURAL ORDER - Zygophyllacece.

In the Linnean artificial, or sexual system, this plant will be found in Class Decandria, and in Order Monogynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calix; five-cleft, unequal; petals; five, inserted into the receptacle; capsule; angular, five-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—(Flowers blue, the tree attains the height of from thirty to sixty feet). Leaves bijugate; lealfets obovate or oval, obtuse, entire veined, rigid; petiole terete, groozed; calyx ovate, obtuse, hoary, sepals, the two outer broader than the others; style short; capsule obovate; stamens awl-shaped, erect, shorter than the petals; seeds solitary in each cell.

HABITAT.—West Indian Islands.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative. Both the wood and resin possess these properties.

HISTORY.—Dr. Stillé observes;—"In the first expedition to America, several Spaniards affected with syphilis were cured of it by the natives with a decoction of guaiac.

In 1508, the wood was carried from Hispaniola to Spain, and became known in Europe chiefly by the treatise on its effects in syphilis by ULRIC VON HUTTEN, in 1519. This soldier was himself cured by its means, of constitutional syphilis, under which he had labored for nine years, and after having undergone eleven courses of mercurial treatment in vain.

In the same year, one NICHOLAS POLL published an account of the cure of three thousand cases by this medicine. Nevertheless, the remedy did not sustain its original vogue, either in consequence of its acting less favorably in the cool climate of Europe, or because the due employment of it was irksome, or finally because the superior success of mercury eclipsed its reputation.

Browne, as quoted by the Editor of the Universal Herbal. describes this tree as an evergreen of a dark gloomy cast, continuing its verdure in the driest seasons, and at times throwing out a great number of blue flowers, which are succeeded by compressed berries of a roundish form. The tree is of slow growth, requiring many years for its maturity. The bark is thick and sooth: the wood of a dark olive color, and cross-grained. As timber, it answers where strength and duration are required, and its weight no impediment. The wood takes a fine polish. A writer remarks: "It is certainly one of the most valuable (trees) in the West Indies; since the body, the bark, gum, fruit, leaves, and blossom, are all applicable to some useful purpose." A London Author observes: -"The fruit is purgative; and for medicinal use, far excels the From the flowers is prepared also a laxative syrup. resembling syrup of Violets. The fresh bark opens the body, and is deemed a sweetener of the blood; but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very violently. The resinous parts of the tree are of a warm, active nature, and found by long experience to attenuate and dissolve the blood; they are esteemed specifics in old venereal taints, chronical rheumatisms, and other disorders arising from siziness of the juices, and generally administered in decoctions, (the resin sometimes in boluses,) ordered for a continuance; but great care must be taken to moderate or temper the native acrimony of these medicines in the beginning of a course. and to prepare the body for the use of them; the neglect of which has been frequently the cause of very dismal consequences in hot climates, and may probably have the like effects sometimes in colder regions. There is a tincture made of the gum of this tree, that has been sometimes administered with success, as well as the powder itself, in obstinate intermittent and remittent fevers; in which cases they commonly procure a few stools, as well as promote a general discharge by the skin.

The foliage of this tree is of a very detersive nature, and frequently used to scour and whiten floors in most houses about Kingston, the infusion of them is also used to wash painted linens, and other stained garments; which it is said to do very effectually, without changing the lustre of their dyes."

PHYSILOGICAL EFFECTS.—Guaiacum, says Waring, acts by augmenting the action of the cutaneous capillaries, thereby improving the state of the cuticular function. To obtain its diaphoretic effect, the surface of the body should be kept warm, tepid diluents should be drunk plentifully, care should be taken that the Resin is in a state of minute division, and it should be combined with Opium. If it fail to produce diaphoresis, it acts as a diuretic. In small medicinal doses, gr. x.—gr. xxx. of the Resin, it causes a pleasant sensation of warmth in the stomach, and dryness of the mouth and fauces, and by proper management, profuse diaphoresis. In larger doses it purges, the heat of the stomach and dryness of the mouth become intense, and, if continued, would produce gastro-intestinal inflammation. It appears to have great power in lessening excessive secretion from mucous surfaces.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—AMENORRHUA.—Dr. Dewees, as quoted by Waring, speaks in the highest terms of the Ammoniated Tincture of guaiacum in amenorrhœas. He states that he gives it with a confidence which he attaches to no other medicine; that he has succeeded with it where almost all other emmenagogues have failed; and that for more than forty years he has almost daily used this medicine in suppressed catamenia, and more especially cases of long standing, without its having failed in any instance proper for its use. In view of this, Dr. Waring says;—"More cannot be said of any remedy. Such strong testimony, from so respectable an authority, demands more attention to the remedy than is usually accorded to it."

This agent may sometimes be associated advantageously, in the treatment of this malady, with Griffith's mixture of myrrh and iron. It may be administered with good effect, also, in combination with savin.

Dr. Home, of Edinburgh, employed the latter remedy successfully in amenorrhoea, in cases unattended by fever; he admits that it is inadmissible in plethoric cases. He advises depletion and antiphologistic regimen previous to its use. He employed the powdered leaves, in doses of \mathfrak{I}_{-} 3 j. twice daily.

Dr. Pereira, as quoted by Waring, confirms the observations of Dr. Home, and states that, in his experience, savin is the most certain and powerful emmengogue in the whole Materia Medica; and adds that he never has seen any ill effects from its use. He employs the oil, (W.)

Dr. Stille, in remarking upon the uses of guaiacum, says:— "Dr. Wood mentions that he has found this medicine highly useful in painful menstruation.

Dr. E. D. Fenner states that in dysmenorrhea and consequent sterility he has successfully made use of a formula recommended by Dr. Falk of London, into which Canada balsam, oil of sassafras, corrosive sublimate enter. This combination is analogous to and those formerly in vogue for the treatment of constitutional syphilis."

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LINING MEMBRANE OF THE UTERUS.—Dr. Dewees has seen permanent benefit from the use of ammoniated tincture of guaiac in this affection. Waring adds, that rest, fomentations, and the hip bath, should be also employed.

DYSMENORREHEA.—Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Wood, says:—"In obstructed and painful menstruation, not arising from any plethoric, inflammatory, or congested state of the system, the ammoniated tineture of guaiac has been employed with advantage."

Dr. Waring observes:—"In Dysmenorrhaa, when chronic, and when it assumes a rheumatic character, Dr. Rigby states that he derived great benefit from the use of Guaiacum.

Dr. Dewees also strongly advises the Ammoniated Tincture, as advised in section Amenorrhoea. He says that this remedy is more decidedly useful, where the first menstrual period after its

use is more than usually severe. It should be persevered in for several months."

RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Stille observes; "In the subacute and chronic forms of *Rheumatism*, guaiac is undoubtedly efficacious in proportion to the care which is taken to favor its diaphoretic operation. Dr. Graves says that, 'whether given in the form of powder or tincture, it often proves an extremely useful agent in cases of chronic rheumatism where no symptoms of active local influmation, or general fever exist.' He preferred, however, to prescribe it in conjunction with cinchona, sulphur, ginger, and cream of tartar."

Dr Waring states, that in acute and chronic fibrous rheumatism, guaiacum is a valuable remedy. Previous to its exhibition in severe cases antiphlogistic measures should be had recourse to. It acts as a general evacuant on the urinary, cuticular, and abdomnial oagrns. The Mistura Guaiaci is the best form. Dr. Seymour states, after experience in its use in numerous cases, that it acts with almost unerring success.' It has been found to succeed, when colchicum has previously failed."

Aconitine will be found useful to alternate with this agent, in the treatment of this malady. In cases accompanied with much pain, aconitine in solution, or in the form of an ointment, will be found highly beneficial externally applied.

Dr. Waring testifies that aconitine, locally applied over the seat of pain, is one of the most certain and powerful palliatives in the Materia Medica.

Dr. Thompson, as quoted by Waring states that he found it peculiarly effectual in several instances of cubito-digital and frontal neuralgia: and Mr. Sky relates two cases, one of eight years' and the other of nine years' duration, which were relieved by it when all other remedies had failed. (Medical Gazette, Nov. 1836).

Leucorrhæa. Bronchitis, and excessive secretions from Mucous Membranes, occurring in connection with a Rheumatic Diathesis. In these affections, Drs. Ballard and Garrod state that they have found Guaiacum highly serviceable and effectual (W.)

NEURALGIA.—Dr. Theo. Thompson states that probably the most efficacious remedy in chronic neuralgia is T. Guaiaci Ammon.,

in doses of from min xx. to f 3 j. every four hours. It is particularly serviceable when the disease assumes a rheumatic character. (Waring.)

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.—Mr. J. Bell strongly recommends the internal use of Guaiacum in doses of 3 ss. suspended in mucilage, every six hours. He considers that, when timely administered, it will cut short the disease 99 times out of 100. (Med. Gaz., vol. 27, P. 252). It has also been found successful in the hands of Mr. Carson and others. Med. Gaz., v. 29. p. 310.

Dr. Stille observes:—"Guaiac has been recommended in tonsillitis by Dr. Hannay, of Glasgow, Mr. Bell, and Dr. Carson. According to their statements it abates the pain and inflammation with singular rapidity and uniformity. The dose employed was half a drachm of the tincture every six hours."

DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Walker, as quotee by Waring, who regards Guaiacum as a "specific" in ordinary sore throat, speaks highly of its efficacy in diphtheria. He prescribes in all cases the following. B. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. f. 3 vj. Tinct. Cinchon. Co. f. 3 ss. Potassæ Chlor Div. Mellis q. s. Aq. ad. f. 3 vij. M. Dose, from a tea to a tablespoonful from one to four hours, or thrice daily, according to the severity of the case. In some cases a strong solution of Nitrate of Silver is applied locally at the same time. Carbolic acid may, also, be employed locally in this affection to advantage. Mr. Turner is quoted by Waring, who recommends that the acid dissolved in glycerine be applied topically by means of a sponge. He gives the following caution;—Care must be taken that the sponge-mop be not saturated, least a drop should fall into the larynx. The escharotic effect is confined to the surface to which it is applied, and does not spread to the contiguous parts."

SYPHILIS.—Dr. Stillé remarks; "If we look at the early accounts given of its successful employment in *syphilis*, the narrative of v. Hutten, for example, we observe that the patient was obliged to undergo a regimen of the strictest kind, to drink enormous quantities of a stronger and of a weaker decoction of the wood, to live upon a very sparing and simple diet, and in every manner to promote perspiring. Similar regimen was insisted upon by Boerhaave Valsalva, and Morgagni. It cannot be wondered at, therefore

that the insignificant doses of the medicine and its unmethodical administration, which are now usual, should fail entirely of producing its appropriate effects. Still, the decoction of guaiacum is really of service in constitutional syphilis of long standing, which affects the bones and skin, and is complicated with the evil results of a long mercurial course, especially in persons of scrofulous, feeble, or impared constitutions."

Dr. Waring gives us the following record;—"In Syphilis, Guaiacum was formerly regarded as a specific. Dr Pearson found that it possessed the power of arresting the progress of the disease, and of altogether removing some of the symptoms; but he adds that it has no power in eradicating the disease, which reappears in all its violence when the medicine is discontinued. In constitutional Syphilis, its effects are much more marked than in the primary forms. In the former, when the system has suffered from long confinement and a prolonged use of Mercury, he found the health improved, the strength increased, bad ulcers healed, exfoliations completed; and those anomalous symptoms, which would have been exasperated by the use of mercurials, yielded to Guaiacum. In Syphilitic Eruptions, and Nocturnal Pains in the Bones, I have often found Guaiacum, in the form of the Ammoniated Tincture, productive of unequivocal benefit."

DROPSY.—in Dropsy, guaiacum has been administered, with the view of stimulating the cutaneous and renal secretions. It was employed with benefit by Dr. Chamberlaine; but it is only admissible when the disease is of a purely asthenic character (Waring.)

Granular Disease of the Kidney.—Dr. Waring observes;—"In Granular Disease of the Kidney, Dr. Copland regards the Tincture, or Decoction of Guaiacum, as the best of all the class of diuretics; especially when the skin is cool as well as dry."

Gout.—"In Gout, the decoction (ante) has been externally employed by the German physicians. Dr. Copland observes that it is more suitable to the atonic or chronic states of the disease than to the acute. It is however, sometimes useful, conjoined with alkalies and anodynes, after the bowels have been freely evacuated, in old debilitated habits. The decoction, or the Ammoniated Tincture, are the best forms in these cases."

EPILEPSY.—"In Epilepsy, Guaicum was formerly held in high esteem. Vesalius, Willis, Hoffmann, and others, extolled its virtues; but it has fallen into disuse. It was considered especially useful, if the disease was connected with a syphilitic taint."

AMAUROSIS.—"In Amaurosis it has been advised, but is only likely to prove serviceable when the disease is connected with rheumatism; or when it occurs in persons of a rheumatic diathesis."

ADMINISTRATION.—Dr, Stille, gives the following directions.—
"Of simple decoction of guaiacum wood about a pint may be given in twenty-four hours. The compound decoction of sarsaparilla, into which in enters is more commonly employed. The resin may be prescribed in powder, in doses of from ten to thirty grains. An alkaline solution forms one of the best vehicles for its administration. A soap is directed as follows in the Prussian Pharmacopoeia; B.—Liq. kali. caust. 3; aq. destill. 3; warm, and add pulv. guaiac. resin. 3 vi.—M. This may be reduced to a pilular consistence, or diluted with water. For immediate use the Mistura Guaiaci is sufficient. In rheumatic cases, and those of menstrual derangement, Dewees' tincture, or the Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, is to be preferred. Of either, the dose is a teaspoonful several times a day."

COLUMBO AND GENTIAN IN PASSIVE UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE AND STERILITY.

BY THEODORE H. JEWETT, M. D., SOUTH BERWICK, ME.

Mesars. Tilden & Co.:-

For several years I have been very successful in the use of Gentian and Columbo in passive Uterine Hæmorrhage, and as I think also, in some cases of Sterility.—Whether the cause of the increased flow is owing to general or local causes, whether small in quantity or profuse, whether the blood is vitiated by Bright's disease, anæmia or otherwise, whether the heart or the abdominal circulation is at fault, whether functional or structural disability of the uterus exists, it is equally efficacious. In the slow leaking away of blood after childbirth from the relaxed and flabby walls of the

uterus, it also finds a place for good offices. I have mentioned the good effects of Gentian and Columbo in uterine hæmorrhage to many of my brother practitioners, and all of them speak in the highest terms as to their success with this remedy. I was induced myself to use this compound by the high encomiums of Dr. J. S. Parker, of Lebanon, Me., whose attention was called to the peculiar effect of Columbo and Gentian on the uterus in this way,—A wreck of a women having consulted him for some old stomach troubles, he prescribed this tonic.—A few weeks after, she presented herself better in this respect, at the same time stating that she was at once relieved of a chronic uterine hæmorrhage by the same medicine. This led to its further and successful use in other cases of hæmorrhage.

I would ask through your valuable Journal a more extended use of the prescrption. Ergot, acetate of lead and opium, Ol. Terebinth, Ol. Erigeron Canadensis, the Tampon, &c., are all useful in their place. In many chronic cases however, the combination I now present seems to do better than any one or all other means.

The prescription is as follows:

S. Teaspoonful in water.

A teaspoonful may be taken every four to six hours in the day time or before each meal in water,—of course other rational measures should not be neglected—such, as the recumbent posture in bad cases, quiet, cold, regular action of the bowels, &c. How does Gentian and Columbo act in hæmorrhage? Some may answer as a simple tonic.—I am confident that this is not the full explanation. Quinine is the only bitter tonic within my knowledge that is uesful both in inertia of the uterus in parturition, also in cases where the menses recur every three weeks. As a remedy however for chonic flowing, even where tumors or cancer are present, and in other cases, it has no place with columbo and gentian. I believe this combination has specific virtues, and that is all we can say upon the subject.

A direct restorative effect is produced upon the nervous supply of the uterus, and adjacent organs—a contractile effect if you please—a special tonic effect.—This is seen to follow the use of this

combination in profuse lochial discharges, connected with relaxation and debility in some women after childbirth, where the debility and discharge act and react as cause and effect upon each other. The compound may be used alone, or in connection with injections of permanganate of potash. The special bearings of this remedy may also be seen in its frequent good offices in chronic leuchorrhæa and catarrhal states of the cavity of the uterus and vigina. Again the same tendency is noticeable in cases of young females of a cold habit, of the proper age for menstruation, yet where a delay is present.-We often see these patients neither sick or well, ill developed, listless, inefficient, good for nothing, nervous, neither children or women, where all that seems to be wanted for the establishment of health is that one step farther, a proper condition of the system at large, and of the uterus necessary to the establishment of the menses. Here in suitable cases, (not those with hot heads, for here Prot-iodide Hydrarg, with Iodide of Potassium or Guaiac Tr. and Elixir Pro., are more useful,) here I say the Compound, of Gentian and Columbo gives a start to the system at large, and the organs of reproduction in particular, and menstruction is the result.

Lastly, the powers of this mixture are seen as a definite, uterine tonic, exhilarant and invigorator in some cases of Sterility. In many instances of sterility associated with organic disease of the Fallopior tubes, abnormal conditions of the uterus as the body or cervic, ovarias disease, &c., conception is impossible. There are other cases however where we cannot see why barrenness should be the rule. In such, often associated with sexual frigidity in some individuals, in others not, more often in cases marked by debility, and want of desire and power of procreative ability, this compound of Gentian and Columbo has proved markedly and eminently efficient. Instead of coldness, desire has returned—a healthy condition of this part of the economy has been established, and fruitfulness has been the result. So well satisfied am I as to the powers of this combination in suitable cases of Sterility, that I commend it to the consideration of others with the belief that the same results will be secured. Surely in New England there is at the present time an urgent call for the exhibition of some efficient agent to promote the increase of our population.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Paper read by Dr. Marston, before the Rock River, (Wis.) Medical Society. He set out by stating that under this name there are generally included three different affections, viz., 1st, simple diarrhæa; 2d, cholera infantum proper, and 3d, inflammatory diarrhæa. The general symptoms of simple diarrhæa are a gradually increasing looseness of the bowels, followed by vomiting and other signs of indigestion. Cholera infantum proper commences abruptly with vomiting and purging, under which the little patient sinks in in a few days, aye, even in a few hours. Inflammatory diarrhæa, is characterized by bloody discharges and more or less tenesmus. The treatment of this last variety the author intends not to discuss.

In the treatment of the first two bowel affections, our author aims to bring the bowels into a state of physiological rest. Hence he withholds in the beginning all food, quenching the thirst of the little fellow with cold water. When the system demands nutrition, he allows the breast to be taken only moderately. If the child is raised by hand, he gives the cow's milk undiluted. Later in the disease he gives animal broth. In his medical treatment he relies on opium in some form. He generally prefers to give a solution of morphia per anum. Opium thus given must be in smaller quantity than when given per os. Our author combines, in the outset of his treatment in cholera infantum proper, opium with small doses of calomel.

To improve the tonicity of the capillary vessels and secretory structure he has found the following of N.S. Davis very efficient.—

Ŗ.	Acid. sulphur. aromat.,		-	-	3 ij		
	Magnesia sulph.,	-	-	-		- 3 ij	
	Tr. opii,	-	-	-	-	3 ij	
	Syr. simp.					. , -	
	Aq. menth. piper,	-	-	-	āā	3j	M.

Dose: To a child of six months give ten to twelve drops every three, four, six or eight hours until the discharges are reduced to one a day. He thinks, however, that the following may be used for the same purpose:—

Ŗ.	Bismuth subnitr.,		- .	-	-	-	3 88
	Pulv. opii, -	-	-	-	-	٠.	grs. ij
	Saechari albi, -			•	٠ .	-	Эij

Mix and divide in fifteen powders, and direct one to be given every three, four or six hours for a child one year old. When opium is used, inquiry should be made concerning the urinary secretions. When the patient is much debilitated, he combines quinine and a vegetable astringent with the above anodyne; or he uses the following combination:—

Ŗ.	Pulv. erigeron	n.	-	-	-	3 88		
	Quin. tannatis,	•	-	-	-	-	Эj	
	Morphiæ sulph.,	•		-	•	-	gr. j	
	Aquæ bull	-	-		-		3 viij ft. inf.	

Dose: To a child one year old one teaspoonful every three, four or six hours. When vomiting or purging is very active he gives the following solution:—

R. Sodæ bicarb., -		-	-	-	-	3 j
Morphiæ sulph.,	-	•	•	-	-	gr. j
Aquæ menth. piper,		-	-	•	-	3 ij M.

Dose: To a child one year of age ten drops after each act of vomiting. And along with the above he gives every three or four hours, until the bowels are quiet, one of the following powders:—

₽ .	Hydr. chloridi mitis.,			-		-	-	grs. iv
	Pulv. opii,	-	•	-	-	-	-	grs. j
	Sacchari albi		-	-	-	-	-	Ði

Misce bene et divid. in chart. No., viij.

After the symptoms have somewhat subsided, the treatment of the case is conducted as stated before. Later in the attack, when the discharges are frequent and consisting of mucus, our author uses the following formula of Dr. Davis, of Chicago, with good results:—

Ŗ	Ol. terebinth.					
	Tr. opii,	-	•	-	ää	3 ij
	Pulv. acaciæ,					· ·
	Pulv. sacchari albi,	-	-	-	āā	3 iij
	Misce et adde,					•
	Aquæ menth. piper.	-	-	-	3	ij ft. mist

Dose: To a child from ten to fifteen months old fifteen drops every three to four hours.

This being the subject for discussion to-day, an animated debate took place, in which Dr. Loehr said that his main reliance in cholera infantum was opium in rather large doses. If in its use head symptoms should supervene, he uses subnitr of bismuth. He uses also hot fomentation to the abdomen.

Dr. Senn is of the opinion that this disease is caused by an irritant either in the bowels or stomach, hence he would give an emetic of ipecac. And if there should be any suspicion that an emetic would not reach it, he would use a laxative. However, not castor oil, since this is one of the most irritating cathartics in the materia medica; he would use salts. After this he would use derivatives in the form of hot baths. Next put the alimentary canal at rest by opium, which is our sheet-anchor in this disease. He would, however, also give calomel in the beginning of the complaint, and tonics and astringents afterwards. Is against the use of whiskey.

Dr. Hunt would first give castor oil, if the purging is not excessive: afterwards he relies on whiskey, paregoric, or other forms of opium. He gives very seldom, calomel. In regard to an emetic; he thinks we generally see the cases too late to derive any benefit from its use. As a tonic he uses in the latter part of the attack fl. ext. colomb. and strych. Astringents have generally not done well in his hands. In cases where there is tenesmus, he gives ipecac in small doses. He also employs the warm bath with advantage.

Dr. Sheperd relieves the vomiting of this disease with bismuth and paregoric; sometimes he uses in the beginning the elixir of rhubarb and magnesia, combined with paregoric. He gives the child no water to drink, and food only in small quantities.

Dr. Rogers' remedy is opium; under its use vomiting and purging will subside. He, however, has also used bromide of potassium for vomiting with good results. He also uses calomel in the beginning of the disease. He has never seen any good results from the use of ipecac in diarrhæa, and he is at a loss to account for its reputation in dysentery. He has not much confidence in astringents.

Dr. Lueck stated that in the treatment of this disease he tried almost everything recommended by good authorities, sometimes to his utmost disappointment. Subnitr. of bismuth and calomel have never shown any good effect in cholera infantum under his employment, hence he has now discarded these remedies altogether in the management of these cases.

From the different opinions expressed to-day, the Doctor thinks we may safely conclude that the true pathological nature of this disease has not yet been demonstrated. However, it is generally conceded that cholera infantum is only a functional derangement of the digestive system. In fact, he looks upon it as a catarrh of the stomach and alimentary canal. Fermentation, and not chymification, is going on in the stomach and duodenum, and the vomiting and purging is only the result of this lactic fermentation. Hence, to prevent fermentation and promote normal digestion, would be the indications for treatment. These indications can generally be accomplished in a recent case by a few doses of the spiced syrup of rhubarb. If, however, the disease has lasted for some time, this simple remedy has no effect, and then we have found the following combination of great value:

Ŗ.	Boudault's pepsine,					-	gr. ij.
	Creasote, -	. •	-	-	-	-	gtt. 1-8
	Opium pulv.,	-	-	-	-	-	gr. 1-10
	Acid tannic,	-	-	-	-	-	gr. 1-8
	Ol. cinnamomi,	-	-	-	-	-	gtt. 1-8

For a dose to a child one year old, and repeated every three to four hours.

Here we have the creasote and pepsine to check fermentation; opium and aromatics to allay irritation, and again pepsine with tannin to-give tone to the relaxed digestive system.

These few remedies, combined in various proportions to suit the circumstances of the case, we have used almost exclusively for the last three years, with a very satisfactory result.

However, in chronic cases, and in those children who are brought up by the hand, fermentation seems to go on faster than these remedies are able to check it; hence we must discontinue all milk-diet and give antiseptic nourishment. This we have prepared in the following manner; The yolk of one egg is beaten up well with one teaspoonful of loaf sugar; afterwards adding gradually 8 oz. of water. This quantity is given at short intervals during the twenty-four hours. Along with this food thin oatmeal gruel is allowed as a drink in place of water. As soon as the more active symptoms have passed, gruel, or arrowroot is allowed more freely, boiled thoroughly to the consistency of syrup. Thus prepared, it has been an excellent article of diet for this class of patients, notwithstanding authority teaches us that farinaceous substances cannot be digested by children. With this treatment counter-irritation is combined in the form of hot baths and sinapisms.

There is a form of cholera infantum characterized by heat of the head, flushed face, and frequent purging with little or no vomiting, which seems to depend on a catarrh of the small intestines without implicating the stomach. In this affection opium causes congestion of the brain, and cannot, therefore, be used; pepsine generally augments the intestinal irritation, and must therefore be left out of the treatment. Alkalies with small doses of ipecac first, and aftewards mild astringents, have done excellent service in these cases.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

In a lecture by Sir William Gull, in The Doctor, he says:-

Of this affection there were two cases in the ward, which afford a good illustration of some of its phenomena. One of them is a girl, æt. 18, who has been exposed to wet and cold, which has brought on an attack of acute catarrhal albuminuria. The kidney is like the lungs in this, that it is liable to catarrh; and women are more liable to it than men, their circulation altogether being more easily disturbed, and in this case there is constitutionally a greater tendency; her father died of consumption, Three weeks, before admission she got her feet wet, and went about in her boots all day; the next day she felt languid, then she vomited, and soon began to swell all over. The urine was scanty, and on being examined it was found to contain albumen, with epithelium cells, and casts of the tubes. She is slowly improving, but only very slowly, for perhaps of all organs of the body the kidney is one of the slowest in recovering.

There are two or three interesting things in this patient. One is that as you have seen, there are lines across her abdomen, just like those which result from child-bearing, and if you were not aware of their true nature, they would be almost sure to give rise to suspicion. But there is in fact no reason to believe that these lines are due to distention at all, We may, I think be quite satisfied there has been no pregnancy in this case. She says, and there is every reason for believing her, that she has always been regular since she first began at the age of 16; and these lines, "Liniæ erandarum spuriæ" we may call them, forms as a result of a kind of atrophy of the skin, a spontaneous atrophy, so far as we can trace.

Here is a model of them on the knee of a boy, and here anotheron the forehead of a child. In respect to the morbid conditions of the kidney it should be borne in mind that the kidney is, of all the organs in the body, perhaps the most vascular. Certainly, if we consider the rapidity of the circulation in it, it is so; if we consider the large arteries, and the peculiar arrangement of the malphigian bodies, it is an arterial gland. The spleen, perhaps is, in one sense, more vascular, it is more a mass of vessels, but vastly more blood circulates through the kidney, and thus it becomes liable to throw off albumen under various circumstances; in weakness after fever. in attacks of cold, in little alterations of the blood from indigestion, or from over-fatigue. In fact, any disturbance of the circulation or of the digestion may bring it on; so it may be a symptom only of these slight disturbances, and may recover in a few days, or may continue year after year without becoming worse. In case of this kind the albumen is present, especially after meals. But the case of this girl is not one of this kind; it is due to some anatomical changes in the kidneys. We know this, because she has anasarca, which is a sign of it In fact, she has catarrhal Bright's disease.

Bright's disease, which is real structural disease of the kidney, is of three kinds. We might illustrate it and its relations to albuminuria by inscribing a small circle whithin a large one, and then subdividing the former; thus albuminuria is the large circle; that comprises all cases in which albumen is present in the urine, and it lies quite outside of Bright's disease. That is confined to cases of anatomical change in the kidney itself; and the three kinds of it are these that I will write:—

- 1. The catarrhal.
- 1. The gouty.
- 3. The cachectic...

It is true the gouty might be said to be only a form of the cachectic; but there is a real difference in the disease which justifies the distinction. In the gouty form of Bright's disease the kidney is contracted and small, and there is no anasarca. In the cachectic form, which is connected with syphilis, with albuminoid degenerations and phthisis, the kidney is large and waxy.

In the catarrhal the kidney is large and swollen, the epithelium becomes fatty, anasarca takes place rapidly, it is what is called "acute dropsy." The people become languid and we can smell their breath that there is urine in it.

The gouty kidney is met with chiefly in the upper classes; the catarrhal rather in the lower, who suffer from exposure and cold; there is no anasarca; the patients are pallid, they have headache, they pass little urine of low specific gravity. It is easily overlooked, but appears at once when we examine the urine. It is indicated, too, by the aspect of the face, and the breath, and by the pulse.

This last is hard, because probably from resistance to the circulation in the minute vessels the left ventricle is enlarged.

In the cachectic form of Bright's disease, there is albuminoid deposit in the kidneys. It comes in syphilitic children, and in the consumptive; and the kidney, as I have said, is the seat of waxy degeneration; it undergoes an amyloid change, in which the blood-vessels are largely concerned. The other glands, too, are generally enlarged. In this form also there is much dropsy. Here the affection of the kidney forms only a part of the general cachexia; it is but a fraction, and we might almost say an insignificant fraction, of the disease; in the catarrhal form it is the main disease; in the gouty it is a chief part.

These are the three great varieties of Bright's disease. The girl whose case we have been speaking of presents the catarrhal form, due directly to exposure. There is another case of it also in the wards, a man in whom it has come on after small-pox. It is essentially the same form of the disease, though different in its origin. It is a frequenc sequel of fevers, and of various kinds of them. But you must carefully distinguish Bright's disease from albumin-Nothing could be more false than the formula, albuminuria-Bright's disease. And if it should get into your minds, see that you entirely banish it. Albuminuria may be a mere transient disorder of circulation or assimilation; Bright's disease is a structural perversion of the kidney. And let me add one thing more. important element, as concerns the health, even in Bright's disease, is not the presence of the albumen; it is the absence of the proper It is the failure of the kidney to discharge its function of elimination; not its suffering to escape a little of the pabulum of the blood. This loss is doubtless an evil, though the cases are probably few in which it would be a very serious one, if it stood alone; the great damage is done by the retention in the blood of the area and other excreta. So the instrument by which to measure the gravity of the disease is not the lamp and nitric acid, but this, the test for the specific gravity.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

ACTION OF MERCURY ON THE LIVER.

The valuable report of the Edinburgh Committee of the British Medical Association on the Action of Mercury on the Liver, added very largely to our knowledge of the subject, without altogether settling a great many important questions concerning the therapeutics of the drug.

Few physicians who have had any practical experience of the use of mercurial purgatives in cases of so-called "biliousness," will deny that their immediate effect is decidedly beneficial, although many may be deterred from employing them by the belief that, once begun, they must be continued, and will ultimately provehighly injurious to the patient. The relief occasioned by a blue pill and a saline purgative is a matter of every-day observation; but the modus operandi of the mercury is a question on which much difference of opinion prevails, and any attempt to answer it must depend, to a considerable extent, on the view taken of the pathology of "biliousness." Do the dull, heavy, and languid feeling, the disclination to exertion, mental or bodily, the irritable or peevish temper, the failing appetite, the muddy complexion, and dingy conjunctiva, which most persons know, alas! too well, owe their origin to catarrahal changes in the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes alone? or is popular pathology partly right in ascribing them to "bile in the blood" or "sluggish liver?" For our part, we are inclined to hold the latter opinion, and to believe that not without reason are the disappearance from the eyes of the yellowish tinge which seems as if it only required to be somewhat deepened to become jaundice, and the co-incident appearance of bile in the stools after a mercurial purgative, pointed to as proofs that too much bile in the blood is (partly at least) the cause of biliousness, since with its removal from the system the symptoms disappear. So long as it was supposed that bile was formed in the blood, and only seperated from it by the liver, such a view as this might meet with ready acceptance: but how are we to reconcile it with the doctrine of most physiologists, that bile is not separated from the blood by the liver, but is formed within that organ itself?

Fortunately, this is not difficult, for Schiff has shown that we have been latterly accustomed to take too narrow a view of the functions of the liver, and that it separates bile from the blood, or, as we may term it, excretes, as well as forms or secretes it. This he did by tying the ductus choledochus in dogs, and putting a cannula into the gall-bladder, so that he could collect the whole of the bile secreted by the liver. Immediately after the operation the flow of bile was abundant, but in the course of half an hour it became greatly diminished, and remained so, never again reaching the amount at first observed. This curious result Schiff found to be due to the bile being all removed from the body by the canula, instead of passing, as it normally does, into the duodenum, whence it is reabsorbed into the blood, and again excreted by the liver. the first half hour after the fistula was made, the liver was excreting as well as forming bile, and so more flowed from it than in any subsequent period when it was only forming it.

Whenever Schiff introduced bile into the blood, either by injecting it directly into the veins, or putting it into the duodenum, stomach, or areolar tissue, the flow of the bile from the liver was at once increased, but again diminished when the additional bile had been excreted. By another series of experiments, he also found that not only can a certain quantity of bile be present in the blood without producing jaundice, but that it probably is always present. We thus see that, normally, a great part of the bile goes round in a circle, from the liver into the duodenum, thence into the blood, so to the liver again, while another part is carried down by the contents of the intestine, and, after becoming more or less altered, passes out of the body with the fæces.

Let us now consider what the result will be if the quantity of bile circulating in this way should be increased. All observers are agreed that abundant food increases the secretion of bile; and we will suppose that this has been done by continued good living and a succession of heavy dinners, such as most Englishmen are accustomed to indulge in at Christmas time. The stomach and intestines, in all probability, also become disordered, and it would be hard to say what part of the condition in which the patient then finds himself is to be assigned to them and what to the bile; but this we can readily see, that all the symptoms that an excess of bile in the blood can produce, short of jaundice, will be occasioned; nor can these be removed by any purgative medicine, which like aloes, will merely act on the large intestine. The colon may be

cleared of its contents, but the bile will go on undisturbed in its accustomed round. Very different, however, will be the result if a purgative be administered which will act on the duodenum, as we will assume mercury to do, more especially if it be combined with such a one as sulphate of magnesia, which will act on the rest of the bowels. The mercury stimulates the duodenum to peristaltic contraction, the bile is hurried rapidly downwards, the remainder of the intestine is likewise contracting vigorously, and in a short time all chance of absorption is gone, for the bile has been finally evacuated. All excess of bile has thus been got rid of, and, as far as it is concerned, the liver, the duodenum, and other organs may now go on performing their functions in the normal way, until some fresh indiscretion on the part of the patient causes a disturbance.

In the account we have just given of the action of a mercurial purgative, we have assumed that it acts on the duodenom. this we cannot at present directly prove; but we have the indirect proof afforded by the fact, observed by Radziejewski, that leucine and tyrosine, which are products of pancreatic digestion, appear in the fæces after the administration of mercurials, as well as that yielded by the large evacuations of bile which calomel produces, and which, as Buchheim has shown, really give their characteristic green color to the so-called "calomel stools." By thus causing elmination of bile, and lessening the amount circulating in the blood, calomel acts as a true cholagogue, in the sense in which the word was employed by those physicians who looked upon the liver merely as an excreting organ, although, as modern experimenters have proved it may lessen the amount actually secreted; and this it may do in a double fashion, for not only does it diminish the quantity which has to be excreted by the liver in the manner already explained, but as the Edinburgh Committee of the British Medical Associ-· ation have shown, it likewise lessens the formation of bile. their experiments, the diminished secretion which followed mercurial purgation could not be due to the prevention of reabsorption, for the whole of the bile was regularly removed from the body as quickly as it was secreted, and we are, therefore, obliged to attribute it to diminished formation. What the cause of this may be, we are not at present in a position confidently to state; but we know that fasting lessens the formation of bile, and if the food be hurrried out of the intestine by a purgative before it has time to be absorbed, it might just as well not have been eaten at all.

We have now seen how an excess of bile may be present in the blood without the liver being either "sluggish" or torpid; and it seems to us that the difference of opinion which has hitherto prevailed regarding the action of mercurials is in great measure due to attention having been directed to the amount of bile poured out from the liver, instead of what is of much more importance in reference to "biliousness"—viz: the quantity which remains in the blood after a dose of blue pill or calomel.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

BY F. H. BAILEY, M. D., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

This is a plant well known in the United States, and variously called Cimicifuga Racemosa, Cohosh, and Black Snakeroot. Its use as a medicine appears to be principally confined to the United States and the Canadas. I have been familiar with it from my first commencement of study. Dr. Horace Green used it freely in his early practice, and in his "Selections of Prescriptions," it is mentioned in several formulæ. It does not appear to have been known to English writers except from American sources of information. Pereira mentions it in the American edition of his Materia Medica (1846). Neligan, in his edition of 1844, alludes to it merely from American authority. It is in rheumatism that it has been mostly used in this country, and I have, for that affection, as well as in chronic ailments of the hepatic function, used it with favorable results.

I generally combine it with iod. potassii, and other agents which may be indicated at the same time. It can be used in acute rheumatism, combined with alkaline salts, ipecac and sanguinaria canadensis. In sub-acute and chronic rheumatism I have made free use of it in connection with tonics and tonic alteratives.

In chronic affections of the liver, where there is a dull, aching pain complained of in the right and upper part of that organ, attended with the usual pain at the top of the shoulder, I have given actæa freely, and am in almost the daily habit of prescribing it in this locality, where such an affection is very common.

Dr. Green alludes to its use in chorea, and it is doubtless in cases where that disease is a concomitant or sequel of rheumatism, that it has been successful.

The following is a favorite formula with me in any non-inflammatory condition of the liver:—

Ŗ.	Tr. act. racemosæ,		-		-		-		3 ij.	
	Iod. potassii, -	-		-		-		-	3 ij.	
	Syr. ipecac, -	-	-		-		-		₹ j.	
	Tr. sang. canad	-		_		-		-	¥ 88.	M.

Sig. Teaspoonful three times daily.

In acute rheumatism I use a similar mixture, giving less of the actæa and more of the ipecac.

Very often I combine tr. cinchona, or sulph. quinine, according to conditions and indications.

In reviewing the literature upon this medicine, I find that in the December number of the Chicago *Medical Examiner* there is an article of my own, in which the use of actæa was beneficial in a case of rheumatism followed with decided symptoms of chorea.

The patient, a young lady of seventeen, was attacked with rheumatism of the right foot and ankle. By the employment of iod. potassii, pulv. doveri, and spts. nit. dulc., the extremity became better, but chorea soon made its appearance in the same limb. On the second day, the muscles of the right side of the face were involved, and it appeared imminent that chorea might become fully developed. I accordingly prescribed as follows:—

Ŗ.	Fluid ext. valerian,								
	Fluid ext. act. racemosæ, -	-	aa 3 j.						
	Syr. iod. ferri,		3 ss.						
	Sulph. quinine	-	Эj.						

To be taken in doses of a teaspoonful three times daily.

The convulsive movements soon began to disappear, but continued to be apparent after she was able to walk about.

After about two months, during which time she continued to take the mixture, all traces of the affection disappeared. If I recollect rightly, however, the young lady became affected with cardiac symptoms, suffering from palpitation and becoming pale and anæmic in appearance.

In the Chicago Medical Examiner, for July, 1861, in an article upon the this subject, Dr. Davis gives a description of the plant, and mentions the views taken by different writers in regard to its real properties. Allusion is made to the remarks in the U. S.

Dispensatory, where it is stated "to be a tonic, with the property of stimulating the secretions of the skin, kidneys, and pulmonary mucous membrane."

Dr. D. thinks the primary action to be sedative, lessening the frequency and force of the pulse, soothing pain, and allaying irritability.

Dr. Young, in the American Journal of Medical Sciences, for February, 1832, details cases in which chorea was successfully treated by means of this medicine.

Dr. J. S. Garden, of Charlotte, Va., as early as 1823, published a paper in the *Medical Recorder*, in which its influence in pulmonary affections is brought to notice.

In 1843, twenty years afterwards, the same writer again recurs to the use of this remedy, where its utility is confirmed after so many years' experience.

But I have already devoted more space to the consideration of Acts at than at first contemplated. I will refer, in closing, to an article in Part xliv, page 25, Braithwaite, by Dr F. R. McDonald.

He states that his attention was called to the medicine by Dr. Voris, who lived near New York. He says he has employed it in all the acute forms of rheumatism; not only in cases where there are slight rheumatic pains, but that in the severest forms its beneficial effects have been best shown.

In a case of acute rheumatism of the right knee, which I have lately treated, I gave actes in connection with iod. potassii, with very good results.

From what has been observed by others, as well as from my own personal experience, this agent appears to have something of a neuralgic effect, acting upon the nervous centres. Whatever may be its modus operandi, there is no question as to its value in therapeutics. Will other observers report the results of their experience? Will those who have never used it give it a trial?—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

GELSEMINUM.

BY JOHN S. HUGHSON, M. D., OF SUMTER, S. C.

Dr. Murray, in a recent number of the REPORTER, expressed the "hope that some of the readers would test the anti-periodic virtues of

the Gelseminum, and record the results of their experience for the benefit of the profession at large."

Having used this medicine as an anti-periodic for the past two years, I can, with pleasure, speak in the highest terms of its value in malarial fevers.

At first I used it in connection with quinine, or rather using quinine in the first instance for three days, then reducing the dose or entirely omitting its use, and ordering gelseminum to be taken till the seventh day be past. In ordinary intermittent fever this treatment will suffice; of course, the secretions being kept in a healthy condition.

Latterly I have used the gelseminum alone, and have been pleased with the results; and if the case is taken at its commencement no other anti-periodic will be needed. In remittent fevers I use the gelseminum during the paroxysm as well as in the remission, adding the quinine in the remission. With this treatment I am satisfied that the disease is often brought to a close by restoration to health in a much shorter time than by the quinine treatment alone. After the cessation of fever I depend entirely on the gelseminum. I commonly prescribe it in intermittent fever, in eight to ten drop doses of Tilden's Fluid Extract, four times a day, until convalescence is beginning to be established, then three times a day; in remittent fevers, eight drops every three or four hours. The pulse is rendered less frequent, temperature of the body reduced, diaphoresis brought on, the remission occurs earlier than it would otherwise, and a return to health is more rapid.

In chronic cases of intermittent fever I combine it thus:-

R Liq. potass. arsen.
Fld. ext. gelsem. - - aa. $\frac{7}{5}$ ss.—M.

Sig.—Take sixteen drops just after each meal for one week; then omit for five days, take for two days, and so continue for one month.

This treatment I saw recommended in some journal over two years ago, and have never yet known it to fail when the directions have been faithfully attended to. This remedy is well worth a trial by all physicians practicing in a malarial region.

I have also used it with benefit in irritable heart, characterized by rapid pulse, difficulty of breathing, and frequent palpitations. Five drops three times a day.

In irritability of the bladder, frequent desire to urinate, mictur-

ition difficult, drop by drop, I have used no other remedy that afforded so much satisfaction. (See American Journal of Medical Sciences, January, 1872, article by Dr. Hill.)

It is well for us in using this remedy to recollect its physiological effects upon the human system, and also the varied susceptibility of different systems to the action of medicines.

I am generally in the habit of directing the attention of the patient or attendant to its effects upon the eyes, and when dimness of vision or double-sightedness is produced, to omit one or two doses till this passes off, and then continue as before. Should muscular relaxation and great prostration be produced, dilated pupils with inability to open the eyelids, and a slow, weak pulse, brandy and paregoric would be found appropriate and sufficient, in ordinary cases, to relieve the toxical effect of the gelseminum.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHŒA.

Mr. J. L. Milton, of London, in his late work on gonorrhea, divides the means of treatment into three, viz.: internal remedies, external applications, and direct applications. Under the first division he discusses the use of copaiba, stating that though it has proved of service in a great many cases, yet it fails in a certain number in every form, and that severe symptoms have been proproduced from its use, "in doses which very good surgeons have not hesitated to recommend." He gives a table of cases treated with copaiba by him, with very unfavorable results.

He is favorably inclined toward the use of sandal-wood oil combined with injections, but states that it is extremely difficult to The other remedies contained in this section he get it pure. condemns. He makes a tirade against anti-phlogistic means, such as blood-letting, which seems to us to be at least twenty years behind date, as we know of no practice requiring to be thus declaimed against. A powerful purgative given at the outset of an attack, he believes, may be a material aid in cutting short the disease in mild cases; and apperients given along with injections, he thinks, may do good in many cases. It may here be remarked that this treatment, with the addition of the parts being supported, was prescribed at the out-door dispensary of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary by one of our professors, and it met with complete sucsces

in the greater number of cases. He thinks that diuretics may be of use. Mercurials he condemns, stating that they are still believed in in Germany, Belgium, and Italy.

The only thing recommended by him under the head of external applications, is hot water, so hot as to cause the penis to turn red. This he states gives great relief.

With regard to direct applications, he characterizes injections as the right arm of the service, and disputes the statement made by many, that injections induce orchitis or stricture, at the same time admitting that they may hasten the appearance of the swelling in orchitis, though they can not be considered the predisposing cause.

With regard to the substances to be injected, he gives a list of 46, which have been proposed within the last few years, many of them wholly injurious. A number of these he discusses at length, but prefers nit. argent. and chloride of zinc. He then gives his own treatment, which he divides into abortive and ordinary.

The abortive treatment may be used in cases adapted for it. which he describes. It consists of nit. argent. gr. v. to gr. x. to the ounce, introduced well into the urethra by a syringe with a long The exhibition of gr. iv. calomel, followed by seidlitz powders until several loose motions are produced, and after each motion patient to inject urethra with nit. argent. gr. iii. to v. to the 3 j. He states that few cases are found suitable for the abortive His ordinary treatment consists in administering treatment. acetate of potash in combination with spirits of nitrous ether, along with purgatives and aperients, and injections of nit. argent., commencing at gr. ½ to gr. j. to 3 j., gradually increased to gr. x. to the 3 j. to be used once daily until the disease is almost gone, then every second day, and this to be continued for at least eight days after the last drop of discharge has shown itself. Along with this the patient may use an injection of the sulphate and chlor. of zinc, 2 grs. of the former to 1-4th gr. of the latter to the 3 j. And he lays down as a golden rule in using injections, "a slight feeling of heat for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after is all that's required." If more than this the injection is too strong, if less, it is too weak.

In women he recommends the same internal treatment along with injections of sulph. of zinc, and after a time of oak bark.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.—Michigan University Medical Journal, January, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

OF

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Tannin Packing in Prolapsus Ureri, etc.-

Dr. G. P, Hachenberg of Rochester, N.Y., has found the free application of tannin very efficacious in relaxations of the uterine. vaginal and other tissues. He says: "For many years I have treatprolapsus uteri by packing tannin around the mouth and neck of the womb. When surgeon in charge of the U.S. Hospital at Fort Randall, D. T., a laundress of the institution was much troubled with chronic prolapsus uteri. She had worn a pessary for many years. I removed the instrument, and treated her with success by tannin packing. The application usually was made in the morning of the day when she was to do a heavy day's washing. This poor woman said, after making an application: 'after you put that medicine in I felt well and strong; I feel as if I had no womb.' Since that time, I have treated with uniform success many lady patients who were subject to prolapsus uteri. As I have hardly failed to control the most obstinate case of prolapsus by this treatment, I discard the use of the pessary. The packing is likewise indicated in some cases of displacement of the uterus-indeed in all, when complicated with prolapsus. As a remedy for leucorrhœa, where the seat of the inflammation is at the mouth of the womb or within the vagina, it usually gives prompt relief. A few months ago a lady consulted me for a chronic ulceration of the rectum, located within two inches of the sphincter. So sensitive were the effected parts, that almost any local application caused pain and unpleasant constitutional effects. For weeks I treated the case with an injection composed of tannin, glycerine and black wash, with some benefit. Finally, I resorted to tannin packing into the rectum once a week. In a month the discharge of pus and sanious matter ceased, and the patient rapidly increased. Med. Record.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Medical Treatment of Prolapse of the Womb.-

Dr. Andreef discards pessaries in such casas. In some cases he reports the treatment pursued consisted in replacing the uterus while the woman was in a recumbent position. Then, with the aid of the speculum, the fold of the vagina, that is to say, the part surrounding the os, was painted with half a drachm of a tincture composed

of one part of tincture of iodine and one part of alcohol. He diluted the officinal tincture of iodine, becuse the undiluted tincture sometimes sets up acute catarrh of the vagina, and even of the uterus, as he had had an opportunity of observing previously. After the application of the tincture, the patient remained for three days in bed, and had an injection four times a day of pure spring water at a temperature of twenty degrees R. The painting was then re-applied, and the douches repeated. After a repetition of this plan of treatment four times, the patient found herself well, and was dismissed. Four months subsequently she was pregnant and quite healthy; no descent of the uterus had occurred.—Med. and Surg. Reporter.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Taraxacin. -

Leontodon is a valuable remedy in all diseases of the digestive and hepatic systems.

Its action is cholagogue and tonic. I have found it excellent in the following form:

Make twenty pills, one thrice daily. Valuable in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose of the remedy, two to three grains.

The Mumps.-

Dr. Eldridge says he had invariably cured mumps, even when orchitis had taken place, with an emetic in twelve, fourteen or twenty-four hours. He never knew the emetic to fail.—Detroit Review of Med. and Pharm.

Treatment of Tic-Douloureux by Means of Ice.

(W. Wentteritz: Zur Behandlung des Tic douloureux mit Eisstreichungen-Mitt. des Aerztl. Vereins in Wien, Bd. 1, No. 1872.

In a very stubborn case of facial neuralgia in a lady, which had not yielded to any of the means applied, a smooth piece of ice was stroked gently over the affected side of the face every five minutes. The painfulness of the application is lessened by holding some alcoholic fluid in the mouth until a slight feeling of warmth is excited. The pain, which disappeared in twelve hours under this treatment, had not returned ten months subsequently.—Phil. Times.—The Clinic, October 19, 1872.

The Practice of Pharmacy.-

The Pharmaceutical Examining Board, appointed in April last by the Mayor of this city, have made a report of their doings during 1872. They state that 504 applicants for registration as proprietors were received, of which 492 were approved and certificates issued. There were also 287 applications from clerks, of whom 250 appeared for examination. Certificates as qualified assistants were granted to 185, and 65 were rejected as incompetent. Five persons not graduates in pharmacy were certified to as competent to open retail drug stores, and five were rejected.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Brown-Sequard's Neuralgic Pill.-

Ŗ.	Extract	belladongr. 1-6
	"	stramongr. 1-5
	"	cannab. indgr. 1-4
	"	aconitgr. 1-3
	"	opiigr. 1-2
	"	hyoseyamgr. 2-3
	"	coniigr. 1
	Pulv, g	lycgr. q. s.
For	one pill.	—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Editorial.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

"THEY DON'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE, THEY SELL JUST AS WELL, AND COME CHEAPER."

"Such is the language that greeted my ear from a small office in one corner of a Drug Store, while waiting a short time since for an article to be put up. Seeking an interview with the stranger when he left the store, I found that he represented your House, and that the remark I had innocently overheard, was made by the proprietor in reply to the remonstrance, that he was supplying the demand for Fluid Extracts which your reputation and efforts had created, with articles of inferior quality and strength, and while admitting the superiority of your preparations, demanded that you should sell your articles at the same price as he could purchase those which, he admitted, were inferior in quality and strength. For "they (the

Doctors) don't know the difference, they sell just as well, and come cheaper."

"I was astonished, it explained much to me, the more I reflected and dwelt upon the remark, certain was I, that I now had a solution of many disappointments I had met with in the use of Fluid Extracts."

"What surprised and troubled me most was, that the difference in dispute, only a paltry five per cent, constituting ten of fifteen cents on a pound bottle, and that for this sum, he was willing to tamper with the reputation of the Physicians he was supplying, subjecting them to the risk of a disappointment in a case of tife and death. The more I thought over the matter, and of the terpetude of the transaction, the more vexed I became, and finally determined I would write you, for I have used your articles for more than fifteen years in my practice, to know if you will sell me a small assortment, put up such as I need in small quantities."

We replied that we would most assuredly send in any quantity, to any member of the Profession so situated, that he could not obtain our preparations at reliable hands.

Complaints similar to these have come to us from other quarters as well as Ohio, where the above letter is from.

We have observed the same want of reliability growing up with Fluid Extracts that existed concerning Powders twenty years ago, before the former were introduced, then the adulteration was carried on to such an extent that purity was the exception, the adulteration being from 60 to 80 per cent. of ship bread, or other articles. Select or pure powders were introduced about that time and had an entensive sale, until Fluid Extracts took their place.

We have refrained from saying perhaps what we should have done on this subject, for the reason that our motives might be open to criticism; but the character of the articles put upon the market styled Fluid Extracts, and the demand of the trade, that those articles which are of full standard strength, should be sold at the same price as those of half strength, because "the Doctors buy them just as well and don't know the difference" demands they should be told the difference, and then the responsibility will rest with them if they encourage the use or sale of them.

In the preparation of Fluid Extracts we are not guided by what may be accidentally present in the crude material, but by methods which twenty years of experience have taught us. We determine the average amount of active principle which sixteen ounces (Troy) should represent of the various articles, and we ascertain if the same be present in the preparation before it is put in the market. It requires the constant examination of experienced chemists, a record of which is kept. In the same manner have we brought to a practical test the many essays that have been written upon the preparations of Fluid Extracts, as well as Formulas given, and in all we find the theory very well laid, but process defective in results. We have carried these through in all their details, including the Pharma-

Editorial. 95

copæia processes, and find the same defect in all; that while from 50 to 70 per cent. of the active principle may be obtained, none of them are capable of that complete and perfect exhaustion which is necessary to give in one fluid ounce the active principle of 480 grains of crude material.

It is equally illustrated in the several tinctures of the Pharmacopœia representing only 40 to 75 per cent. of proper strength.

In the same manner do we examine all other Fluid Extracts put upon the market, particularly those which are offered at a less price than the crude material, alcohol, bottles, &c., of a properly prepared article would cost; these different preparations refer generally to some remarkable method of recent discovery by which they are prepared, and our aim is to test the theory as well as the article. We have always been ready and we shall continue to explain the entire method to any member of the Profession who can spend a few hours at our Laboratory—and who visits us with proper motives.

T. & Co.

USE OF "BROMO" IN TAINTED BUTTER.

A lady residing in Cumberland County, N. J., writes us as follows, under date, Feb. 1, 1878:—

"Having tried your Bromo-Chloralum on some rancid butter with perfect success, so far as smell and appearance are concerned, I write to ask if it will do to Eat it, as further and last proof. Although you say it is "non-poisonous," I do not infer from that, that your intention is to recommend it as an article of food. I washed the butter in the Bromo diluted with ten parts of water, then rinsed thoroughly in clean water, resalted and worked as usual. If the process leaves the butter harmless as an article of food, the fact will work wonders in the "poor butter" line. Please let me know about it and you will confer a favor on one who likes to experiment."

In our reply to the above we wrote the following:-

The use of "Bromo" for the purpose mentioned, would be as free from physiological injury, as so much common salt-water, and after the butter had been thoroughly rinsed in fresh water, it would be as palatable, in most cases, as fresh butter. We would recommend the following method in using it, for this purpose:—First wash the butter in fresh water to take away whatever sour milk and Butyric acid had been found, then work over with "Bromo", (diluted to ten parts of water,) rinse thoroughly again with fresh water, resalt and work as usual. We believe this method would generally meet with success like the case above, leaving the butter safe for table use, sweet and as good as most that is to be found in the market. It should be remarked however that butter undergoing great chemical changes is difficult to restore.

BROMO-CHLORALUM IN BLENORRHAGIA.

Indianola, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1873.

Messrs. Tilden & Co.:-

Gentlemen:—Among the many testimonials you have received as to the therapeutical uses of Bromo-Chloralum I do not remember to have seen any as to its efficacy in Blenorrhagia.

I have had occasion to test its virtues in that distressing complaint in no less than ten cases during the past year and in every instance found it a prompt and efficient agent in arresting the discharge—when used, in proper dilution, as an injection—requiring only twenty-four hours in four of the cases treated, and from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the remainder. Four days sufficed in every case to effect a cure.

I consider Brome-Chloralum to be the best deodorizer in use, and while I am frank to admit that its successful trial in the ten cases referred to is not sufficient to establish its full value, it is sufficient to satisfy me of its power so far, and to warrant me in asking the medical profession to give it a fair trial for themselves.

Fraternally Yours,

J. M. JAILLITE, M. D.

OPIUM AS AN ADJUVANT TO CHLORAL HYDRATE.

BY ARASTUS C. WILLIAMS, HUGO, DOUGLAS CO., ILL.

I desire to call the attention of the readers of the "Journal of Materia Medica" to the potency of Opium or Morphia, in connection with Chloral Hydrate, in subjects where a powerful narcotic is required to alleviate pain. I have long been in the habit of prescribing these agents conjointly with the happiest results in a large number of cases where either agent unaided by the other, appeared perfectly powerless to produce the desired effects, save only, as given in dangerous quantities. The following case will illustrate my point:—

Sunday, Feb. 13, 1878, was called to Mrs. A. B., 60 years of age, an invalid for thirty years, then suffering from the most violent attack of Cramp Colic I ever witnessed. The pain so intense as to depress all the vital actions, producing paleness of the skin, cold perspiration, a shrunken countenance, and feeble pulse, also considerable delirium. Death seemed imminent. Although I prescribed Chloral Hydrate in 20 gr. doses every 15 minutes, there was no abatement in the severity of the symptoms, and all my efforts to control the pain were futile, until I combined Morphia with the Chlorate, when almost immediate relief was obtained.

County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

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DEVOTED TO

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Vol. 12.]

APRIL, 1878.

[No. 4.

Communications.

LEONURUS CARDIACA.

(Motherwort.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lamiacese.

In Lindley and Jussieu's arrangement, this plant will be found in natural order, Labiatese. In the Linnean artificial classification it comes in Class Didynamia, and in O. der Gymnospermia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx 5-angled, 5 toothed; corol with the upper lip erect, villose, flat, entire; lower lip 8 parted; middle division undivided; lobes of the anthers parallel, having shining dots.

Specific Character — (Flowers white and red, blooms in July; root perennial.) Leaves 8-lobed, bases wedge-form: calyx prickly, less than the corol. Naturalized. Grows from two to three feet in height.

HABITAT.—Europa Naturalized in North America.

PART USED.—The whole plant.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Emmenagogue, laxative, nervine and, antispasmodic.

HISTORY.—Leonurus. Gr. leon, lion, and cura, tail; so named from its spikes resembling the tuft on the end of the lion's tail.

A London author describes five species of this genus, two only of which are found in North America. Dr. Dunglison, in his treatise on new remedies, gives a very favorable account of the medical properties of Leonurus Lanatus, in dropsy, theumatism, gout, and adiposis; this species is a native of Sileria, and does not appear to have been naturalized in other countries. Two other species are described as natives of Siberia; viz: Leonurus Tataricus, and Leonurus Sibiricus. By some Botanists the L. Tataricus, and L. Sibiricus are described as belonging to one species; the latter being a variety of the former. The species of this genus differ but little in their medical properties; some, however, possess a greater intensity than others. An English writer says that the Leonurus Cardiaca is a good medicine in hysteric disorders, and promotes the menstrual discharges; it is, he adds, likewise an excellent thing for palpitations of the heart, when they arise from hysteric causes. He proceeds;—"The best way of giving it is in form of conserve, made from the young tops; or it may be given in decoction, or a strong infusion, but is very unpleasant to take that way. It cleanses the breast from tough phlegm, kills worms in the stomach and intestines, and helps in cramp and other convulsive disorders." The author has many times known this plant used in domestic practice, for a variety of nervous affections, and frequently with beneficial results.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.—Amenorrhæa.—Dr. King says; "It is usually given in warm infusions in amenorrhæa from colds; and in suppressed lochia, we have found it superior to any other remedy." Sometimes Leonurus, given in conjunction with Stramonium in small doses, will be found serviceable. Rubia Tinctorum (Madder) may be administered alternately, or in combination with motherwort in this affection.

Dr. Stillé, in speaking of Madder, says;—Of non-officinal substances which have been reported to exert a peculiarly powerful action in restoring suppressed menses, this one is deserving of mention. Tournefort said of it that it strongly provokes the courses Francis Home proflounced it, after repeated trials, to be the strongest and safest emmenagogue with which he was acquainted, and

he reports nineteen cases of amenorrhoea, of which fourteen were cured by its use. Its sensible effects were scarcely evident.

It was administered by him at first in doses of half a dram of the powder four times a day, and the quantity was gradually increased to a drachm at each dose. Other writers have also attested its efficacy, among whom may be mentioned Osiander, G. A. Richter, and Jahu."

HYSTERIA.—This plant is roommended as useful in hysteria. Sulphuric ether should be used freely in conjunction with it.

Dr. King observes; "The extract is recommended in nervous complaints, pains peculiar to females, in irritable habits, delirium tremens, typhoid stages, with morbid nervous excitability, all chronic diseases attended with restlessness, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, spinal irritation, and neuralgic pains in the stomach and head, and in liver affections. Combined with Ictodes and Cimicifugin, it forms a superior antispasmodic, nervine and emmenagogue. Externally, it may be used as a fomentation to the bowels, in suppressed or painful menstruation, etc. Dose of decoction, from two to four fluid ounces, 3 or 4 times a day."

Dr. Dunglison, is his treatise on New Remedies, makes mention of Leonurus Lanata, as previously stated; he says;—"It grows exclusively and commonly in Siberia, in dry mountainous regions. In its native country it has been long administered as a powerful diuretic, especially in dropsy. Both Gmelin and Pallas refer to it in this relation in their travels in Siberia. Of late years, its use has extended elsewhere; and it is now frequently employed in Russia, Germany, and Italy. It is said to be often adulterated with leonurus cardiaca, ballota nigra and marrubium; and it is important that the genuine Siberian plant should be used, as the observations of Brera have shown the cultivated plant to be powerless. For medicinal purposes, the whole plant has been employed, with the exception of the root."

The diseases in which this species of Leonurus has been administered abroad, according to Dunglison's account, are the following;—Dropsy.—"Rehmann prescribed it several times with decided advantage; and where organic disease prevented the cure, the urinary secretion was always largely augmented by it. The chemical condition of the urine was likewise strikingly changed during

its use: at first, it was whitish, afterwards darker, and, ultimately, almost black, or of a deep brown, like the darkest beer. At times, when the accumulation of fluid was pretty well removed, a pain would occur in the hypochondres, which indicated that its use should be laid aside. Schilling, in Werehny-Udinsk, asserts, that he cured several cases of dropsy by it. Rupprecht and Muhrbeck administered it with the best effects, and Brera found it extremely serviceable in hydropic conditions, especially where they had been preceded by, or were complicated with, rheumatic or gouty affections. Luzzato prescribed it with equal success; and Heyfelder, who gave it according to the prescription of the Russian physicians, observed the urine to be of a blackish-yellow hue at the commencement, and, afterwards, of a very dark color. He found, however, that, to keep up the diuresis, it was requisite to combine it with other diuretics, or to change it for other agents."

"RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—In these diseases, ballots (leonurus) is administered in Siberia. Brera, as well as his compatriots, Ghidella, Fontebuoni, Santini, and Luzzato, have tested its efficacy by repeated trials. The pains generally soon disappeared under its use, and a cure took place, without relapse."

ADIPOSIS.—In a case of this kind, it was exhibited in St. Petersburg, by Dr. Weisse. The fatness was inordinate, and the remedy acted most favorably. It did not, however, occasion diuresis, but under its use a hemorrhoidal flux returned, which had previously been arrested."

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

"Decoction is the best form for administering the plant; from \mathfrak{F} so to \mathfrak{F} j. to \mathfrak{F} viij. of water;—this portion to be divided into two halves, and to be taken in the course of the day. Rehmann boils \mathfrak{F} iss. to \mathfrak{F} ij. of the coursely powdered plant in Oij. of water, down to half; to which he adds, according to circumstances, some diffusible excitant, or a few drops of laudanum.

Of this mixture, he directs a cupful to be taken morning and evening, gradually increasing the dose."

The leonurus cardiaca has many properties in common, with the leonurus lanatus, and in many instances might be used in its stead, conurus cardiaca deserves a higher regard, than has yet been made manifest, for its medical properties. We hope some one may be induced to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with this plant, and extend a more thorough knowledge of its merits.

PREPARATIONS.

Solid E	xtract,		-	•		-	Dose, 3 to 6 grains.
Pills,	-	-			-		Two grains each.

COMPOUND PILLS OF MOTHERWORT.

Solid Extract of Mot	nerwort, -		•	Two Drams.						
" " " Uni	corn Root, -		•	(f (f						
Leptandrin, -	· · · ·	- ` -	-	One "						
Cimicifugin,		-	-	"						
Mix, and divide into sixty pills.										

Dose—One, every one, two or three hours, according to the case. These pills act as a uterine tonic and alterative.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA.

(Indian Physic.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Senticosæ, of Lin.

"Rosacea, of Juss.

In the Linnean classification, this plant will be found in class Icosandria, and in order Pentagynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx bell-tubular; border 5-toothed; corol partly unequal; petals 5, lanceolate, tapering at the claws: stamens included: styles 5, contiguous; stigmas capitate: carpels 5, connate at the base, opening on the inner side, each 2-seeded.

Specific Character.—(Flowers white, with a reddish tinge, blooms in June, root perennial.) Leaves ternate, lanceolate, serrate, nearly equal: stipules linear, entire; flowers terminal, in loose panieles; calyx bell-tubular.

HABITAT.—It grows in woods, in a light soil, from Canada to Florida.

POPULAR NAMES.—Indian physic, and Bowman's root.

PART USED.—Root.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Emetic, cathartic, sudorific, tonic, diaphoretic, and alterative.

HISTORY.—Gillenia, Gr. yelao, to laugh; in allusion to its exhilarating qualities. This genus includes only two species, the G. trifoliata and G. stipulacea, both are said to possess the same medicinal properties. The G. stipulacea, variety incisa, has ternate leaves, with leaflets gash-toothed. Gillenia was separated from the genus spiraea, by Moench; Botanists did not readily adopt his dismemberment, and it was not till after the publication of Barton's Medical Botany that this genus was generally recog-The root should be collected in September, it has a feeble odor, and a nauseous, bitter taste. Its properties are imparted to boiling water, and to alcohol. The name Gillenin, has been given to a substance obtained from the bark of the root, which is of a whitish complexion, and intensely bitter, a half grain of which, is said to produce nausea. "It contains gum, starch, gallo-tannic acid, fatty matter, wax, resin, coloring matter, albumen, and salts." (Am. Jour. of Pharm.)

Dr. Porcher observes, p. 176;—According to the statement of Dr. Staples, it contains no emetine. It may be conveniently given as an emetic, by boiling the root and giving one or two ounces of the decoction at a dose till vomiting is induced."

"The tincture of the root is an infallible remedy for milk sickness." "Cherokee Doctor." The infusion is said to occasionally produce hyperemesis and catharsis. W. C. Buckley, M. D., observes; "This beautiful American plant has been placed in the Dispensatory of our States, and in many works upon therapeutics by American Authors, under the head of emetics. It is thought to be very similar in its action to that of Cephælis Ipecacuanha, hence, it is considered a good substitute for it. I have used it in febrile affections, and have found it an excellent diaphoretic and equalizer of the circulation of the blood."

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.—Intermittent Fever.—Dr. T. C. Miller says, that in several cases of obstinate intermittents he has prescribed the fluid extract of the American ipecacuanha (euphorbia ipecacuanha) with much success, so that it caused neither nausea or vomiting. Under the same conditions as above, he informs us that he gave the fluid extract of Indian physic (Gillenia Trifo-

liata) in doses of five drops four times daily, causing a permanent cure.

Dr. W. E. Buckley, remarks, that as far back as 1817, Gillenia Trifoliata was used in intermittent fever on the supposition that it possessed sufficient tonic power to ward off this disease. This conclusion, (he says) however, has not been borne out. Dr. Buckley proceeds as follows;—"The dose of the powder is, for an adult, 20 to 30 grs. In this quantity it is said to be a safe and efficacious emetic. It is said the country people have frequently used the plant so incautiously, as to be under the necessity of resorting to medical aid. This proves nothing but its activity. Shoepf says, in doses of from two scruples to a drachm, it operates as safely and as effectually as ipecacuanha."

Other authors allude to this agent as being serviceable in the treatment of this malady. In cases where this drug is freely used, much less quinine will be required to effect a cure, than in cases in which the latter remedy alone is employed.

Euphorbin, in marial fevers, in which the liver and digestive organs are seriously implicated, has been highly extolled by some as a very efficient remedy; this agent, according to its physiological effects, would harmonize with gillenia, and favorable results might be anticipated by giving them in conjunction.

Pyruscin, the active principle of the Pyrus Malus, (apple-tree) has many advocates for its use in this malady. Dr. W. Paine says, from his observations of the effects of this article, it possesses decided antiperiodic properties. He informs us that he has administered it in several cases of intermittent fever, in doses of five grains, every two or three hours, and it produced complete interruption of paroxysms. Future investigations he thinks may prove the farther value of this article, and he has confidence to believe that it will occupy a prominent position among the active antiperiodics of the Materia Medica.

In localities where quinine is not readily obtained, a good substitute for it in intermittent fever, will be found in an infusion of apple tree bark, and the root of Gillenia trifoliata.

INDIGESTION.—Dr. W. C. Buckley, observes in a paper of his, devoted to this subject;—"Dyspepsia, when attended with vomiting of bile, may be relieved by minute doses of Gillenia, also that

form of dyspepsia called catarrh of the stomach, also the attend ant nausea and vomiting, and diarrhaea when watery; nux vomica combined or alternated with it in many forms of dyspepsia will be useful."

Among some of the most useful remedies in this affection to administer in combination with Gillenia, may be mentioned, pepsine, bismuth, ox-gall, hydrocyanic acid, lactic scid, populin, leptandrin, eupatorin, chelonin, and alnuin. In selecting the remedies, regard well the pathology of the case.

AMENORRHOMA.— Gillenia has been recommended as useful in the treatment of amenorrhoma. Small doses of stramonium alternated with it will be found beneficial, also senecin. Senecin has been called by some practitioners "the female regulator." Guiacum, myrrh, iron, or savin will be found advantageous in many instances.

RHEUMATISM.—Dr. J. King mentions in his work, that this agent has been recommeded in rheumatism. Given in conjunction with veratrin, opium or colchicum, according to the indications of the case, beneficial results might be anticipated.

Dropsy.—Some physicians make favorable reports of the use of this plant in dropsy, but of what particular form, they fail to mention.

Constipation.—Gillenia is said to act as a valuable remedy in the treatment of constipation. If the affection has become chronic, juglandin should be administered in conjunction with it. In some cases, nux vomica will be found valuable associated with gillenia. Dr. Copland states that he has found benefit from nux vomica, combined with other remedies in constipation;—thus:—B. Ext. Coloc. Comp. Dij; Sapon. Castil. gr. xij; Ext. Nucis. Vom. gr. iij. M. ft. pil. xij; cap. ij. hora somn. He also found a similar formula, useful in Torpor of the colon. Waring states that he employed the formula in a large number of cases, and almost invariably with marked benefit.

·PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, - - Cose, 4 to 12 drops.

TINCTURE OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, - - - Two drams.

Diluted Alcohol, - - - Eight drams.

Dose—Ten to twenty drops.

SYRUP OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, - - - One dram.

Syrup, - - - - Seven drams.

Dose—Quarter to half a dram:

THE TREATMENT OF PROLAPSUS UTERI WITH-OUT MECHANICAL MEANS. •

Nicolai Andreef, of Kasan, states that he remarked in some cases of disease of the uterus that the application of tincture of iodine restored the relaxed and weakened ligaments to a nearly formal state. In consequence of this observation he determined to try its action in cases of complete descent and prolapse of the uterus. The first trials gave such favorable results that he was led to investigate its action systematically, and his results have proved so satisfactory that he now publishes them in the hope of inducing others to give the results of their experience with it. The following is one of his cases:—In August, 1871, a patient who had suffered for four years from complete prolapsus uteri came under his care. She had tried various mechanical means for obtaining relief, without advantage. He prevailed upon her to submit herself to his treatment, and in four weeks he dismissed her cured. She was twenty-four years of age, emaciated and of weak constitution. The prolapse had followed the birth of a child four years previously. The descent of the uterus was so easy that when replaced a strong cough brought it down to nearly its whole extent. The treatment pursued consisted in replacing the uterus whilst the woman was in recumbent position. Then, with the aid of the speculum, the fold of the vagina, that is to say, the part surrounding the os, was painted with half a drachm of a tincture composed of one part of tinct, of iodine and one part of alcohol. He diluted the officinal tincture of iodine because the undiluted tincture sometimes sets up acute catarrh of the vagina and even of the uterus; as he had had an opportunity of observing previously. After the application of the tincture the patient remained for three days in bed, and had an injection four times a day of pure spring water, at a temperature of 77°F. The painting was then reapplied and the douches repeated. After a repetition of this plan of treatment four times the patient found herself well, and was dismissed. Four months subsequently she was pregnant

and quite healthy; no descent of the uterus had occurred. He gives the details of other cases in which the prolapse was both complete and incomplete. His experience has taught him that the best results are obtained when the following conditions exist;—1. The uterus must be capable of being replaced in position 2. Before the iodine plan is adopted all other diseases and lesions of the vagina or uterus, such as erosions, ulcerations, &c., must, as far as possible, be removed, otherwise inflammatory reaction is apt to take 2. It is only requisite to paint the vault of the vagina, and at the commencement of the treatment with dilute solutions and weak doses. Subsequently, however, stronger solutions may be employed. Cold vaginal douches must always be used after the application of the iodine, with a view of preventing inflammation of the uterus and vagina. 4. In the majority of instances it is not requisite for the patient to remain in bed after the first two applications. After ten days she may be allowed to return to her work, if not of too severe a character. 5. It is not important that the bowels should be thoroughly cleared. 6. The interval between two successive paintings should not be less than three days; also, with the object of preventing irritation of the vagina and uterus, the cold douches may be continued for some time after the last application of the iodine. When the cure is complete, the vagina does not become narrower, but it is thicker than it was before. After reposition of the uterus, some sympathetic disorders of the stomach often occur, but this is easily remedied.—The Clinic from Virchow's Archiv, Band lv., 1872.—Medical and Surgical Journal.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE PROCESS OF TAKING COLD.

Abstracts from German Journals, by Ch. RAUSCHENBERG, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

In consideration of the fact that the physiological nature of the so-called process of taking cold, which, in the etiology of diseases, is so often mentioned as their principal cause, has as yet been very imperfectly understood, Professor D. I. Rosenthal, of Erlangen, Germany, has instituted a series of experiments on warm-blooded animals, with a view of defining more clearly the physiological alterations in the organism of animals exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

He has published a small work*, and delivered a lecture on this subject before the German Association for the Cultivation of Public Health, the most important features of which are embraced in this article.

The introductory theoretical points necessary for the understanding of Dr. Rosenthal's investigations are the following:

- 1. All warm-blooded animals are warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, and therefore normally lose caloric by radiation from the surface of their bodies; hence the surface temperature must always be lower than that of the interior of their bodies.
- 2. The influence of this loss of caloric by radiation from the surface. The refrigeration extends—in consequence of the distribution of warm blood by the circulation—only to a small depth into the interior from the surface of the body, or, more pointedly, it extends just as far into the interior as the refrigeration by radiation over-balances the equalizing influence of the higher temperature of the circulating blood from the interior of the body.

Hence there is an interior central region of comparatively large extent and of very nearly equal temperature, and between it and the exterior coldest cortical layer of the body, an intermediate zone in which the gradual transitions of the higher temperature of the centre to the lower of the surface exist. The rectum of the human body offers ample opportunity for testing the correctness of this statement, as the sigmoid flexure constitutes no obstacle to the careful introduction of the thermometer. The cavity of the mouth, the vagina, the axilla, etc., where such measurements have generally been made, laying within this intermediate zone, show only temperature approaching that of the center of the body.

The greater the degree of refrigeration or the loss of caloric on the surface, the further will it extend to the interior, and the thicker will the transition zone of gradually rising temperature become, and if the surface loss is sufficiently great, the temperature of the centre, unaffected by the usual fluctuations, will be lowered in proportion to the degree of the surface refrigeration, while with a diminished loss of caloric, diminished refrigeration will have the opposite effect.

For the further understanding of the changes which the refrigeration of the surface produces, it is necessary to take into consideration the part which the circulation takes in this process.

^{*}Fur Kentniss der Wärmeregulirung bei warmblütigen Thieren Erlangen, 1872, 55.

The blood, which enters the arteries from the heart, comes from the centre of the body, and must have the high degree of temperature of the interior, the surface of the body receives its warmth from it, and the more of this warm blood is contained within the capillaries of the surface, the warmer it will be. The warmer the surface becomes, the more caloric it gives off to the surrounding atmosphere; therefore, the more the blood-vessels have become dilated, and the larger the amount of blood which in the surface vessels comes in contact with the atmosphere, the greater must necessarily be the loss of caloric of the body.

Hence any cause which produces physically or by diminished or interrupted innervation of the vaso motor nerves, a relaxation of the walls of the blood-vessels, and an increase of their volume must produce a sinking of the temperature of the body, particularly when this dilatation takes place prominently within the vessels of the skin, the locality where this refrigeration is carried on. This sinking of the temperature of the body is observed in animals whose skin has been varnished or extensively scalded.* A dilatation of the capillary vessels of the surface does, also, take place when animals are placed in an atmosphere of a higher grade of temperature, and this dilatation of the capillaries enables the surface of the body to radiate an amount of caloric corresponding to the high temperature of the body, and thus to maintain the bodily temperature at the normal standard, in spite of the small difference between the temperature of the body and the surrounding atmosphere, thereby becoming its regulator.

This regulation of the temperature of the body by the increased radiation of caloric from the turgid surface of the body is, according to Dr. Heyman's experiments, possible, as long as the surrounding atmosphere has not over 32° C. (89.6° F.) temperature. Whenever that temperature rises from 32° to 36° C. (89.6° to 96.8° F.) the body rises from 41° to 42° C. (95.8° to 107.6° F.) Animals can bear this degree of temperature a long time without any danger to their life. They lay exhausted with increased frequency of pulse and respiration, and with enlarged blood-vessels, as can be plainly seen on the capillaries of the ears. Whenever the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere is increased over 36° up to 40° C. (96.8° to 104.0° F.) the temperature of their bodies rises very quickly to from 44° to 45° C. (111.2° to 113.0° F.) the respiration becomes

^{*}Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, August, 1872. Page 289.

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very frequent, the pulse uncountable, the pupils very large, all the muscles become relaxed, and if the animal is allowed to remain any length of time it generally dies. If these animals, after remaining a while in these high temperatures, are brought into a medium one, this bodily temperature sinks rapidly, not to the normal standard, but considerably below the same. It is a frequent occurrence that an animal whose temperature had been increased to from •42° to 44° C. (107.6° to 111.2° F.) shows, on removal to a colder atmosphere suddenly a temperature of 36° C. (96.8° F.) and frequently less, and that it remains that low for hours, and rises only very slowly to the normal degree.

There can be no doubt that this subsequent decrease of the temperature of the body depends upon a morbid dilatation of the bloodvessels. They have been paralyzed by the high temperature*, and remain so sometime in the lower temperature, therefore the animal must loose more caloric than it would in the normal condition of the vessels at the relative difference of its own and the surrounding temperature. This refrigeration of the body following an abnormal over-heating of the same, is, according to Dr. Heyman, the main constituent of the so-called process of taking cold.

The same occurrence, which was observed by our author on his test animals—the sudden abnormal decrease of the bodily temperature—undoubtedly takes place very frequently in human beings. when, after having been exposed to high temperatures, they are afterwards placed in moderate or cold ones. Temperatures from 30° to 35° C. (86° to 95° F.) frequently exist in ball and other rooms, and men, after leaving them, are often exposed to much lower ones than the animals in the above mentioned experiments. the same rise above the natural temperture, and the same fall below it afterwards, as observed in Dr. Heyman's test animals, must occur in human beings under the same circumstances, particularly when active motion, for instance, dancing, and afterwards the effect of cold air, perhaps in the form of a cold wind, increases the difference of the temperatures between the body and the surrounding atmos-The refrigeration within itself does not constitute the process of taking cold in the strictest sense, but the suddenness of the change is the most important factor in producing the deleterious effect.

When the over-heated body with its abnormally dilated surface

^{*}See Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, August, 1872, Page 291.

vessels is suddenly exposed to the cold air, it does not only lose a considerable quantity of caloric at once, but the suddenly refrigerated blood of the surface soon comes in contact with the internal organs and cools them off much more suddenly than it does under the influence of a cold temperature alone without the previous effect of a high one. The general refrigeration of the entire body will, therefore, not only be much greater, but much more sudden. This sudden refrigeration can easily cause a morbid condition of any one internal organ, particularly if the same is predisposed to disease from other causes.

The greater the relaxation of the surface vessels the less resistance they will offer to the loss of caloric, and the less they will contract under the influence of a certain degree of low temperature than in the normal state.

This is of importance, not only in relation to its effect upon the skin, but upon other parts of the body. The skin itself may, by this sudden change, become the seat of morbid phenomena (phlegmonous or similar inflammations). In other parts of the body, the contraction of the cutaneous capillaries will, whenever it takes place, produce a collateral hyperæmia which, in connection with the afflux of abnormally refrigerated blood, may induce morbid phenomena elsewhere; although the very relaxation, or as our author is inclined to call it, the paralyzed condion of the surface capillaries will moderate the collateral hyperæmia, and make it a subordinate phenomenon to the great loss of caloric; the sudden refrigeration of the body which always takes place when the over-heated body, with its dilated and engorged capillaries is at once transferred to a colder atmosphere.

From all that has been said, the great importance and practical usefulness of cold effusions, cold baths and shower baths, as a means to counteract a habitual pre-disposition to take cold, must become very evident. Repeated refrigerations of the skin by these means must increase the tone of the capillaries and habituate them to relax less under the influence of a higher temperature, and therefore to contract sooner to the normal size, when suddenly exposed to a cold one, whereby the extreme degrees of the above described process of taking cold are prevented, and a more normal equilibrium of the bodily temperature maintained under all circumstances.

Daily experience teaches the medical practitioner that people who guard most anxiously against every possible chance of taking cold

are most frequently its victims. Geiger* in a paper on the mortality of children at Würtzburg, Germany, shows that disease of the respiratory organs causes, in the first year of life, the death of relatively many more legitimate than illegitimate children; while the contrary is true of diseases of nutrition, proving that the too great care of fond mothers to their offspring fequently produces what it is intended to prevent.—Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, No. 38, 1872.—Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 9, 1872.

ON THE USE OF PEPSINE WINE IN THE ARTIFI-CIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

BY W. J. CUMMINS, M. D.

* * * There is nothing, of course, like a good breast of milk for an infant, if it can be had; and in "the good old times," when the peasantry and small farmers lived on potatoes and milk, without stimulating their nerves with strong tea" nor their brains with penny-a-liner's words, there was an ample field for the selection of a foster-parent; but now even when the rara avis, a good nurse, is procured, she is so independent and knows her power so well, that any caprice must be humored, and she is always ready to throw up her situation or neglect her charge. A wet-nurse is, then, an admitted torment, and a balance struck between its advantage and disadvantage is generally against the former.

Atificial feeding by bottle is a great improvement upon the old system of spoon-feeding, as the act of suckling stimulates the salivary glands and insures due in-salivation, which is an important part of infantile digestion. With such an aid the stomach of most human infants is vigorous enough to fall into the way of digesting cow's milk, properly diluted, and mixed with sugar and cream to assimilate the proportions of its constituents to human milk—but besides the relative excess of casein and albumen contained in cow's milk when compared with human, the coagulum of the latter is "soft, flocculent, and not so thoroughly separated from the other elements of the fluid as the firm, hard curd of cow's milk is from the whey in which it floats." (West.)

When we reflect that the digestive organs of the human infant are found to digest human milk, and the force of its gastric juice

^{*}Deutche Vierteljahrschrift fur Gesundheits pflege III., 520.

proportioned to the solution of its soft, flocculent coagulum, we can understand why the solvent power of its gastric juice is sometimes unequal to redigesting the firm curd of cow's milk. When such is the case, acetous fermentation is quickly set up; offensive gases distend the stomach and taint the breath, vomiting and diarrhea set in, and in process of time the little patient sinks into a miserable state of marasmus, and dies. The remedy for this state of things is simple, for although we cannot change the elementary composition of the milk we have to use, we can introduce into the infant's stomach a digestive power proportioned to the food it has to use—the organic principle of digestion taken from the stomach of the calf.

It is now many years since I first applied this simple theory to practice in the case of one of my own children, who, when about three or four months old, was reduced to a condition of marasmus by vomiting and diarrhea due to imperfect digestion of cow's milk. I ordered him fifteen or twenty drops of Pepsine wine, to be given immediately before or after each meal. Soon after commencing it he began to improve, and by degrees all bad symptoms vanished, and nutrition was quite restored.

The Pepsine was continued until he was nearly two years old, and he throve at least as well as if he had been wet-nursed; other treatment, of course, pre-aided and accompanied the use of Pepsine, but was not until the latter was commenced that improvement took place.

Shortly after, a child born in England, and bottle-fed, was brought over to this country when about six months old; he also was suffering from infantile dyspepsia, and was pining away in a listless, apathetic state, quite indifferent to surrounding objects, and appearing as if he would lapse into idiocy from mal-nutrition of the nervous centres. I immediately ordered him Pepsine wine, which produced such beneficial effects, that after it had been continued about twelve months, he had become a bright, intelligent, well-nourished child.

Since then I have never recommended a wet-nurse, and have used Pepsine wine largely in dispensary, hospital and private practice, and have seen many apparently hopeless cases recover under its use.—Dublin Journal of Medical Science.—Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.

VINEGAR AS A PROTECTIVE AGAINST SMALL-POX.

During the epidemic of small-pox, Dr. Th. Roth, district physician to the principality of Lubeck, in his efforts to suppress, or at least, to modify the severity of the disease, remembered the statement of his preceptor, Prof. Krugenberg, in a chapter on Oriental pest, that in the last century, when that disease raged so fearfully in Madrid, an organized gang of thieves performed the office of nurses for the sick, and after death plundered everything and decamped; it was noticed that none of them fell a victim to the disease, and upon inquiring what preventive they employed, it was found that they drank daily a glass full of what is called thieves' vinegar. Dr. R. also mentions that some years ago, when a severe contagious typhoid fever prevalied in his district, he ordered the members of the household and nurses of the patients to take, according to age, from one-half to one tablespoonful of aromatic acid, with excellent results.

He would have liked to employ the aromatic acid for his experiments in small-pox, but this was too costly for most of them: consequently he tried the common vinegar found in every household, and with it accomplished the following results:-Adults and half-grown persons, who were for a considerable time in the room with a patient during the development of small-pox, consequently breathing the same air, and even assisting him or her, by the use of vinegar either escaped altogether, or if they were attacked from the tenth to the thirteenth day with fever, lassitude, pain in the limbs. etc., in consequence of which they were confined to bed, these symptoms lasted only from two to four days, after which they felt well again with the exception of some fatigue, and from one to four small pustules the size of a pin-head appeared on the face or upon the Moreover, no injurious effect upon the general health was experienced, not even in children, to whom it was given by the tea sponful, in consequence of over-anxiety, without orders.

Those who took the vinegar irregularly were attacked on the tenth or fourteenth day with fever, pain in the limbs, etc., more severely than those who took it as directed, but they recovered in four to seven days; afterwards about eighty pustules, scarcely one-fourth the size of the ordinary ones, made their appearance, and these dried completely up in from three to six days, leaving a bluish-red spot,

which also disappeared rapidly. Even in these cases the infection is undoubtedly proven, and the use of the vinegar did not accomplish altogether a satisfactory result; nevertheless there was a great gain for those persons in having passed through the infection in from four to seven days, to a healthy condition. The spread of the fatal malady was thus considerably modified.

No doubt many persons are protected by vaccination, andpartially by the indisposition to the disease, even if they do breathe the same air, or come in actual contact with a patient during the stage of efflorescence; it is therefore doubtful whether those who drank the vinegar and were exempt from the disease are to be considered liable to have been infected; but the infection appears indisputable in those who drank the vinegar and after ten or fourteen days became ill in the manner above described, and on the third day of illness from one to six abortive pustules regularly appeared on the face or upon the hands. To those the use of the vinegar was of incalculable gain, and in those whose ready receptivity or non-receptivity could not have been recognized, the use of the vinegar was harmless.

All persons who came in direct or indirect contact with a small-pox patient were subjected to the vinegar treatment, and with much benefit. Healthy adults were ordered two tablespoonfuls of common vinegar, either with or without water, to be taken one hour after breakfast and towards evening for fourteen days: for half-grown or particularly delicate persons three-fourths of a tablespoonful once or twice daily will suffice. They should avoid the sick room as much as possible, enjoy plenty of fresh air, and guard against cold; the sick chamber is to be fumigated with vinegar vapors twice daily.

It seems doubtful to Dr. R. whether the few abortive pustules, which he saw appearing after the vinegar treatment, convey any degree of infection, as he had frequent opportunities of observing that persons with such communicated frequently with others without having infected any one; nevertheless he orders them repeatedly to be washed with vinegar in order to render them harmless.

The process of contagion he considers, in all cases, to be a kind of fermentation, which requires different periods for its completion. Thus in the pustula maligna it requires only a few hours, while in small-pox it requires from ten to fourteen, in rare cases twenty-eight days. Starting from this idea he holds the vinegar to be the

best remedy against the infection, as besides its antiseptic qualities it has a cooling effect upon the venous system, it promotes the secretion of bile and urine, improves the action of the skin and stimulates the nervous system. All these are 'qualities which seem to successfully counteract the presence of contagion and might justify his experiments.

He also recommends to persons who communicate much with the public, as people in large cities, to take now and then a tablespoonful of vinegar for a week.

As a proof of the above, Dr. Roth subjoins the following statement:—

December 9th. G. Fassendorf, aged 73 years; contracted small-pox in a high degree; from Hamburg; eruption out for three days; died.

December 21st. His wife, aged 65 years; shared the same room and bed with her husband, from the beginning of his illness until his death; took ill with pain in the head, back, etc., with great prostration, on the 18th of December; restored on the 24th, after an eruption of six to eight small pustules. Took a tablespoonful of vinegar, twice daily, since December 9th.

December 21st. His daughter, 35 years; lived always in the same room with her parents; fell ill on the 18th of December, with severe small-pox fever, but without pain; had a considerable erythema npon the abdomen, a large number of miliary eruptions upon the arms, but no small-pox; restored on the 24th. Twice daily, one tablespoonful of vinegar, since Dec. 9th.

From the Journal für Kinderkrankheiten, March and April, 1872. Translated by Max Helmer, M. D., of Philadelphia.

WHAT MAY BE REALLY LEARNED FROM MICRO-SCOPIC EXAMINATIONS OF URINE.

By James Tyson, M. D., Lecturer on Microscopy and Urinary Chemistry in the University of Pensylvania.

Few subjects are more imperfectly understood by the mass of general practioners than that of Uninary Microscopy. Many physicians think that if a specimen of urine is handed to a microscopist for examination, the latter must be able to give such copious and precise information as will unravel all the mysteries of the case. and furnish the key to a speedily successful treatment, or else the instrument is condemned as an expensive luxury, which if not useless, is scarcely of sufficient utility to justify the outlay necessary to procure it. It is indeed true that in a large proportion of instances the information furnished by a microscopic examination of the urine is limited, and that in a smaller number of cases its results are entirely negative.

It is in consequence of the fact that many instances of unrealized expectations have come under my observation, that I have presumed to occupy a portion of this evening in considering the real advantages which may be looked for in a study of urine with the microscope.

Premising that such a range of power as is obtained by two objectives, an 8-10 and a 1-5 with two eye-pieces, an A and B, or a low medium power—that is, from 80 to 400—will most usefully subserve our purposes, we may divide urine which is to be studied microscopically into (a) albuminous and (b) non-albuminous urine.

A. The urine with regard to which we may expect to derive most information, and in the study of which the microscope is indeed indispensable, is albuminous.

The first question to be determined with regard to albuminous urine is as to whether it contains casts of the uriniferous tubules. This question answered affirmatively, the general affection, Bright's Disease, is recognized; the form of cast found to be most prevalent in connection with the quantity of albumen, and especially with the aid of the clinical history, enables us to determine the special form of Bright's Disease, whether chronic or acute; and if the former, whether due to the smooth white kidney, the highly fatty organ, or the chronically contracted kidney, and even amyloid disease, with considerable certainty. And thus informed, matters of prognosis and treatment follow, the value of which no one can deny.

On the other hand, it is exceedingly seldom that the microscope enables us to decide the existence of cancerous from that of other destructive disease of the kidney, as calculous pyelitis, the common purulent products being undistinguishable. Still less are we able to say, by means of the microscope alone, with regard to a limited number of pus or mucous corpuscles, that they are derived from the kidney rather than the bladder, at least, all attempts to this end are too speculative to be admitted to a place among the

positive informations furnished by microscopic examination of urine.

Among the causes producing albuminous urine without the presence of casts is the presence of pus, and although the same corpuscular element attends which is found in mucus, the albumen never accompanies mucus alone, while the distinctive characteristic mucin-threads developed on the addition of acetic acid to mucus furnishes the crucial information. This is apart from the physical characters of purulent urine, involved in the ready miscibility of the pus with the urine, its rapid subsidence and opacity as distinguished from the difficult miscibility of mucus, its transparency and slow deposition after mixture has been produced. Although albuminous urine, which is due to pressure upon the renal vein by a tumor or pregnant uterus, sometimes contains casts when the obstruction has produced actual congestion, this is comparatively rare, and the comfort which is derived by the practioner from a knowledge that the albuminous urine of a pregnant woman does not contain casts, which the microscope alone can tell him, is unspeakable.

Urine which contains blood, from whatever source derived, is also albuminous. Except, however, when blood corpuscles are contained in casts of the uriniferous tubules, which indicates their undoubted renal origin, it can scarcely be claimed that the microscope is of much service in determining the exact source of the blood. It is rather the grosser characters, as the presence of coagula when blood is derived from the bladder, and the smokey hue of acid urine containing blood from the kidney, that gives us the desired information.

It is comparatively rare that albuminous urine results from affections of the bladder and prostate, except as the result of hemorrhage in malignant disease of the latter organs. In non-hemorrhagic malignant disease, attended by suppuration and rapid destruction of tissue, the urine may become impregnated with albumen, which will be explained by the presence of pus, and occasionally of fragments of tissue composed of the large multinuclear cell-masses formerly considered so characteristic of cancer. In these cases, the almost inevitable though not indispensable accompaniment of vesical irritation will point to the bladder rather than the kidneys.

In the limited number of instances in which I have been permitted to examine the urine of patients who, as revealed by a post mortem examination, suffered with cancer of the kidney, although albumen has been invariably present, I have never yet seen the

cellular or other elements of cancer—nor, indeed, in cases of cancer of the bladder, though, in the latter, other observers have undoubtedly been more fortunate.

B. Non-Albuminous Urine.—It must be admitted that the purely microscopic study of non-albuminous urine is not attended with so many advantages to the practioner as that of albuminous. Still, there are numberless instances in which at least the clinical history of a case is not complete without a microscopic examination.

In no instance, perhaps, is the inexperienced person more frequently disappointed than in the examination of urine from cases of suspected calculi, both renal and vesical, but particularly the latter. Indeed, it may be laid down that, as a rule, except in uric acid lithiasis, the microscope alone rarely furnishes much informa-To those who have had any experience, it is well known that in cases of phosphatic and oxalic lithiasis, the urine is commonly without any sediment, from the examination of which alone information can follow. With uric acid lithiasis, however, this is not the case, and very generally patients thus suffering have copious deposits of uric acid crystals. In the latter, therefore we are able to make a positive diagnosis. The difficulty in the case of the phosphates is accounted for by these facts: The extreme solubility of the phosphates, and the dependence of their deposition upon the alkalinity of the urine; and in case of an exciting calculus, its power to excite, by decomposition of the surrounding organic matter, an alkalinity of the urine immediately around it with conseqent deposition of phosphates from such proximate urine, while the reaction of the great body of water continues acid, Occasionally, also, in the case of suspected oxalic calculus, information is derived by examination of urine from the constant presence of octohedral and dumb-bell crystals of oxalate of lime. Especially, if these be aggregated so as to form microscopic calculi of considerable size, as is often the case. If the symptoms of renal calculus are present, and such crystals be met repeatedly, we have good reason to believe the calculus of oxalic composition.—Southern Medical Record. - The Cincinnati Medical News.

ICE IN ACUTE TONSILLITIS.

CASE 1. I. B., boy, age 10. I was called to see him in the evening; found him with both tonsils swollen very large, accompanied

by a high symptomatic fever. Ordered a saline cathartic; iced water or milk for drink; and also a piece of ice to be wrapped in a piece of flannel or woolen cloth, this to be applied over the tonsil, with occasional intervals of rest, for a number of hours. Called at 10 A. M. next day, and found the swelling in the tonsils greatly reduced, with corresponding reduction of the fever. In another day or so he was entirely well.

Case 2. Mr. M., age 22, cigar maker. Called to see him on Saturday evening; both tonsils attacked and swollen so that they almost met, and accompanied by the symptomatic fever. Ordered same treatment as in previous case, and on Monday morning he was able to resume work.

Case 3. Miss E. T., age 20. Called at may office; one tonsil affected with moderate swelling, and slight fever present. Ordered same treatment, and in two days recovery had taken place.

CASE 4. Mr. C., age 26. Visited him at his hotel; found him with both tonsils moderately swollen, attended with moderate fever. Ordered same treatment as in previous cases, with the result of complete resolution taking place in three days.

I have in this manner treated some sixteen cases of acute tonsillitis, with resolution occurring in all but one. In that case, a gentleman who suffered from oft recurring attacks of acute tonsillitis, although the ice was tried for a day and a half, it failed to prevent suppuration in the gland. That attack was shorter in duration than any of the previous ones had been, and attended with less suffering, and less quantity of discharge.

Since he first tried the ice method of treatment he has only had one slight attack; whereas, in the same length of time, a year and a half, before, he would have several.

My patients informed me that they soon felt relief after the application of the ice. The length of time that elapsed from the commencement of the attack to the begining of treatment varied from 6 to 30 hours.—Cases reported to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, by Dr. M. R. Hackedorn, Galion, Ohio.

Monthly Summary.

OF '

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Carbazotate of Ammonia in the Treatment of Maiariai Poisoning.—

Dr. Beaumetz brought, in a recent paper before the Societé de Therapeutique de Paris the above named substance to the notice of the profession. He related the successful employment of this salt by Braconnot, Calvert, Aspland, Bell, Manopa, etc., and gave the results of six cases treated by himself, of various experiments carried on upon animals and man. Like quinine, it diminishes the strength of the pulse, brings on heaviness, cephalalgia, and even delirium, and is eliminated by the kidneys. From his experiments and cases, Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusions: Carbazotate of ammonia is very efficacious in intermittent fever; the suppression of the paroxysms may be obtained by the use of one-third to two-thirds of a grain daily, given in three doses; the drug never has any bad effect, and seems to be better tolerated than sulphate of quinine, though its physiological action is very similar. —London Lancet.—The Detroit Review of Medicine.

Abortive Treatment of Small-pox.—

Dr. Bessey (The Canada Medical Record) reports a number of cases of variola treated by carbolic acid, on the supposition that the disease is dependent upon "a particular disease germ." The following formula was used: "B. Acid carbolic, 3 i; glycerine, 3 i; sodæ sulphitis, 3 x; aquæ, ad. 3 vi. Of this a dose proportionate to age of patient." When there was fever he used diaphoretics. To allay itching and destroy germs, carbolate of glycerine was used.—The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.

Successful Treatment of Chronic Dysentery by Topical Medication.

Prof. R. B. Maury, M. D., of Memphis, Tenn., reports in the Atlantic Med. and Surg. Journ. quite a number of cases of chronic dysentery, which he succeeded in curing by the topical use of nitrate of silver. All of the cases reported were typical in their character, and most of them had been under the care of other physicians. The duration of the disease, before coming under the doctor's care, varied from two to thirteen months.

The patients were usually examined by placing them in the left lateral position, and Sims speculum, of a small size, introduced into the rectum.

In most of the cases ulcers were found so large that a piece of sponge the size of a Guinea's egg could be buried out of sight in its cavity; in others the ulcers were quite small and numerous, while in others still, there was only a hyperæmic, swollen condition of the mucous membrane. These ulcers were cleaned with cotton wool, and a solution of nitrate of silver, 3 ij, to an ounce of water, applied freely. This was repeated usually at an interval of four days. The doctor says that "in addition to these cases, my partner, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, has treated quite a number of cases upon the same plan, and with the same good results. There is no other treatment for chronic dysentery, that I am acquainted with, from which any such results as those here reported could have been obtained. In all these cases a great variety of treatment had been tried before they came under my care. While undergoing this treatment they had no other.

"I believe that the treatment here described is applicable to all cases of dysentery which have become chronic; and according to my observation this will usually be after the lapse of about six weeks from the commencement of the attack. I would recommend that a full dose of opium be administered always just before the caustic application is made to the rectum. We thereby lessen the pain of the treatment and secure rest to the bowel for several hours."—The Detroit Review of Medicine.

Salicin in Obstinate Diarrhoa.-

Dr. I. B. Mattison of Chester, N. J., says in the *Phil. Med. and Surg. Reporter* of Feb. 1: that an assertion that the majority of practitioners, during an active professional life meet with one or more cases of diarrhœa which prove utterly rebellious to ordinary treatment, will, we presume pass unchallenged. After an experience limited to a few years, we have the record of several such instances, and the success in our hands attending the use of salicin has been so marked and gratifying that we are induced to place it before the profession, for the benefit of those who may not as yet have given this remedy a trial under similar circumstances.

We administer in powder or pilular form, to children preferably the former, in any appropriate vehicle, in doses, under two years of age, of one-half grain every four hours, and to adults after the following formula:

R. Salicin, - - - - - - 3 j. Fiat pill, - - - - No. 24. Sig. Two pills every four hours.

Its employment is followed after a short time, by a decrease in the frequency of the evacuations, a return to their normal color and consistence, and subsequent restoration to entire health.—The Detroit Review of Medicine.

Progressive Muscular Atrophy.-

By B Tauber, M. D., Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. F., æt 65, has sent for me, July 20th, to examine her arm and shoulder. Some physicians, in Memphis and in this city, diagnosed the case a few months ago as rheumatism; they used liniments and alkalies ad libitum, with no beneficial results.

She complained of loss of strength in the arm and forearm, hand, and shoulder; severe pains, simulating those of neuralgia, in the . parietic muscles; slight twitching of separate bundles of muscular fibres; locomotion in any direction lost; and showing distinctly in the hand the "main en griffe" of Duchenne.

On examination I found, as usual in this disease, the thenar and hypothenar eminences almost disappeared; the skin was hanging over them in loose folds; the muscles of the arm and forearm atrophied—unable to perform the complex movements; the deltoid muscle and shoulder flattened; also the trapezius and scapular muscles.

As the symptoms are so well marked, I diagnosed the case "progressive muscular atrophy," and applied fifteen Smee's cells to the spinal cord and to the sympathetic nerves; to the cord ten cells for about five minutes every alternate day. I also applied the induced current (A. Gaiffe's) directly over the atrophied muscles, to improve the nutrition of the same. To my great surprise I noticed after the sixth application the patient was free from pains; the voluntary movements almost natural in any direction; the lady was able to dress the hair, and to lift the arm in any desired direction.

For internal treatment, being anæmic, gave—

R. Quiniæ Sulph. - - - 3 ss.

Tr. ferri. Chloridi, - - - 3 iii.

Strychniæ Sulph. - - - gr. ss.

Syr. Simp. - - - 3 jss.

Ol. Anisi, - - - - gtts. iii. M

S. A teaspoonful three times a day after meals.

Also ordered to use the interrupted current every other or third day. The lady since in good health; the arm increased in fullness, free of pains, and she is well satisfed.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Nitrite of Amyl in Angina Pectoris.-

Dr. Madden, of Torquay (The Practitioner, London), reports the successful use of nitrite of amyl in his own case. He has been subject for years to severe attacks of angina pectoris, having slight mitral incompetence. During his attack, in July, 1871, he inhaled five drops of it; the result was wonderful. The doctor describes the effects in the following words; "The presence of intense pain is not favorable to the exercise of calm philosophic analysis, and I can only tell what I felt. The first effect was often bronchial irritation, causing cough; then quickened circulation; then a sense of great fullness in the chest; tumultuous action of the heart, and quick respiration. The angina pain then died out first in the chest, next in the left upper arm, and last of all in the wrist, where it was usually extremely severe." There was no confusion of thought in the doctor's case. Sometimes, after taking the amyl, he suffered from transient headaches.—The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.

Locomotor Ataxia Treated with Nitrate of Silver.-

Prof. Dickerson (Kansas City Medical Journal) reports two cases of locomotor ataxia which, following the method of Prof. Wundelich, he successfully treated with nitrate of silver. The medicine was administered in doses of one half-grain, taken after meals. Both patients recovered after about three weeks' treatment.—The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.

Giycerin Lotion.-

For softening the skin of the face and hands, especially during the commencement of cold weather, and also for allaying the irritation caused by the razor:

Triturate 4½ grains of cochineal with 1½ fluid ounces of boiling water, added gradually; then add 2½ fluid ounces of alcohol. Also make an emulsion of 8 drops of attar of roses with 30 grains of gum Arabic and eight fluid ounces of water; then add 3 fluid ounces of glycerin and 10 fluid drachms of quince mucilage. Mix the two liquids.—Zeitschrift, etc., 1871.—The Southern Med. Record.

Bromide of Potassium in Leucorrhea.-

Dr. A. H. Kinnear, Metamora, Illinois, (Chicago Medical Journal), has given, with success, in twelve marked cases of vaginal or uterine leucorrhea, none of which were of less than six month's standing, bromide of potassium. The majority of the cases yielded to the treatment in four weeks. He has observed two effects from the use of this drug, the alterative and nervo-sedative.—The Southern Medical Journal.

Cancer.-

The most recent views of the nature of cancer are, that it is not a constitutional disease at all at first, but purely local, and that, by subsequent absorption of its elements, the system becomes affected. It may be said to be hereditary, in the same way as a tendency to any other affection (as warts) is hereditary. The use of caustics after the removal of the mass of the tumor by the knife is coming more and more into favor. Chloride of zinc is especially suitable.—Braithwaite's Retrospect.—The Southern Medical Record.

Bromide of Iron.

This remedy is advocated by Dr. N. H. Norris, of Beloit, Wisconsin, (Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal), as nearly a specific in involuntary seminal emissions and spermatorrhæa. He has administered it three times daily, an hour before or after meals, in doses of from three to five grains, rubbed up in a little syrup. Professor Namais (Practitioner) states that this remedy corrects defective formation of blood, quiets nervous excitation, and produces the combined effect of iron and the bromides. He regards bromide of iron as being in many instances a therapeutic agent of superior value in epilepsy even to the bromide of potassinm.—N. Y. Medical Record.—The Southern Medical Record.

Veratrum Viride in Pulmonary Hemorrhage.-

H. N. Eastman, M. D., of Geneva, New York. (Buffalo Med. and Surg, Jour.,) employs veratrum viride in pulmonary hemorrhage, when no acceleration of the heart's action is present, for the express purpose of reducing the normal circulation to the lowest point compatible with the safety of the patient, and to distend the pulmonary vessels as little as possible with the incoming blood. The idea is that such reduction prevents further rupture of the capillaries of the part, and affords an oportunity for the vascular lesions al-

ready existing to be obviated, by temporarily reducing the normal circulation.—The Medical Record.

Editorial.

OBSERVATIONS UPON ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES.

The effects induced throughout the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms by the elevations and depressions of temperature, together with the various degrees of humidity, and active or passive conditions of the atmosphere, are very imperfectly appreciated by nearly all scientific investigators.

The recent advancements in the science of Meteorology, although of immense value, sustain very limited relations to the applications of the acquired information for physiological effects. It is not possible to obtain a very considerable knowledge in any department of science yet undeveloped, except through experiment, or accidental observation.

Every well directed and prudently conducted experiment is a question asked of "Dame Nature," and the result is nature's reply thereto. If the interrogation and answer are properly placed on record, they increase the store of general knowledge. It very often happens however, that an investigator seeks to establish by competent evidence his anticipations, and instead of proving his hypothesis, succeeds in developing an entirely new and important theory, thereby opening additional channels for industry, or contributing largely to the well-being and comfort of his fellows.

Accidents and misfortunes of various kinds often furnish the means of observation, whereby the stock of general information becomes augmented.

As an example of this statement, the reader is referred to the incident by which the action of the human stomach became known through the experiments of Dr. Beaumont in the stomach of St. Martin the soldier.

These observations are made to prepare the way for some statements in regard to the influences of atmospheric variations. As all our knowledge is acquired through some one, or more of the senses, it is certain that no sensation can exist without an exciting cause. If one experiences joyous sensations at one time and oppressive impressions at another, and these feelings continually alternate with changes of condition, then it may be properly inferred the peculiarity of the conditions sustains an important relation to the induced effects.

Expressions like the foregoing are of no value unless supported by a statement of facts corresponding therewith.

There is a gentleman living in New York who had received a liberal education when young, but afterward followed the sea as an occupation, subsequently joining the Union forces in the late war. While in the army

he was deprived of the sense of hearing, and thereby rendered unfit for military service. He now employs his time in writing short articles for newspapers, and delivering an occasional lecture. Notwithstanding all communications to him must be transmitted by signs or writing, as he is unable to hear his own voice or that of another, still, he speaks and discourses very correctly, rendering all the intonations and inflections of the voice with as much accuracy as he would if he had no auricular disorder.

His power of entertaining is also quite remarkable when relating his own observations and experiences, and were it not that he claims to be a christian and makes strenuous efforts to have his deportment correspond with his profession, it would be difficult to credit all his statements or sayings; but under the circumstances, his hearers and readers may repose with abiding confidence in the honest intention which accompanies all his statements.

As many of his sensations and impressions are of diverse characters at intervals, and those variations are induced by meteorological changes, it may be well to relate some of his peculiar experiences under different influences.

The reader will more fully appreciate the following statements by being informed that this gentleman was somewhat skilled in music prior to becoming deaf, being also familiar with the habits and peculiarities of the various grades of society. After the loss of hearing, his social advantages were diminished for the reason that it was very awkward and inconvenient to conduct a conversation with him.

It may also be well to consider that limited communication affords time for reflection, and compels the imagination to devise a source of entertainment for the mind. Now for the statements.

During brilliant weather, while west and north-west winds prevail and the air abounds with ozone, all this man's emotions are of a joyous character, and if he is not engaged in writing, or attending to some other regular duty, the imagination can be set to work through his own volition to provide amusement and recreation for the mind. He generally prefers a musical discourse for these purposes, and what is very singular about it, consists in the fact that he can have either instrumental or vocal music as he may prefer, nor is be confined to the kind or number of voices and instruments. If resolved, he can have vocal and instrumental performances together, and is gratified in being provided with the music of any instrument, his choice at the time decides upon. Further than this, it is possible and common for him to have solos, duetts, trios, quartettes. and so on or choruses, with the voices and instruments progressing at pleasure, he can, at the conclusion of any musical phrase or clause, suspend either soprano, secundo, tenor, er bass, or supersede any instrument or tone on the organ (if that be employed for accompaniment) by any other, which his fancy at the moment dictates.

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This kind of experience, (experientia fallax) he is able to produce at pleasure during the continuance of an active atmosphere, provided his immediate necessities are supplied and no physicial discomfort exists from undue exposure, or no unfulfilled duty demands attention.

2. When the atmosphere is inactive and humid, and east winds prevail, this gentleman is visited with the most discordant sounds and repulsive languages, uttered by voices of objectionable quality, and indicating an intolerable danger of of degradation.

The curses and profanity which resound through the halls of his memory at such times are excessively painful, and all the efforts of which his will is susceptible are insufficient to dispel the cruel visitors.

Considering that it is his desire to abstain from an indulgence in irreligious thoughts and acts, and that such experiences occur only during the prevalence of dull, uncomfortable weather, and comparatively inert atmosphere, it seems right to believe that the effects are not of his own creating, and that he is not morally responsible, therefore, for them. Neither does this case present any of the phases of "monomania" induced by the adoption of spurious principles, and consequent unsound conclusions, or by perversion of the intellect and affections or inconsistent acts resulting therefrom.

The absence of any symptoms of the inflammatory type, the correct judgment, the true affections, the power of regular systematic thought and the existence of the fact that these conditions, sensations and impressions alternate with the various states of the weather afford abundant evidence of a sane mind deprived of a physical advantage, but alternately suffering and rejoicing through the memory when certain departments thereof are excited by an excessive or agreeable amount of presure upon the organs governing the train of thought.

If it be possible that atmospheric changes produce visible effects upon a column of mercury, why should they not exert an influence upon some one or all of our delicate tissues and systems!

The 'modus operandi" by which they affect the numerous conditions to which we are subject, may be involved in great obscurity, because of the complex character of animal and vegetable organizations, and the vast number of their chemical and vital relations; but prolonged reflection and acute observation will ultimately develope some principles, the knowledge of which will be serviceable in the preservation of health.

It is beyond question that atmospheric changes do act upon the adventitious animal and vegetable tissues, and the tissues so attacked become unable to dispose of their "excreta" in proper time, whence it will be observed that a foreign body or accidental tissue, with a disorganizing and demoralizing propensity, has become located in a position to impede and oppose physiological transformations through negation, disintegration, or fermentation.

The vast extent and rapid spread of the recent Epizootic has stimulated scientists to an investigation for the purpose of determining the origin and manner of communication of contagious infections, epidemics, and other diseases.

Some attribute contagions and infections to miasma, others to spores and a third class believe meteorological variations induce the formation of virus which acts as a ferment and rapidly extends its own kind.

The last named cause is not without a show of reason, or at least it furnishes a base line from which to calculate, while the others must at present be considered assumptions.

Physicians regard diseases as possessed with a lifetime, but the same disease in different patients may have a varied duration, because in one case it is said to be malignant, running a fierce and hurried course, while in another it assumes a mild form and a subdued progress. After a physician has made a diagnosis of a disease, he commences to observe the actions of his patients and the condition of the tissues, in order to make his prognosis.

If the case be a malignant one, as it approaches the "crisis," the attendant assumes "the end" to be at hand, but it often occurs that the most favorable weather supervenes and the life is prolonged that had been previously despaired of. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that dissolution takes place when no previous indications existed to intimate such a conclusion, and the physician is as much surprised as the friends of the departed. It does seem that an accurate record of the weather, simultaneously with a statement of the condition of patients, during a given period, would be conducive to good, if conducted in any large hospital.

If one observes a carpenter making shavings during bright active weather, he will notice that the shavings are electrified and cling to the plane, the carpenter's clothes and bench, refusing to fall to the floor, but when the reverse condition prevails, they fall as though they were passing through a vacuum. By those skilled in the use of metallic tools, and the artisans in metals, like variations are observed.

Numerous illustrations could be presented to show the influence of atmospheric changes which have come under our observation; but the case of the gentleman herein related, is one of the most interesting and possibly instructive of them all, so we will content ourselves by leaving the subject with the reader for reflection.

H. M. B.

Williamsburgh, L. I., N. Y.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

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Communications.

PIPER NIGRUM.
(Black Pépper.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NNTURAL ORDER.-Piperacess.

In the Linnean Artificial system, this plant will be found in Class Diandria, and Order Trigynia.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—Calyx none; corol none; berry-seeded; spadix simple, slender, covered with little flower-bearing scales; stamens; filamenta none; autherae two, opposite, at the root of the germen roundish.

Specific Character.—Leaves ovate or ellipitical, acuminate, subcordate, commonly seven-nerved, smooth coriaceous, dark green above, glauco-greenish beneath; petioles quite simple; stem shrublike, very long, round, smooth, jointed, swelling towards each joint slender, branched, scandens or trailing, rooting at the joints; flowers sessile, lateral, and terminating in simple longish spikes, opposite to the leaves; fruit globular, sessile, one seeded, at first green, then red, subsequently black

HABITAT—It grows spontaneously in the East Indies and Cochinchina, and is cultivated with such success in Malacca, Java, and especially Sumatra, that it is exported from thence, and from. Cochin-China, to every part of the world wherever a regular commerce has been established; cultivated also in the West Indies.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, carminative, and tonic.

HISTORY,—Dr. Stille remarks relative to this agent as follows:— "Pepper was very anciently used as a medicine. It is repeatedly referred to in the Hippocratic writings, and mentioned as a stimulant expectorant, as adapted to quicken labor, &c. Theophratus describes the long and the round species, and their calefacien operation, and also states that they are antidotes to hemlock. Dioscorides mentions the Indian origin of pepper, but appears to confound Piper longum and P. nigrum. The former, he says, is the stronger of the two, and adds that black pepper has more virtues than white. All sorts, he remarks, are healing, diuretic, maturative, drawing, and resolvent, and remove obscurities of the cornea, and, both internally and externally employed cure chills which precede periodical fevers, are antidotes to the bites of serpents, provoke the discharge of the dead feetus, and prevent conception if applied by the female immediately after coition as a suppository in the vagina; thy are useful in coughs and pulmonary complaints, relieve colic, and, when used as condiments excite the appetite and improve digestion. Celsus mentions both long and round pepper, as diuretics, and recommends drinking hot water with pepper to prevent chill of intermittent fever. The use of peppers for the cure of intermittents is strongly urged by Stephanus, in his Commentary on Galen. Rhazes speaks of pepper as unsuitable for warm, but as well adapted to cold temperaments, and warns against its use in those who are affected with uleers of the bowels, with ardor urinæ, or inflammation of the liver. Other Arabian writers recommend it as an application to carious teeth for the relief of pain; as a remedy for alopecia, when the bald scalp is rubbed with a mixture containing it, along with salt and garlic; as an application in farinaceous poultices in some cutaneous eruptions, and mixed with drachylum plaster to discuss cedematous swellings, and allay flatulent distension of the bowels: with olive oil as a liniment for paralyzed and insensible parts; with astringent substances for the relief of micturition in persons of a cold phlegmatic habit, &c. Ettuller, Bartholin, Ernestus, Kunrad, and Schroder, in the last century, furnished examples of the cure

of intermittent fever by this medicine. In some parts of Europe, also, an infusion of pepper in brandy was a popular remedy for this disease. The native doctors of India prescribe an infusion of roasted pepper to arrest vomiting in cholera, and prepare with it a kind of liniment which they suppose to have soveriegn virtues in rheumatism." Piperin is one of its most active and useful principles. In the days of Celsus, pepper was regarded as possessing quite efficient antiperiodic properties. Large doses have sometimes caused intestinal inflammation, convulsions, delirium, and alarming The ancients Greeks were acquainted with pepper, their knowledge of which is supposed to have been derived from the Hindoos. White pepper(Piper Album) is merely black pepper deprived off ts outer integment. Thomas Green, of England, Editor of the Universal Herbal, describes no less than sixty species of this genus. Relative to its use, he states; -"It is generally used as an aromatic and stimulant; and has been successfully employed in some cases of vertigo, in paralytic and arthritic disorders. The berries are excellent against all coldnesses and crudities at the stomach. They give an appetite in such cases, and help digestion, they are also good for dizziness of the head, in obstructions of the liver, and against colic." Ground pepper is occasionally added to sinapisms. to increase their activity. The volatile oil is sometimes employed as a rubefacient, and its effects are prompt and efficient. Black pepper is principally imported from Sumatra and Java.

Physiological Effects as stated in Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Wood;—"The great acridity of pepper is recognized when we apply it to the tongue. On the skin it acts as a rubefacient and vesicant. Swallowed, it stimulates the stomach, creates a sensation of warmth in this viscus, and, when used in small doses, assists the digestive functions, but if given in large quantities induces an inflammatory condition. Cases have been reported in which inflammatory symptoms supervened after the immoderate use of pepper. On the vascular and secreting systems pepper acts as a stimulant. It accelerates the frequency of the pulse, promotes diaphoresis, and acts as an excitant to the mucous surfaces. It has long been regarded as a stimulant to the urinogenital apparatus. The opinion is supported by the well-known influence of peppers over certain morbid conditions of these or-

gans. Moreover the beneficial effect of pepper in some affections of the rectum leads us to suspect that this viscus is also influenced by these fruits."

THERAPEUTICS.—Intermittent Fevers.—Infused in brandy pepper is a popular remedy for preventing the return of the paroxysms of intermittent fevers, given shortly before the expected attack. The practice is not recent, for Celsus advises warm water with pepper to relieve the cold fit. (Pereira's Mat. Med. by Wood.)

Dr. Waring observes;—"In Intermittent Fevers, Pepper, bruised and macerated in spirit and water, has long been a popular remedy in the East and West Indies. Mild, uncomplicated cases occasionally yielded to its use; but most frequently it fails to produce any benefit. It should be given immediately before an expected paroxysm. Dr. Pereira quotes several German authorities, who testify to the febrifuge powers of this remedy."

Dr. Meli, of Venice, as the results of numerous experiments, comes to the conclusions:

1. The febrifuge power of piperin is both energetic and rapid.

2. Its activity is much greater than that of cinchona.

3. It is more convenient than cinchona, and its succedanca, exhibiting a great activity in a very small compass.

4. It neither changes, retards, or suppresses any secretion, or excretion. The alvine dejections are regularized, and the urinary secretion is rendered active.—

(Med. Times and Gaz.) By employing pepper or piperin in combination with quinine, a more immediate, as well as a more permanent response will be obtained, than would follow the adminstration of either agent alone.

When pepper or piperin is decided upon as the medicine to use in this disease, dry cupping along the spine, once a day, for three or four days, should claim attention. M. Gondret has a paper on this subject, published in Ranking, Abstract, vol. ix. p. 15. This paper is, also, quoted by Dr. Waring; from whom I quote as follows;—"In Intermittent Fevers, M. Gondred states, that in his private practice, during a period of twenty-seven years, he has never once met with a case of Ague which has not yielded to drycupping along the spine. He gives the following directions for its use: Apply eight or ten middle sized cupping glasses on each side

of the spinal column, and the neck downards, and let them remain on for thirty or forty minutes. The time for applying the cups is the beginning of the cold stage, or, if it be possible, a short time before its accession. This not only prevents the attack, but at the same time, the hot fit and the sweating. In most cases, one application of the cups is sufficient to effect a cure, but, in longstanding cases, it requires to be repeated three or four times. This simple remedy deserves a further trial.,

Hæmorrhoids.—Dr. Waring observes;—"In Hæmorrhoids, occurring in old Persons, or proceeding from debility, and also in a relaxed condition of the Rectum, producing occasional Prolapsus, the administration of Conf. Piper. in doses of gr.lx exx, and persevered in three or four months, often affords great relief, and sometimes effects a cure. It is only applicable to chronic cases, when no inflammation is present, and in weak leucophlegmatic habits. An occasional aperient should be given to prevent its accumulating in the bowels. It is advised by Sir. B. Brodie,"(London Med. Gaz., 1834-5, p. 741.)

Dr. Stille states;—"Its local action upon the rectum led to its being anciently employed as a remedy for hæmorrhoids, and this practice has been imitated in modern times, first empirically in the form of Ward's paste, a nostrum which had great vogue in London, and subsequently by the compound confection of pepper (Lond.), of which Sir. B. Brodie recommends a piece the size of a nutmeg to be taken three times a day, and he states that very severe cases of piles are sometimes cured by it. In some cases of fistula in ano, of gleet, and of leucorrhoea, pepper has been found very serviceable; in the second of these affections, however, it is probably inferior to cubebs. Polygonum Punctatum has acquired some merit in diseases of this character, and wll be found useful alternated with pepper.

CHOLERA;—Waring observes that the natives of India often prescribe an infusion of recently-roasted Black Pepper in cholera. Dr. Ainslie states, that he has known it put a stop to vomiting, when many other remedies had failed. (Mat. Med. of Hindostan, p. 34). Pepper or piperin, in combination with small doses of calo mel and opium, suggests itself to the authors mind, as a good prescription in some case, of this malady.

Relaxation of the Uvula.—W.—also states, that in relaxation of the uvula a watery infusion of this agent forms a very useful gargle.

Shortsightedness.—In the Med. Gaz., Nov. 15, 1851, may be found an interesting paper of Dr. Turnbull's, in which he speaks highly of the value of a concentrated tincture of pepper, in short-sightedness (1 part of pepper to 2 of spirits) applied to the forchead.

Gonorrhea.—Dr. Waring states that in gonorrhea, it has in some instances been effectually substituted for cubebs.

Tinea Capitis.—The same author states, that in tinea capitis, am ointment composed of oz. iv of powdered black pepper and lb. j. of lard, has been well spoken of as a stimulant application.

Piperin deserves a more extended notice, before dismissing this subject. Waring describes piperin as a crystalline, nitrogenized, feeble base found in Piper Nigrum, Piper Longum, and probably in other plants of the same order.

Med. Prop. and action.—Febrifuge and tonic.—Dose, gr. vix, twice or thrice daily.

Therapeutic Uses.—Intermittent Fevers.—"Piperin has been employed (says Dr. W.-) with varying success. Amongst those who speaks highly of its efficacy is Dr. Hatle, of Trinidad, whostates that in the intermittents of that island, he found Piperine eradicate the disease when quinine had failed, although the latter had been given in ten-grain doses, frequently repeated. He states that, in all cases of long-standing (many of them complicated with enlargement of the liver and spleen), he began as soon as the sweating stage was established, by giving gr. iij. of Piperine every hour, until gr. xviij had been taken; and, on the following day, when the intermission was complete, he gave the same quantity every three hours. In evrey case, he states, it succeeded in checking the paroxysm, and, as soon as this was accomplished, he gave the following pills; B. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ji, Piperinse, Quinise Sulph. aa gr. ij, M. ft. pil. ter. in die. In other cases he employed it without combining it with Quinine, and with decidedly beneficial He recommends gr. xxxvj to be given in twenty-four hours; and, though powerfully carminative, stimulating, and, febrifuge, he never saw it affect the sensorium in any degree. Dr. Blom also bears witness to its efficacy, and states that he prefers it to

either Quinine or Salicine in persons of phlegmatic temperaments, in whom a sluggish circulation and feeble digestion are observed. In the intermittents of Italy, it was successfully employed by Meli, Gordini, and others. On the other hand, Soubeiran found it failed, and O'Shaughnessy states that in no one instance has he found it of the least utility, although it was given in all doses from one to thirty grains. These differences may be partially explained, perhaps, by the different degrees of purity of the remedy; if impure, and combined with a portion of the resin, its activity appears to be increased.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract - Dose, 10 to 40 Drops.
Pills of Piperin - Half Grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract - - - Two Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol - - - One Pint.

Dose-Half to one-and-a-half drams.

SYRUP OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.

Syrup - - - - Twelve Ounces.

Dose—Quarter to one dram.

COMPOUND PILLS OF PIPERIN.

Pil. Hydrarg - - One Grain.
Piperin - - Two Grains.
Sulphate of Quinine - Two Grains.
Syrup - - Sufficient.

Dose—One to be taken morning, noon and night.

TYPHOID-FEVER.

Brief views as to its Lesions and Treatment, by Benjamin Rhett, M. D., Abbeville, S. C.

There are certain general features belonging to all fevers, as chill or rigor, followed by increase of heart's action, increase of heat, &c.

The chill or rigor undoubtedly originates in some impression of a depressing character upon the nerves—most probably upon the great sympathetic and vagus nerves. The diminution of vital nerve force is followed by increased action of the heart, inducing an increased metamorphosis of the carbonized and nitrogenized material of the blood and tissues, producing increased elimination of carbonic acid gas by the lungs, and of urea and uric acid by the kidneys and other excretory organs.

The balance between the tissue metamorphosis and the excretion of effete material is not, however, always preserved, and the albuminoid material thrown into the circulation by the rapid tissue disintegration, both prevents due oxidation of the blood in the lungs, and acts as a peccant matter upon the nervous centres—obstructs the capillaries, and induces that condition known as typhoid.

The impression upon the nerves may arise from poisonous matter introduced into the circulation from without, or from matter generated within the circulation itself; or the impression may have a local origin from a wound or injury. Once the impression is made, the depressing influence applied to nerves controlling the circulating organs—increased heart's action follows; and increased heat from increased respiration, and increased tissue change.

Typhoid Fever presents, however, distinctive elements, that characterize and separate it from other fevers. It has its rose colored spots and sudamina, that cause it to be classed with exanthemata or eruptive fevers. But its most distinctive mark is its bowel lesion—its inflammation, ulceration, or sloughing of the solitary and agminate glands of the lower portion of the ileum, and extending into the cocum.

Of the functions of these glands involved in typhoid or enteric fever, two views have been entertained—one that their functions are eliminatory, their peculiar secretion accumulating within the glands, which burst at maturity and discharge their contents into the intestine; the other view is, that the glands are absorbent, and take up from the chyle their appropriate material. In proof of the

latter view, it is said that Brucke succeeded in injecting them through the lacteals. Dr. T. J. McClagan, of Dundee, adopts this view of their absorbent nature, and, furthermore, supposes that their closer aggregation at the end of the ileum is due to nature's provision for the retention of the chyle at that point, in contact with the greater number of absorbent mouths, by the delaying action of the sphincter ilei.

Dr. McClagan accounts for the "Plaques Molles and "Plaques Dures" of Louis by assigning the primary lesion, the abundant deposit, and smooth, mucous membranes ("Plaques Dures") to primary impression on the first glands involved by the disease. The "Plaques Molles," in which the deposit is scanty and the mucous membrane granular in aspect, to inoculation from the sloughs and shreds from the glands first implicated; comparing the first with the specific action of the poison of the scarlatina upon the tonsils, and the other to subsequent inoculation from the sloughs in that disease. The sloughs coming in contact with healthy glands lower in the bowels, causes softening and deeper ulceration in the glands secondarily affected than in those primarily involved—giving rise to hemorrhage and perforation.

Taking this view Dr. McClagan condemns, and I think justly, the advice of Dr. Todd and the general practice of British physicians "to lock up the bowels and keep them locked," maintaining that the looseness present in most cases of Typhoid Fever is an effort of nature to throw off, by these intestinal evacuations, the sloughs and irritant poisons that aggravate the disease by being retained in contact with these glands. Not that he advocates the utility of an exhausting diarrhea, but that he objects to the "locking process." He furthermore thinks that cases in which these sloughs are retained in the bowel are more liable to hemorrhage and perforation, the result of the secondary lesion, from inoculation by the retained sloughs, causing deeper ulceration of the bowel.

These views of Dr. McClagan so exactly tally with my own observation in hospital and private practice, that I am disposed to adopt them; but as catharsis in this disease is a delicate operation, easily started, but controlled with difficulty, great caution should be exercised in the use of cathartics. And although I coincide with his opposition to the "locking process, and the keeping locked," yet I hold the view that looseness, whether the result of the disease or the action of medicine, is a weakening process, and should be restrained within due bounds.

In the treatment of fevers, there are certain general remedies applicable to all forms—and special remedies, adapted to each disease, and calculated to meet their individual aberrations from health.

Sponging, and the bath, to reduce febrile heat, are general remedies applicable in nearly all pyrexias.

Suitable stimulants and food for sustaining the heart's action are also general remedies.

Among most practitioners, although ammonia, camphor, ether, &c., have their place, yet alcoholic stimulants are preferred, as best sustaining the heart's action, and, by their absorption into the circulation, directly reaching the nervous centres; and also for furnishing carbonized material to the blood for lung combustion, thus sparing the fat and tissues of the body; and, further, for their stimulant action upon blood vessels, helping to prevent or overcome capillary obstruction and stasis. Turpentine is also a valuable stimulant, especially with regard to preventing and overcoming capillary obstruction; but it is so valuable as an eliminating diuretic, as well as an anti-spasmodic, relieving the irregular contractions of the bowels and attendant pains, that its stimulant character is often overlooked.

Appropriate food is another general remedy. Just here let us ask what food is appropriate in Typhoid Fever?

In the choice of diet, three things are to be kept steadily in view: First, the powers of digestion are enfeebled; we must, therefore, choose nutriment easy of digestion. Next, the blood is loaded with albuminoid material from tissue degeneration; therefore, the diet should not be too highly nitrogenized, lest we add to the offending material in circulation, and increase the labor of the secretory organs. Third, the bowels are sore and irritable; therefore, the food should be bland. And again, the ileo-cæcal sphincter is ordinarily in an irritable or inflamed condition, and the opening from the ileum into the cæcum narrowed; therefore, the diet should be fluid. This last is no theoretical conviction, as I have known a raisin seed retained ten days, and a small piece of biscuit, although soaked, retained seven days, causing pain and uneasiness in the iliac region.

Therefore, milk commends itself as a highly valuable article of diet, being fluid, easy of digestion, and not too highly nitrogenized. Latterly, glycerine has been introduced to the British professional

public as a valuable article in the treatment of typhoid fever. It. commends itself as being nutrient, bland, antiseptic, alterative, containing no nitrogen, and preserving its fluidity throughout the process of digestion. I can add my testimony to its value, having used it with advantage in numerous cases during the present year,

In typoid, as in other fevers, eliminatory remedies, as cathartics, diuretics, sudorifics, &c., have their uses. Cathartics, as I have already remarked, should be used with great caution in typhoid fever, owing to the predisposition to diarrhœa already existing in most cases of the disease.

Diuretics are of great value—turpentine holds, in my estimation, the highest place, not only possessing diuretic properties of a high order, but controlling the pain and irregular spasmodic action of the bowels, preventing and overcoming capillary engorgement and stasis. I have very little experience with Norwood's Veratrum Viride, yet I should suppose that its value in typhoid fever consists not only in its power to control the heart's action, but also in its diuretic action, and its effect upon the capillary blood vessels.

Conjoined with the above remedial agents, I make use of chlorate of potash and chlorine, for their known action in exciting secretion, keeping the tongue and mouth moist and free from sordes, thereby relieving thirst, promoting the patient's comfort, and facilitating the act of swallowing; also for the well known disinfecting properties of chlorine, and its destructive influence with the lower forms of vegetable and animal life. I will here introduce a favorite formula that has, in my judgment, proved of value in most cases of typhoid fever treated by me during the present year:

- S. Keep in the dark.

Dose for adult: Tablespoonful every two or three hours—with sponging, milk diet, (in form of milk punch, combining food and stimulant) turpentine, and the above formula.

I have not only conducted cases, with comparative comfort to the patient, to a successful termination, but have even imagined that the period of the pyrexia has been shortened. The only patient lost has been one violating rules and partaking of solid food.

The course of treatment I have adopted and found satisfactory is as follows:

Should the diagnosis be typhoid fever, the treatment is begun by a warm bath or sponging of the surface. Should costiveness be present, some mild laxative is administered, and the patient is put upon the use of the glycerine and chlorine mixture, and a strictly fluid diet—generally milk. Should pain in the bowels supervene, turpentine, ten drops, on a little sugar, is given at short intervals, and poultices are applied to the abdomen—a little turpentine mixed in the poultices, until relief is afforded. Turpentine is also given in the same doses as an eliminatory diuretic, especially when the urine is scanty, and micturition difficult or painful.

When stimulation becomes necessary, it is carried out by means of milk punch, combining the alcoholic stimulant with the nutriment.

Stimulation is deemed necessary as soon as the fur upon the tongue assumes a brownish cast, or the pulse loses its volume, or low delirium appears.

The bath or sponging, to reduce the febrile heat, is continued throughout the treatment, and used whenever the febrile heat is excessive.

Under this treatment strictly followed out the cases seldom assume a severe type.

The Pyrexia is commonly restrained within moderate limit.

The tongue and mouth remain moist, the teeth and lips free from sordes.

The diarrhoea is seldom excessive. Hemorrhage from the bowels is rare. Convalescence often commences in 11 or 12 days from the onset of the disease, and seldom later than 4 weeks. Of course remedies are used to restrain excessive diarrhoea and to procure sleep when wakefulness disturbs the patient. Dover's powder is useful for both purposes, but I find its exhibition seldom necessary, if the foregoing treatment has been faithfully carried out.—Charleston Medical Journal and Reveiw.

A COUGH BEMEDY.

BY WM. JONES, M. D., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

I will give for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW, a cough remedy that has been more beneficial for consumption than anything I have ever used.

Ŗ.	Wild Cherry Bark,2½ lbs.
	Ipecac Root, 3 v.
	Blood Root, 3 vi.
	Squill Root, 3 iii.
	Liquorice Root, $\frac{7}{3}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Cochineal $\frac{3}{2}$.
	Anise Seed, 3 viii.
	Fennel Seed, 3 ii.
	Orange Peel, 5 iv.
	Acetate of Morphia 3 iii.
	Alcohol2 gallons.
	Sulphuric Acid, 3 1.
	Water 2 gallons.
	Pulv. Sugar10 lbs.

Directions for making:—Grind all the articles to a course powder, except those directed to be bruised and pulverized, and put them all to the alcohol, except the wild cherry bark, the water, the sugar, and the sulphuric acid. Let them stand one week, shaking or stirring twice a day. Then, having kept the wild cherry bark two days in a covered vessel, with water enough upon to wet it through, place it in a percolator, and run two gallons water through Add this to the alcohol and other ingredients. Let the whole stand three days longer, stirring as before; then draw off and filter through paper. Now, add the sugar, and lastly the sulphuric acid. When a more quieting effort is needed, a little more morphia may be added; if a more expectorant influence is required, or you wish to control the pulse, add a few drops veratrum viride tincture. The dose for an adult person is from one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. Should this not meet your approbation, leave it where it is. It has served me better than any preparation I have ever used.—New York Medical Review.

PURGATIVES IN SCARLET FEVER.

Eds. Med. and Surg. Reporter.

As scarlet fever is prevailing in many parts of our country just now, let me call the attention of the readers of the REPORTER to a matter upon which it appears to me very important that there should be something said. What I allude to is the injurious effects of purgative medicines, or even laxative medicines, in this complaint. When we take into consideration that the eruption of this disease is almost as irritating to the surface as erysipelas, from the burning and itching caused by it, and that it not only extends over the external surface of the body, but also upon the mucous membrane lining the alimentary canal, we can imagine what the effect must be of passing an irritant down this already inflamed surface.

As an evidence that the eruption extends along the alimentary passage, we have the raw red tongue, and owing to the great susceptibility of the parts comprising the internal throat, we have in most of the cases a wonderful exaggeration of the eruption in this region, accompanied with ædema, so much so in some cases as to cause disorganization.

I remember several years ago being called to what appeared a mild case of the disease. I gave a small dose of castor oil, and it soon became unmanageable, and ran on to a fatal issue. This was so marked in this particular case that it was almost impossible not to see it. In consulting authors upon this subject, and particularly Wood, I find such medicines spoken of favorably, and in many of the articles published in the medical journals also. Among these I notice the great advocate of the ice treatment uses them.

Now the treatment that appears to suggest itself is, the free use of cool mucilaginous drinks, with cold applications to the most inflamed parts, and verat. virid. to keep down the circulation, thus helping to diminish the great heat. Knowing that the complaint must run a certain course, little else would seem to be needed. Yet, as every physician of experience knows the wonderful effects of the tr. ferri. chlor., both given internally and also applied locally in many cases of erysipelas, I rarely ever attend a case of scarlet fever without using this remedy, and instead of using tepid or cold water to the external surface, in many cases I order some cleaginous substance. I find this allays the burning and itching almost as promptly as water applications, and certainly does not seem

so alarming to mothers, and is something to which there is rarely any objection. WM. L. MARTIN, M. D., Rancocas, N. J., March 14th, 1873.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

DIGITALIS IN ACUTE DISEASES.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians, of Ireland, Dr. James Little read a paper on the use of digitalis in the failing heart, and delirium of acute diseases. Having referred to the researches of Stokes and Corrigan as to the condition of the heart in fever. and to the use of stimulants in that disease, he spoke of employment of digitalis in cases where stimulants either not well borne or were actually contraindicated. might disagree with the brain, and give rise to a train of cerebral symptoms; or from previous over-indulgences the patient might not be able to bear them; or in the presence of renal mischief their use would generally be altogether contra-indicated. Under circumstances such as these the author had employed digitalis in more than twenty cases, including six of typhus, one of rheumatic fever, and the remainder of enteric fever. The preparation used was the tincture, given in half-drachm doses every three or four hours, and rarely every hour. The administration of the remedy was discontinued after the pulse had fallen to 80, and except in one case the action of the drug was supplemented by wine or brandy. given in cordial or stomachic doses. In one case of rheumatic fever, digitalis was used alone. The patient, a merchant, aged 32, had symptoms of a rheumatic attack towards the close of last October. Six months previously he had suffered from severe dyspepsia, with much cerebral disturbance. On October 26th, he remained in bed, the heart was very weak, and the temperature was 102°. Tincture of the perchloride of iron was given in twenty minim doses every fourth hour. Four days later, signs of commencing cardiac complication appeared. The evening temperature on November 6th, was 103.6°, the highest during his illness. On November 11th, he was delirious at night, and on November 18th, he had been one hundred hours without sleep, his pulse was feeble (100 per minute), and the first sound of the heart was absent. As stimulants could not be borne, half-drachm doses of tincture of digitalis were given every hour. After eight doses, the patient fell asleep.

Nausea having afterwards set in, the tincture was withheld, and one-eightieth of a grain of atropia, one-fourth of a grain of digitaline, and a fourth of a grain of morphia were injected hypodermically. The patient did well. The Chairman expressed his deep sense of the value of Dr. Little's communication, and alluded to the novelty of the application of digitalis in functional affections of the heart. Dr. Hayden gould not but look upon digitalis as a cardiac tonic, the "opium of the heart," as it had been termed. He recalled the practice of Mr. Jones, of Jersey, who used the drug freely in delirium tremens. Dr. Hayden generally gave ten minims of the tincture, in combination with perchloride of iron and spirit of chloroform. He believed that digitalis was useful only when it acted on the kidneys. It was of great advantage in fatty heart with dilatation of the cardiac chambers. Dr. Grimshaw had used digitalis six years ago in a case of acute rheumatism with nervous symptoms, similar to the one described by Dr. Little. The patient was delirious except when under the influence of full doses of digitalis (given twice or thrice a day). The heart was very weak. In a subsequent attack digitalis failed, while brandy succeeded; the disease, however, assumed the character of pyæmic rheumatism, and the patient died. He believed the infusion to be the most reliable preparation of the drug. Large doses were especially dangerous in delirium tremens, and in all instances caution was necessary. He had used strychnia with much success as a cardiac tonic in fever. Dr. H. Kennedy relied most on powdered digitalis. The drug had long since been employed in maniacal cases. He considered that, in order to test its efficacy in a satisfactory way, the remedy should be given alone. Vomiting was a dangerous symptom. Dr. W. G. Smith dwelt on the importance of the class of cardiac remedies, and remarked on the inutility of experiments on the lower animals apart from clinical observation and experiments. war proved to be a direct cardiac stimulant. The question of tolerance of the drug turned on the value of the preparation employed. The active principle, digitaline, had recently been isolated in France as a crystalline substance, very unlike the amorphous powder at present in use, and which was of most uncertain strength.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

ON THE ACTION OF DIGITALIS UPON THE CIRCU-LATION.

BY DR. H. C. WOOD, JR.

The action of digitalis upon the heart of the frog was, I believe, first investigated by M. Vulpian, who has been followed by numerous observers, among whom may be mentioned W. Dybkowsky and E. Pelikan, A. B. Meyer, Legros and Legroux, Claude Bernard, Rudolf Boehm, Homolle, Gourrat, ** Fothergill, † Fagge, and Stevenson. 11

The statements of these investigators agree in all essential points. One or two of them have occasionally noted a primary brief acceleration of the hearts action; but the rarity of its occurrence shows that it has been probably produced by some extraneous unnoted influence.

The first distinctive action of the drug is a marked lessening of the number of cardiac beats per minute, due to a prolongation of the diastole, which may be complete, but is more generally divided by an abortive attempt at ventricular contraction, The systole is abnormally energetic, so that the ventricles become white as the As the action as the last drop of blood is squeezed out of them. of the drug becomes more intense, the rhythm of the heart is very much affected, the ventricle and arricle no longer beating in accord. At the same time the diastole generally becomes imperfect, one portion of the ventricle maintaining its systolic spasm, while the rest dilates. Thus the extreme apex may remain hard and white during the diastole, and even hernial protrusions of the ventricle may occur. Finally, the heart is arrested in systole; and as the muscle so hardens, of course all its power of responding to electrical or other excitants is lost.

In some rare instances, instead of the above series of phenomena, the diastolic periods throughout are prolonged and quiet, and after several periods of relaxation, lasting for ten or twenty seconds, final diastolic arrest may occur.

^{*}Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie, 1885, p. 70. †Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Bd. xi., 1862. ‡Arbeiten aus dem Physiologischen Institut zu Zürich (quoted by Boehm).

TATobten aus dem Physiologischen insutut zu zurich glotted by Gourvat.

1Pfüger's Archiv für Physiologie, Bd. v., 1872.

TArchives Generales de Médecine, July, 1861.

**Gezette Médicale de Paris, 1871.

††Digitalis. London, 1871.

‡Proceedings of the Royal Society (London), vol. xiv.

As both Boehm (op. cit., p. 18) and Dybkowsky and Pelikan (loc. cit.) have found that the slowing of the heart's beat, the increased energy of contraction, te irregularity and final systolic arrest, are produced by digitalis fter division of the vagi and destruction of the spinal cord, and as both Ackermanss and Boehm have found that the paralyzing of the peripheral ends of the vagi by atropia does not preventhe phenomena just alluded to, it is evident that the drug acts diretly upon the heart-muscle itself, a conclusion which is confirmed by Eulenberg and Ehrenhaus, || who found that digitalis, when localy applied, acts at once upon the On the other hand, the imibitory activity of the peripheral ends of the pneumogastrics is whout doubt increased by the drug. There is no stage in which stimulation of the vagi does not cause diastolic arrest. Indeed, Dybkowky and Pelikan have seen galvanization of the nerves produce sich relaxation in the auricles after the ventricles had already becompermanently contracted. Further, Boehm has found that a stimulation of the pneumogastrics which is insufficient to make itself felt before poisoning will, after the exhibition of digitalis, cause diastaic arrest lasting for many minutes.

It appears, therefore, that the peripheral cardiac inhibitory apparatus shares in the stimulant ection of digitalis; and as Boehm has found that diastolic arrest lever takes place in frogs poisoned with the drug, after section of the vagi, it is probable that this rare mode of death is really due to superexcitation of the inhibitory cardiac nerves.

Rudolf Boehm (op. cit., p. 17) has investigated the influence of digitalis upon the working power of the heart when freed from all connection with the central nervous system. By using the method of Ludwig and Coats, he obtained as a constant result that the amount of work done was increased by small doses of digitalis, that, after large doses, a similar increase was followed in a short time by very great diminution in the expenditure of power by the heart, a diminution apparently thue to imperfect diastole and consequent non-admission of serum into the viscus.

The elaborate experiments of L. Traube* upon warm-blooded animals showed that in dogs moderate doses of digitalis produce increased arterial pressure, with lowering of the rate of the cardiac pulsation. When toxic doses were used, these phenomena were

^{§§}Quoted by Boehm, op. ctt., p. 168. HQuoted by Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, On Digitalis, London, 1868, p. 50. *Gesammelte Beiträge zur Pathologie und Physiologie, Bd. 1., Berlin, 1871.

followed by increase of the pulsequency and fall of the arterial pressure, which did not comes at the same time, since the maximum pressure was not reac until the pulse had risen above the original, normal point.

Boehm (loc. cit.) has confirmness results, and has also noticed a very marked dicrotic pulse, evitly due to an abortive ventricular contraction during diastole, sisely as occurs in frogs.

The experiments of Brunton cit.) and of Gourvat (loc. cit.) also are in accord with those of aube; so that it may be considered proven that in mammals lerate doses of digitalis produce rise of arterial pressure with dished pulse-rate.

Prof. Traube has found that, it section of the vagi, digitalis is in warm-blooded animals, withre exceptions, incapable of reducing the pulse-rate, and, contiwise, that when the pulse-frequency has been reduced by theig, section of the nerves causes an immediate and very marked i in the rate of pulsation. I believe Boehm has experimenty confirmed this; and in the single experiment of Gourvat a diar result was attained.

The conclusion would seem to inevitable, that in mammals the reduction in the pulse produced higitalis is directly or indirectly owing to an excitation of the peneral inhibitory apparatus. The occasional reduction of the pulsete after section of the pneumogastrics shows, however, either the iuhibitory nerves in some animals find another path than t pneumogastrics, or else that there is an additional—sometimesoperative, sometimes efficient—cause of the reduction of the pre-rate. As it has been shown that digitalis is capable of slowing the beat of the isolated heart of the frog, it would appear prable that it may exert a similar influence at times, in mamals, upon the cardiac muscle or its contained ganglia.

Although digitalis does increa the muscular energy of the heart, it seems scarcely possible that the enormous rise of pressure produced by it can be owing to thalone. This a priori reasoning has received experimental confination from Malan,‡ Fothergill (loc. cit.), Gourvat(loc. cit.), and ckerman.§ The first three of these investigators have found tharterioles of the frog's web undergo very decided contraction aft the systemic use of digitalis; and Ackerman states that if the alomen of a rabbit be opened so

[†]His language is such as to leave the point snewhat doubtful. (Op. cit., pp. 188, 189.)

as to expose the arteries of the meentery, a very marked contraction, even to the partial obliteration of the lumen of the vessels, can be readily seen to follow the chibition of digitalis.

According to Boehm, Traube found that if the spine be divided, digitalis is powerless to increase the arterial pressure, although lessening, as usual, the pulse-rate. The same authority also states that Bezold has seen an excessive fall of the arterial pressure ensue immediately upon the division of the spinal cord in an animal under the influence of digitalis. Further, in his own experiments, Boehm has attained similar results, or, in other words, has found that after separation of the small vessels from the vaso-motor nerve-centre, digitalis does not increase arterial pressure.

These experiments would appear to prove that digitalis acts upon the vessels by stimulating the vaso-motor centres in the base of the brain; but they have been contradicted by Ackerman (op. cit.. p. 397), who states that he has many times cut the spinal cord, and without exception found a very marked rise of arterial pressure follow the injection of digitalis. Unfortunately, none of these experiments have, that I am aware of, been published in detail, and it is therefore impossible to analyze or reconcile them. It must be considered undetermined whether Professor Ackerman is or is not correct in asserting that digitalis acts directly upon the peripheral vessels themselves.

From the evidence which has been brought forward, it may be considered as definitely proven that in mammals digitalis in therapeutic doses is a powerful stimulant to the circulatory system.

The following proposition expresses our present knowledge, and probably is very close to the truth:

Digitalis in moderate doses stimulates the musculo-motor portion of the heart (probably its contained ganglia), increases the activity of the inhibitory apparatus, and causes contraction of the arterioles. As a consequence of the first action, the cardiac beats become much stronger; as the result of the last, there is narrowing of the bloodpaths, and to the passage of the vital fluid an increased resistance, which, acting on the already excited inhibitory system, aids in the slowing of the pulse. Toxic doses of digitalis paralyze or weaken, more or less completely, each of the three systems, and cause rapidity of the pulse and falling of the arterial pressure.

[:]Quoted by Fothergill (op. cit.) (Uber die Wirkungen der Digitalis: Volkmann's Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge, No. 48, Leipsic, 1872.

According to my own experience, decided therapeutic doses of digitalis, in man as in other mammals, produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse, and increase the size and force of the wave; at the same time the arterial tension is augmented. Poisonous doses induce, after a time, increase of the pulse-rate, with smallness and weakness of the wave and lowered arterial pressure.

Sphygmographic studies of the effect of digitalis upon persons suffering from various acute and chronic diseases have been made by M. Legroux, M. Bordier,* Constantine Paul,† and Paul Lorrain.† The problems offered by these gentlemen are so complex as to render a detailed study almost impossible; but, as a whole, their tracings seem to confirm my personal experience. Paul Lorrain calls attention to the fact that when the drug has reduced the pulse-rate very greatly, a second abortive systole can, on auscultation, sometimes be heard occurring during the long diastole, and some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic. It is evident that in man the second systolic movement occurs precisely as in animals; and it seems very certain that the proposition framed for the lower mammals applies also to man.

When the pulse has been reduced by digitalis to forty or fifty a minute, the change from the recumbent to the erect position will not infrequently suffice to alter at once its character, so that it will become feeble, small, and 150 per minute. The experiments of Traube, which have already been mentioned, afford an explanation of this phenomenon so simple that it can scarcely be else than true. The action of the drug in such a case is verging upon the point at which the pulse-rate increases, and the arterial pressure falls, owing to the partial paralysis due to over-stimulation. Whilst the patient is recumbent, the line is not passed over, but the additional stimulation of the erect position carries the circulatory system be youd the limit of simple stimulation, and the over-effects of the drug are at once manifested.

TREATMENT OF DYSMENORRHŒA.

Chas. R. Drysdale, M. D., M. R. C. P., furnishes a paper on this subject to the *Medical Press and Circular*, from which we extract the following:

^{*}Bulletin Thérapeutique, 1868, p. 110.

[†] Ibid., p. 193. LJournal de l' Anatomie et de la Physiologie, 1870.

Painful menstruation is supposed arise from three main causes—neuralgia, congestion, and mechand stoppage to the outflow of the blood. In neuralgic dysmenorric that baths of half an hour are very useful, conjoined with rest in the three main causes—arm bed, or sofa; and ethereal draughts (such as twenty drops of piritus atheris compositus, with twenty of spirits of chloroform in ounce of camphor julep), or sal volatile may be used; or sund, in doses of three grains or hyoscyamus in doses of five grain of the extract. Indian hemp, or the inhalation of chloroform of the extract. Indian hemp, or the inhalation of chloroform of the extract. Indian hemp, or better still, as a supository. Hernutz, of Paris, praises the extract of hemlock in dysmenorma. The root freshly powdered may be given in doses of four grains, or the succus conii may be used. Bromide of Petassium has en much praised by Raciborski, in doses of from five to ten grain. Lupulin is often used, in doses of four grains.

In cases of congestive dysmen them the application of leeches to the cervix uteri is often useful. Four or five leeches, put up to the cervix uteri by means of a gest speculum, are all that are requisite; or the uterus may be stified by a long knife, just as is done in ophthalmia neonatorum. Hot-water bottles (those of galvanized India-rubber are the best may be laid over the hypogastrium, and the bowels kept free by enemata, or doses of Epsom salts. As to the rare cases of tremely small os uteri, these are usually accompanied by an underloped condition of the uterus.

To assert, as Dr. Marion Sinc does, that the treatment of the majority of uterine diseases should be surgical, seems to the author to be absurd in the highest degree. According to that gentleman, who advises incision of the cerve more than even Dr. Simpson or Mr. Spencer Wells, this operation produces surprising and salutary effects in dysmenorrhoea, which has eye, is always mechanical. Incision may give rise to fatal handrage, according to Dr. Kidd, in the Dublin Obstetrical Society 1866. And Dr. Gream, of London, says that the division of the cervix sometimes brings on either a consecutive relaxation, which is prejudicial to gestation, or a scar. Dr. Barnes, in cases of chical cervix, divides the external os uteri, whereas Drs. Greenham and Routh say that in the great majority of cases, the stricture at the internal os uteri.

In France and in Germany the are but few who agree with the practice of Sims, Greenhalgh, and Routh, in this point. The uterus

may suffer terribly from these heroic practices, and abscess, in the pelvic cavity may arise from them, according to West and others.

The introduction of the uterine sound, or of various sizes of sounds, may sometimes do much good in mechanical dysmenorrhea, and the use of tents of laminaria digitata is often indicated, until the uterus is large enough to let enter a sound of the size of a No-9 catheter.

The hysterotomes of Simpson, Greenhalgh, or Mathieu, are only required in cases of cicatrix after laborious confinements.—Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Mouthly Summary.

OF
Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Citrate of Iron And Bismuth a New Remedy for Dyspepsia.-

Although I call this preparation new, it has been used for several years in the public hospitals and dispensaries of this city, and also in private practice, and has acquired the reputation of being one of the most prompt and valuable remedies at present known for gastric disturbances, depending upon an abnormal or defective digestion generally, and particularly so for the gastric intolerance of consumptive patients. Its action is often so prompt that one full dose has in many instances afforded immediate relief.

Being requested some years ago to devise a liquid preparation containing Bismuth and Iron (at that time intended for use in some other complaints), I finally, after various trials, adopted the following formula, which I have followed ever since:

Take of Citrate of Bismuth, Ammonio-Citrate of Iron, each 320 grs.; Water of Ammonia, Water, each a sufficient quantity.

With four ounces of Water rub the Citrate of Bismuth into a smooth paste; gradually add Water of Ammonia until solution takes place, being very careful not to have an excess of Ammonia. Now add the Ammonio-Citrate of Iron and some more water; dissolve, filter, and wash the filter with enough water to make the solution measure one pint.

This solution, if intended to be long kept, may be partly made

up with Glycerin, although I cannot speak from experience whether it is so well borne on the stomach. A more useful addition, however, is good sherry wine, of which there may be used ten fluid ounces, (or perhaps more), in place of so much water.

The above solution is prescribed under the name of Liquor Ferri et Bismuthi Citratis, and contains in one fluid-drachm two and a half grains each of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonio-Citrate of Ivon. The dose is from one to two fluid-drachms, half an hour before meals, or—when required—after meals.

It is, of course, no true double salt, chemically speaking, but only a mixture of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonio-Citrate of Iron; and, although a true double salt containing those elements might perhaps be prepared, I doubt whether it could have any better effects.

The solution may also be prepared of a concentrated state, and spread upon plates of glass to dry, yielding exceedingly handsome scales of a golden-brown color, which must be protected from the light, and five grains of which are equal to one fluid-drachm of the Solution—American Journal of Pharmacy.—The Chicago Med. Journal.

A Remedy for Catarrh.-

Dr. E, Brand (Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift) speaks in terms of recommendation of the following formula for an anti-catarrhal olfactory, prescribed by Dr. Hagner: R. Carbolic acid 5 parts; rectified spirit of wine 15 parts; strong solution of ammonia 5 parts; distilled water 10 parts. The mixture is kept in in a stoppered dark glass bottle. When a catarrh is commencing, a few drops are placed on three or four layers of blotting or filtering paper; the patient, holding this in his hand, and closing his eyes, inhales deeply from it as long as any smell is perceptible. The effect of the treatment is to cut short the acute stage of the cold, to prevent the occurrence of subsequent coryza and bronchial and laryngeal catarrh, while all troublesome symptoms are rendered much milder. The remedy should be applied every two hours.—British Medical Journal, July 5, 1872.—Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

New Plan of Extraction of Bodies from the Ear.-

Dr. Loewenberg, of Paris, describes a new plan for extracting solid bodies from the ear, as follows: A very small brush is made by rolling and fixing a narrow strip of old linen around a thin

wooden handle (a match, for instance), and unraveling its free border to the length of a quarter of an inch. The end of the so-obtained fring is dipped into warm and very concentrated solution of glue, and applied to the visible part of the foreign body, or, rather, the operator leans it against the body by letting it glide very softly, and without exercising any pressure, over it. Previous to the application, the patient seats himself comfortably in an arm chair or on a sofa, and inclines his head towards the healthy ear. He remains in this posture from three-quarters of an hour to an hour after the introduction of the agglutinated brush. This time past, consolidation is generally accomplished and the foreign body can be extracted by gently pulling at the brush.—Medical Times and Gazette.—The Chicago Medical Journal.

Treatment of Traumatic Erysipelas.-

M. Wilde, in the Deutche Archiv f. Klin Med., 1872, states that, in a number of cases of erysipelas from wounds, he has seen much good to result from subcutaneous injection of sulpho-carbolate of soda. It was injected daily, at three or four points, along the edge of those portions of skin over which the erysipelas extends, by means of a Pravaz's syringe, with an occasional use of a solution—

1: 12—of the amorphous salts. By this treatment he has known the erysipelas to disappear entirely in three, or at the furthest four, days,—American Journal of Medical Sciences, January, 1873, as taken from the Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaften, No. 32, 1872.—Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

New Method of Making Beef-Tea.-

Dr. H. C. Wood says: In order to meet the daily felt want of concentrated fluid meat food, a want not supplied by beef essence as ordinarily made, I have in vented the following process, and found in practice that it works well. Take a thin rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case-knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much every thing in the steak, except the fibrous tissue.

Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk of cold water, stirring until the pulp is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire, and allow it to come slowly to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the "caking" of the pulp. In using this do not allow the patient to strain it but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One to three fluid ounces of this may be given at a time.—New Remedies.—The Southern Medical Record.

Prof. Gross' Treatment For Goitre.-

Treatment will consist in stimulating the absorbent vessels, although the application of agents of too stimulating a character must be avoided, otherwise irritation will be produced, and the mass will be enlarged instead of diminished. The neck will be thoroughly washed at least once in twenty-four hours, with hot water and soap, and immediately afterwards a portion of the following ointment will be applied to the surface of the tumor, and well rubbed in:—

R. Ung. Hydrarg. Binioid. - - - 3 j. Cerat. Simp., - - - . . 3 vj. M.

The patient will take internally the Liquor iodinii compositus, gtt. viij, in sweetened water, three times daily.

A piece of thin flannel and oil silk will be worn around the neck The diet will be regulated and all red meats avoided. Six grains of blue-mass in combination with a grain of ipecac, will be given now and then at bed-time to regulate the secretions.—N. Y. Med. Journal.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Cure for the Itch.-

The following prescription having been recommended for the cure of the itch by a distinguished dermatologist of Paris, and, as I have seen it employed with unfailing success, I take the liberty of transcribing it for the benefit of your readers:

R. Carbolic Acid, - - , - one drachm: Water, - - - one pint.

Or what is still better, an ointment of-

Carbolic Acid, - - - two drachms: Benzoated Lard, - - - four ounces.

Three or four frictions in the twenty-four house suffice to kill the acari, after which a bath of soap and water is to be taken, and the disease produced by these parasites is thus infallibly cured in twenty-four hours.—Paris correspondence of the London Medical Times and Gazette.—The Chicago Medical Journal.

Oxide of Silver in Menorrhagia.-

B. Argent. Oxid., - - - grs. jss Ext. Tarax.,

Tragacanth pulv., - - - aa grs. v M. f. Pil. No. 6. One to be taken each day.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Sick Headache.-

Dr. H McKay, of Tennessee, writes to us:-

For the benefit of Drs. Anstie, Wilks and others, who suffer with headache, I ask you to publish the following formula, the efficacy of which I have tested time and again:—

B. Granulated muriate of ammonia, - one teaspoonful Morphiæ acet, - - - gr. j. Water, - - - ib. ss,

Sig. Dose for an adult, two teaspoonfuls every 10 minutes (precisely, till relief is obtained.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Gure for Colds.-

A Berlin correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist*, recommends the following as a cure for this annoving affection:

"A wide-mouthed glass-stoppered bottle is filled with cotton and the latter is saturated with a mixture composed of—

Acid Carbolic (pure)	-	-	-	scr. iv.;
Liq. Amm. (sp. gr. 0.960),	-	-	-	oz. j. ss.;
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	oz. ij.;
Alcohol,	-	-	-	oz. iv.

The vapors are drawn into the nose frequently during the day, and now and then inhaled into the mouth."—The Pharmacist.—The Chicago Medical Journal.

Chioride of Potassium in Epilepsy.-

Dr. Lander (Echo Med. et Pharm. Belge,) advocates this salt as better than bromide of potassium in eplilepsy. He finds it is more active, costs five-sixths less, and has not the inconvenience of the secondary effects of bromide of potassium. He begins with small doses, and has continued the use of the drug for several months without any bad consequences, in daily doses of from 3 grammes 50, to 5 grammés 50 (1 to 2 drachms). Moreover, Dr. Lander thinks that the bromide is converted into a chloride in the stomach, so he suggests the immediate use of the chloride.

Nitric Acid in Pertussis.-

Ŗ.	Acid Nit. dil	-	-			f 3 xij.
	Tinct. Card. comp.,	-	•	-	-	f 3 iij.
	Syrup simple, -	-	-		-	f Z iijss.
	Water,	-		-	-	f 7 j. M.

Of this, a teaspoonful is given as a dose every hour or every second hour, to be followed with a gargle of solution of carbonate of soda to prevent the action of the acid upon the teeth.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Oxalate of Potash in Peritonitis.-

Two cases of peritonitis with purulent effusion, the pus discharging itself by the umbilicus, have been reported this year to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Liege, as resulting successfully. Other cases have also been reported, in which small doses of oxalate of potash in mucilage were given every hour, with the best results, the patient being perfectly and speedily restored to health. — Georgia Med. Companion.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

Oxide of Silver in Menorrhagia.-

B Argent. Oxid., - - - - grs. jss.
Ext. Tarax.,
Tragacanth pulv., - - - aa grs.

M. f. Pil. No. 6. One to be taken each day.—The Cincinnati Medical News.

-Camphor in Erysipelas.-

Dr. Delpech, recommends an ethereal solution of camphor, composed of equal weights of both, a few drops of which are from time to time put upon the erysipelatous surface. In most cases a rapid cure follows—American Journal of Pharmacy.—The Southern Medical Record.

Prescription for Softening of Bones in Children.-

R.—Calcis Phosphitis, 3 ij.; calcis carbonatis, 3 i.; sacch. lactis, 3 iij.. M. S.—10 or 20 grains two or three times a day in sweetened milk.—The Southern Medical Record.

Stings of Bees and Wasps-

Inject into the puncture a solution of carbolic acid. The pain will instantly cease.—Southern Medical Record.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Itch.-

The best remedy is *Peruvian Balsam*—forty drops five times a day rubbed on carefully when the skin is dry. This quantity is sufficient for the whole body of a child. Next to Balsam of Peru,

carbolic acid is recommended. It may be dissolved in glycerin or linseed oil, ten grains to the ounce. The preliminary cleansing with warm water and soap is also recommended.—Prof. Rothmund, of Berlin—Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal — The Southern Med. Record.

ipecacuanha in Epistaxis.--

Dr. John Shrady, of Harlem, New York, has successfully exhibited ipecacuanha in several severe cases of epistaxis, especially in the form associated with chronic alcoholism. In one instance, where from a previous experience, plugging the posterior nares was strongly objected to, he used vinum ipecacuanhæ in teaspoonful doses until free emesis was produced with the result of arresting the hemorrhage in fifteen minutes.—The Southern Medical Record.

Hooping-Cough.-

To a child five years of age give the thirty-second part of a grain of morphia, with three grains of bromide of potassium, in solution, every two hours; letting the mother be instructed to suspend the medicine for four hours at any time, if unusual drowsiness comes on.—Braithvaite's Retrospect.—The Southern Medical Record.

Editorial.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

By J. J. M. Goss, M. D., A. M., L. L. D., Social Circle, Walton Co., Georgia.

I am daily, almost, receiving letters, asking information in regard to the properties of Chionanthus, which I introduced to the profession several years ago. As these letters are very similar in their specific inquiries, I have concluded to reply to them all through the JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA, which, I presume, most good physicians take, and all should take it. I am asked, "What are the medical properties of the Chionanthus Virginica?" In answer to this interrogatory, I would first state, as I have done before in the journals, that its specific action is to remove that morbid condition of the liver, producing jaundice, (if the liver be at fault in the disease,) or to correct that condition of the absorbents, which reabsorb the bile, or the biliverdin, the coloring matter of the bile. The pathology of jaundice, as yet, is not a demonstrated truth, or a settled

fact in science, but admits of a great discrepancy of opinion. Some writers claim that the disease has its origin in the deficient secretory function of the liver; others contend that it originates from a diseased condition of the mucous coat of the duedenum, which diseased conditions give rise to the absorption of the bile, which is deposited upon the skin and the eyes.

Whether the most frequent cause of jaundice be a diseased condition of the liver, impairing its secretory function, or disease of the duodenum, causing the reabsorption of the bile, I cannot tell, but my observation has been that it is often the result of hypertrophy of the liver, obstructing the passage of bile through the biliary ducts. I have often had cases that followed the use of mercurials, and once had jaundice that I know was produced by the long continued use of calomel and blue mass. I had an attack of remittent fever in the summer of 1843, and was attended by my preceptor, who gave me calomel until ptyalism was produced, and kept up for some time, which resulted in jaundice. On relinquishing the use of the calomel, the jaundice somewhat abated, but as soon as resumed the jaundice returned, and again relinquishing the calomel it again abated, and again returned when I was put under the influence of calomel the third time; and it returned with alarming severity, so much so, that I declined to take any prescription that contained mercury in any form. My jaundice becoming very severe, I was referred to a man that had been relieved of jaundice with the Chionanthus. I now determined to try it, as mercurials had not only failed to cure, but reproduced it when it had passed off by the medicatrix nature, or each time aggravated it when it was passing off by the recuperative efforts of the system. Accordingly, I prepared a tincture of the Chionanthus Root, and took it freely for some five days, when I found the icterus passing off, and by continuing it some ten days, all traces of the disease disappeared. My health was also very much improved, so much so, that I commenced the responsible duties of my profession, and soon found an opportunity to test the specific action of this humble shrub, (known only then to a few common people,) and I met the same uniform success as I had done in my own case. And I have continued it up to this time without a failure, only in one case, and that one, I am almost certain, was jaundice produced by gall-stones in the gallbladder. During our recent war, I had many opportunities to test the virtues of the Chionanthus; for many of the soldiers of the Southern army returned from the army of Virginia to Georgia, with jaundice, and I treated them with uniform success; and I seldom gave anything else but the Chionanthus, unless the subjects required a purgative. And if I had not used the Chionanthus alone, I could not have been thus positive of the therapeutical power of the remedy. I did not use it because other vaunted remedies were not at hand, but because I had confidence in its specific powers, (pardon me for using that term,) and wished thoroughly to test them. I am not, nor should any physician be, satisfied with a few isolated trials of any remedy; but the character of a curative remedy is established, after uniform success, in repeated trials, for a long series of years. I have now used the Chionanthus for thirty years, and have, time and again, given the results of my trials with this and many other indigenous remedies, to aid in developing the resources of our almost exhaustless vegetable materia medica. The Chionanthus possesses marked tonic powers, and has often been of material service in that way, in indigestion and general debility. It is much used by some physicians in the South as an alterative, but I do not regard it as active as Stillingia and Corydalis, though it possesses considerable catalytic powers; and as such, together with its tonic property, it is a very efficient agent in cases of syphilis of long standing where there is much debility. I do not regard it as a cholagogue, in the proper sense of that term, that is, I do not think that it possesses marked power over the secretory function of the liver in a healthy state, but it does exert great power over certain abnormal conditions of that organ. In hypertrophy, from whatever cause it may arise, it seems to be the remedy par excellence. In jaundice, from any cause, save that produced by gall-stones, it acts with the greatest certainty and promptitude of any remedy I have ever tried. I have had several patients that had been subject to attacks of jaundice every few weeks in the summer season, who were not only relieved of the attack of the disease, but were protected from further trouble in that way by continued use of the Chionanthus. I have often seen a congested liver, or, one in a hypertrephied condition, reduced to its normal size and condition, in a few weeks, by the use of Chionanthus. I am asked also, "How to prepare it?" and "What preparation is best?" I would say, from repeated trials, that a tincture made from the freshly dried bark of the root, and a fluid extract from the same, made in vacue, are the only reliable preparations. Dose of the fluid extract is 13 every three or four hours. I prepared from the essential tincture, a resinoid, resembling podophyllin and it had the smell and taste of the bark, but I am not satisfied that it fully represented the bark from which it was prepared.

THE USE OF IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM IN CATARRH.

In a very able and instructive easy recently published by Walter M. Fleming, M. D., on Catarrh, and its relation to threat and lung diseases, the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., receives a most prominent position among the remedies to be applied for its relief. Quite recently, Dr. Fleming writes; "There has been placed before the public a chemical preparation issued by TILDEN & Co., Chemists, New Lebanon, N. Y., that has proved itself of great value in this disease; the crude preparation is the Solution Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound, the component parts of which are Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Calcium, Magnesium, Ferrum, Potassium and Sodium.

This compound possesses the desirable qualities of the alterative, disinfectant, stimulant, tonic, and resolvent, all of which are eminently qualified to prove serviceable, in the very disease in question.

In its crude state, this preparation is irritant, and almost a caustic, consequently it requires large dilution before applying to the delicate membranes of the nose, but when properly prepared, as is best indicated by the case for which it is required, it has already proved itself to be a most valuable addition to the list of reliable remedies. There is also an Elixir of the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., prepared by the same firm, expressly for internal use, consisting of the same component parts, and identical medical qualities.

This preparation possesses all the desired advantages requisite as a prompt and efficient alterative, tonic, and anti-scrofulous remedy, particularly indicated in ulcerated and diseased membranes, caries of bones etc., (as may be readily conceived by reference to its component parts). This agent is found to be eminently qualified to benefit this type of disease, and is doubtless one of the most reliable internal and constitutional remedies.

These two preparations above, both for local and internal use, can hardly be surpassed, for the successful treatment of Catarrh."

MORPHINE AND CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA IN PUER-PERAL CONVULSIONS.

Dr. C. R. GILBERT, Metamora, Fulton, Co., Ohio, communicates to us his experience with morphine and cimicifuga in puerperal convulsions, which experience is so gratifying as at once to commend itself to the profession.

He states that with these remedies he seldom, if ever, fails to control the convulsions whenever the system is placed under their influence, and expresses himself confident by reason of practical observations extended through several years, that ordinarily this course of treatment will prove efficient.

He gives the Morphine and Fluid Extract of Cimicifugs alternately, both in large quantities, and repeated prove note until the system be manifestly brought under their influence, and succeeds in arresting the convulsions in from one to two hours.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

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Communications.

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

(Black Hellebore.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

In the Linnean System, this plant will be found in Class Polyandria, and in Order Polygynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Petals 5 or more; nectary 2-lipped, tubular; carpels 5 or 6, many seeded, erectish, compressed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Stem almost naked, with one or two flowers, leaves pedate; roots perennial, creeping, entangled, very black on the outside, externally rough and knotted, with many long, simple, perpendicular fibres; corolla very large, generally white at first, but frequently with a tint of red, growing deeper with age, and finally becoming green. (T. GREEN.)

HABITAT.—Europe.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Drastic cathartic, diuretic, anthelmintic and emmeragogue.

HISTORY.—This plant has been known to the profession between two and three thousand years. Among its advocates, who highly

esteemed its healing properties, were the most eminent physicians Dr. Stillé in his remark, relative to the history of former ages. of this medicine observes;—"In the Hippocratic writings this medicine is frequently mentioned, but it is described at length by PLINY, who distinguishes the black and the white hellebores, and states, what modern observation has only confirmed, that the latter acts upon the nervous system, but the former upon the bowels as a drastic purge. Both were, however, more or less employed for the same class of diseases, particularly dropsies, paralysis, epilepsy He alludes to the occasional violence of their action. and insanity. The species which grew in the Island of Anticyra was renowned for its efficacy in mental disorders, so that the phrase navigare Antioyras was equivalent to saying that that one had become insane."

"The completest account of the subject is given by DIOSCORIDES who clearly contrasts white hellebore (veratrum album) and black, for he attributes to the former emetic and to the latter purgative qualities, a distinction which had, indeed, already been made by HIPPOCRATES. Black hellebore was called *Melampodium*, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of PRETIS of insanity by purging them with this plant. DIOSCORIDES states distinctly that the black was the species produced in Anticyra. He attributes to it emmenagogue properties in addition to those enumerated by PLINY, and adds that it is apt to destroy the feetus in utero. Both of these writers, as well as GALEN, recommend it for cutaneous eruptions, and as a maturative for the cure of sores.

The Arabian physicians add but little to the above account, but, while dwelling on the valuable cathartic properties of the medicine, insist upon its; being dangerous to life "unless duly guarded by diluents, and the preparation of the system for its use by abstinence," It is very highly esteemed by some practitioners as an emmenagogue. Dr. Mead considered it superior to all other medicines belonging to this class. (U. S. P.)

Dr, WARING remarks that the ancients held Hellebore in very high esteem in *Mania*, *Epilepsy*, *Melancholy*, *Scabies*, *Worms*, and other diseases. This plant is cultivated by some for its flowers, which appear between December and February, on which account it is called the Christmas Rose.

THERAPEUTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Anasarca —Dr. Waring states that in Anasarca and Dropsy after. Fevers, the alcoholic extract is favorably spoken of by Dr. Darwell. He (Dr. D.) states that under its use, he has seen the effusion gradually disappear, without any extraordinary increase of the secretions. It should be discontinued if poisonous effects manifest themselves, but may be generally resumed in a few days.

Its use dates from the time of AVICENNA. In cases that do not readily respond to the use of this drug, small doses of digitalis may be cautiously added. In dropsy after fever, Dr. D. speaks highly of the efficacy of digitalis; indeed, in the dropsy after scarlet fever, he considers it almost a specific.

In chronic dropsical affections, anasarca and cedema attended by debility, and occurring after scarlet fever, Dr. Holland, as quoted by Waring, strongly advises a combination of digitalis with T. Ferri. Sesquichloridi. He considers that it would be difficult to find any single combination more effectual in these cases, and adds that he has given it for weeks together without witnessing any ill effects.

Dr. Stillé observes:—"Black Hellebore has been much recommended as a purgative in *Dropsy*; and doubtless like other drastic cathartics, it is capable of causing the evacuation of serous effusions. But it exerts no specific control over this common symptom of various pathological conditions, and on account of its harsh operation, is less eligible than other medicines of the same class, and particularly jalap."

This agent is admitted to possess very active cathartic properties, yet this can not reasonably be urged as a plea against its use in any case; the more active the remedy, the more valuable its use, if properly administered.

Amenorrhæa and Dysmenorrhæa.—Dr. Waring observes:—"In amenorrhæa and dysmenorrhæa, Hellebore was strongly advised by Dr Mead; but on the unfavorable report of Dr. Heberden, it fell into disuse. Recently, it has been advised by Dr, Chapman (U. S.). He states that he found it serviceable when it purges, in painful menstruation, attended with torpor and constipation of the bowels, and perhaps with some degree of insensibility in the uterus itself. The extract, combined with conium, is the best form

for administration. It should be given with caution." Myrrh, hellebore, and iron form a good compound for the treatment of amenorrhoea, to which might be added, in some cases with decided advantage, small doses of stramonium. In dysmenorrhoea, chloroform or opium may be employed at intervals while using the hellebore. Dr. Bennett, as quoted by Waring, found chloroform useful in dysmenorrhoea, both by inhalation and given internally. In the latter case gutt. x. were given in mucilage.

Hemorrhoids.—In hemorrhoids, or piles Dr. Burne states, as related by Waring, that no application affords so much relief (after the first pain has passed) as an ointment composed of 3 j. of Powder of Hellebore and 3 j. of Lard. If attended with pain and irritation during the continuance of the ointment, apply a poultice of warm bread and milk to which may be added an ounce of fluid aqueous extract of opium. Remove the poultice as soon as the pain and irritation are subdued.

Dr. Waring observes:—"In piles attended with great irritation and pain, much relief is often obtained by sitting over the steam of hot water for fifteen or twenty minutes, and immediately applying a warm bread and milk poultice. These measures should be repeated five or six times a day. (GRAVES.)

In Pruritus Genitalium, the same measure, or bathing the parts with hot water and soap every night and morning, may be resorted to with a great deal of advantage. In Prurigo Senilis, and other forms of Prurigo, the same treatment may be adopted.

Worms.—Hellebore has been highly extolled by some for its vermifuge properties. Used with proper caution, in combination with Santonin, Male Fern, Kamila, or Spigelia Marilandica, favorable results might be expected to follow its administration

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,		-		-	Dose,	10 to 20 Drops.
Solid Extract	-		•		. "	1 to 5 Grains.
Pills		-		-	-	- 1 Grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract - - - Two Ounces.

Diluted Alcohol - - One Pint.

Dose—Thirty drops to one dram.

COMPOUND	TINCTURE	of	BLACK	HELLEBORE.

Tincture of Black Hellebore - Half Ouuce.

" Myrrh - - - One Ounce.

Spanish Flies - Two Drams.

Dose—Thirty drops three times a day as an emmenagogue.

COMPOUND WINE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract of Black Hellebore, One Ounce.

" " Wormwood, - Two Ounces.
White Wine. - - - Four Pints.

Dose-Half to one dram.

COMPOUND PILLS OF BLACK HELEBORE.

Solid Extract of Black Hellebore, - Five Grains.

Calomel, - - - Five Grains.

Powdered Ipecac, - - - - Three Grains. Syrup of Ginger, - - - Sufficient.

Mix and make four pills. Two to be taken every four hours till a full purgation is caused.

OINTMENT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Solid Extract of Black Hellebore. - One Dram.

Lard - - - One Ounce.

Application for obstinate herpetic eruptions. Soubieran.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.

(Comfrey.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Boraginaceæ. Lindley.

According to the Linnean, or sexual system, this plant belongs to Class Pentandria, and Order, Monogynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Limb, or upper part of the corol, tubular-swelling; the throat closed with the subulate rays; stigma simple; nuts gibbous, not pierced at the base.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—(Flowers yellow and white; blooms in June,; root perennial.)

Leaves ovate-sub-lanceolate, decurrent, rugose.

HABITAT.—Native of Europe, and also indigenous in Siberia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Demulcent and slightly astringent.

HISTORY.—A little more than half a century ago, the following record, relative to this plant, appeared in the *Universal Herbal*, published in London, by Thomas Green:—"Comfrey is a plant which possesses considerable medical properties, though they are but little regarded. The root abounds in a pure, tasteless mucilage, and is useful in irritations of the throat, intestines, and, above all, the bladder. A conserve of the roots cures the whites, and a decoction of them is excellent in coughs and soreness of the breast. Dried and powdered, they are good against fluxes of the belly, attended with griping pains and bloody stools.

It is also serviceable in defluxions on the lungs, spitting of blood, and other disorders of the breast Bruised and applied to foul ulcers, it cleanses and disposes them to heal. It removes the inflammation, eases pain, stops the bleeding of piles, and is of considerable efficacy in ulcerations of the kidneys and urinary passages, particularly if occasioned by the use of cantharides, or Spanish flies. The leaves are frequently employed to give a grateful flavor to cakes and panada, and when boiled are esteemed by many a very great delicacy. The variety with red or purple flower is more common in many parts of the Continent than in England. Mr. MILLER asserts, that the difference in color is permanent in the plants raised from seeds; and that the purple and whitish. yellow flowers are never found mixed, where the plants grow wild."

Its name; Symphytum, Gr. Sumphotum, of sun, and phuo, to grow together, having been famous for its healing wounds.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Dr. King says:—"This plant is demulcent and slightly asstringent. With other mucilaginous agents, it is considered inert or of but little medical importance by many writers; but this is an erroneous view, the result of deficient investigation. All mucilaginous agents exert an influence on mucous tissues, hence the cure of many pulmonary and other affections, in which these tissues have been chiefly implicated, by their internal use. Phy-

sicians must not expect a serious disease to yield to remedies which act on mucous membranes only; and to determine the true value of a medical agent, they must first ascertain the true character of the affection, as well as of the tissues involved. Again, mucilaginous agents are always beneficial in scrofulous and ansemic habits.

Comfrey root is very useful in diarrhea, dysentery, coughs, hæmoptysis other pulmonary affections, leucorrhea, and female debility; these being principally mucous affections.

It may be boiled in water, wine, or made into syrup, and taken in doses of from one to four fluidounces of the preparation, two or three times a day. Externally, the fresh root, bruised, forms an excellent application to bruises, ruptures, fresh wounds, sore breasts, ulcers, white swellings, etc."

PREPARATIONS.										
Fluid Ex	ctract		•	-		D	ose	, 2	to 4	Drams.
	:	INFU	JSIOI	N OF	СО	MF.	REY	7.		
Fluid Ex	tract		-	-	-		•)unces.
Water	-	-	-	-		-		-]	Cen C	unces.
Dose—Half to two ounces.										
SYRUP OF COMFREY.										
Fluid Ex	tract		•	-		-		F	our (Dunces.
Syrup Six Ounces.								unces.		
Dose—Two to six drams.										
		PUI	LMON	ARY	BA	LS	AM.			
Fluid Ex	ctract	Cor	nfre	y	٠.		-		One	Dram.
"	u	Spi	kena	rd					"	"
"	"	-		pane					. "	"
46	"	Blo	odrc	ot					"	"
"		Ho	reho	und	٠.		-	-	. "	"
"	"	Wi	ild C	herry	7	-		-	"	"
Alcohol	٠,		-		-		-		Ten	Drams.
Syrup	-	•	-	-		-	•	Ei	ght (Dunces.

Dose-Half to one ounce.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

BY D. W. JONES, M. D., OF FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

In regard to the drug under consideration, I venture to make the assertion, that however well established its therapeutic value, or well defined its physiological effects, a great majority of our profession fail to recognize its importance, or avail themselves of its potent properties. There are various reasons for this. By some it is regarded as too powerful a remedy, under any circumstances, to be left at the bedside of a patient. Having seen its effects culminate in apparent general prostration and diminution of vital action, they become intimidated in their use of it, and, if they prescribe it at all, it is in infinitesimal doses, which fail to produce its specific effects, and so the remedy, in their hands, falls into desuetude; and any practitioner within the circle of such a physician's influence, whose faith in the drug cannot be shaken by adverse testimony, has diminished confidence in the use of it. There may be other causes which conduce to this result, depending upon variations in the method of preparation, resulting in different degrees of strength, or from extreme differences in the susceptibilities of different constitutions.

After an experience of eight years with the drug, during which time it has occupied a prominent place in my "armamentarium medicum," I can confidently recommend it as possessing the most powerful remedial effects, adapted to a greater variety of cases, the most certain in its action, the most satisfactory in its results, and, when judiciously employed, as safe in its administration as any remedy in the materia medica. But I wish in this paper to speak of two classes of cases only, to one of which is peculiarly applicable and remedial, and to the other, when used to the same extent, deleterious, viz., the phlegmasia and the zymoses. Of the later class, I wish to refer particularly to the exanthemata.

Of the peculiar adaptability of veratrum viride to inflammatory affections, and of its powerfully remedial effects, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have thoroughly tested its therapeutic value. And, if beneficial in this class of diseases, then, a priori, it is adapted to the majority of the diseases which afflict mankind; for, although I do not hold to the Bruessaian theory of disease, ascribing all diseased action to a local inflammation, yet it is, beyond all comparison, the most important of diseased condi-

tions, either "attending or forming an essential part of the great majority of diseases, and constituting their chief danger."

Of its modus operandi in the disease under consideration, the most plausible theory is based upon its power to diminish the action of the heart and contractility of the arteries. It is true that inordinate action of the heart is not the cause of inflammatory diseases, but simply the reaction of the system from some real irritation. And one of the most prevalent ideas in medicine has been the reduction of the heart's action in these diseases. For this purpose blood-létting has been the sheet-anchor; antimonials and digitalis adjuvants. Veratrum viride accomplishes this desired object safely and effectually, acting as a sedative to the circulation, without the loss of vital fluid attending venesection, or incurring the risk of cumulative action from digitalis, or lowering of the vital powers consequent upon the administration of the antimonials. On the contrary, while the circulation is depressed, the intelligence and vitality of the patient are enhanced, and, when gradually brought under the influence of the medicine, the patient is sure to "feel' better," and, at such times, I have repeatedly been told that my services were no longer needed, as the patient was "well." Veratrum viride diminishes the force and frequency of the heart's How this is effected, whether primarily through the pneumogastric and secondarily through the sympathetic, or primarily upon the latter; whether affecting the nerve centres, the periphery, or the whole nervous track, is as yet mere hypothesis. Of the fact we are certain. Then, what effect does this produce in an abnormal state of the system; or, considered in regard to this specific lesion, what are the results of its administration? In order to fully comprehend its curative powers in inflammatory affections, let us glance for a moment at the theory of inflammations. The one which has received the most general support has been based upon the hypothesis of the "vital expansibility" in the capillaries, whereby, upon the application of an irritant, either immediately to the part, or mediately through the intervention of the circulatory or nervous system, dilatation takes place in the capillaries and an increased quantity of blood circulates through the diseased part in a given time; the action of the heart is accelerated, the vis a tergo consequently increased, and the disposition to congestion still further augmented. And it is by this constant pressure from behind that the train of symptoms in a phlegmon, whether of the areola tissue upon the exterior of the body, or affecting any of the

vital organs, is forced rapidly to the point where exudation takes place, and from which is to follow either resolution and absorption, or suppuration. Now the peculiarly beneficial effects of veratrum are experienced at that point where, in the initiatory stages of an inflammation, congestion in the part has taken place from "vital expansibility," and stagnation with effusion has not yet been reached. Here is where veratrum has the power to abort an inflammation; and that it has the power none can deny. If quinine has any power over the periodical and miasmatic diseases, if arsenic exerts any curative influence over cutaneous eruptions, if opium can produce sleep, or castor oil purge, just as surely and effectually, when properly administered, will veratrum control and abort the phlegmasia.

But it is not simply by diminishing the vis a tergo which other arterial sedatives to a certain extent have the power to do, but also by causing a contraction of the arteries.

The reduction of temperature, which follows the administration of veratum, indicates that the metamorphosis of tissue by which, heat is produced and sustained, is interfered with, showing an influence over the vasa motor system. This influence causes contraction of the muscular coats of the arterioles, and still further reduction of the flow of blood in the part afflicted. These statements may appear to conflict with the experiments of T. Wharton Jones, showing that when the vis a tergo of an artery is suddenly diminished, congestion in the capillaries and venous radicals, to which the artery leads, is established. But we must consider that the means he used were mechanical and the obstruction sudden and complete. And we must also bear in mind that in inflammations, congestion, or the tendency thereto, is already established; and even though the suspension of the "force from behind" was suddenly effected, the usual consequences could not follow, the results having already been forestalled by the disease.

Veratrum viride has, by some writers, been recommended in all diseases with increased frequency of pulse. Says one writer upon the subject: "Veratrum is a heart medicine, and the indications for its use should ever be the condition of the heart, rapidity of the pulse. This and nothing more." In all diseases of all ages, and under all circumstances, no matter how excited the system or how prostrated the patient, rapidity of the pulse is the indication for the use of veratrum. Again: "In scarlet fever it has extra-

ordinary powers," etc. Now, in the exanthemata I regard it as very important that great care should be used in prescribing this remedy: care not to carry the effects of the remedy so far as to entirely destroy the balance between the arterial and venous circulation. In scarlet fever the great rapidity of the pulse suggests at once the most powerful arterial sedatives at our command, and we naturally turn to veratrum; but after an experience with the remedy in several severe epidemics of scarlet fever and measles, I am convinced that powerful arterial sedatives, and particularly the one under consideration, are contra-indicated; except where the violence of cardiac action threatens the congestion of some vital organ or to procure its partial effects in allaying the excessive arterial action accompanying scarlet fever. In such cases the remedy should never be continued until marked nausea is produced, this symptom being indicative of the full effects of the remedy; but simply to obtain a diminution of the force and rapidity of the circulation. In the zymotic diseases, the "concoction," if I may be allowed the expression, of the virus culminates in a violent disturbance of the system. The conservative power of the organism is exerted to eradicate from the system the materies morbi of the disease. Veratrum viride administered at this time, with a view to produce its specific effects in the same manner as when administered to avert an inflammation, would interfere with the elimination of the poison, establishing a condition of things exactly the reverse of that which nature effects, and the functions of the vascular, nervous and glandular systems, by which the vis medicatrix naturæ attempts a cure, are deranged, and the poison being retained in the system is liable to act with concentrated force upon some vital organ, as the lungs or brain.

In the advocacy of a new remedy, due allowance should always be made for the zeal of him who discovers its virtues and brings it to the attention of the profession, for he will not fail to see beauties, powers and virtues where a less prejudiced mind would discover nothing extraordinary. But that time, with veratrum, has passed, and although the communications of Drs. Osgood and Norwood were characterized by all the extravagant encomiums by which such discoverers are usually actuated, yet contrary to the general experience, their statements have been abundantly verified by years of practice, and a yet more thorough knowledge of the drug will lead to a higher appreciation of its wonderful powers.—

Medical Association.

THE BLISTER TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

Dr. T. B. Peacock, of St. Thomas' Hospital, says in the British Medical Journal:

I have now been in the regular use of the blister treatment of rheumatism since 1865. When I first employed it, it was only tentatively, one, two, or three blisters being applied at the same time or in succession, and in conjunction with other remedial means, and the general impression which I formed was not very favorable. Subsequently, I was induced to apply the blisters much more freely, three or four, or even six, at a time, and in rapid succession a still larger number; and I have been led to form a high opinion of their usefulness when thus used, and to confirm what has been said in favor of the treatment by Dr. Davies. The blisters are generally two or three inches wide, and sufficiently long to encircle the limb. They are placed above the chief joints that are affected, and are usually put on in the after part of the day; in the morning, or when they have risen sufficiently, the serum is let out, and the surfaces are covered with warm linseed meal poultices, and these are continued for several days. treatment has been objected to as unnecessarily severe and attended with much sufiering to the patient; but this is not correct. scarcely remember an instance in which the patient, though specially questioned on the subject, has found fault with the treatment; and I have often heard them say that the pain caused by the blister is not to be compared with that of the rheumatism. Nor have I ever seen any serious inconvenience of any other kind caused by the blisters. Sometimes however, there is a temporary increase of suffering when the blisters begin to draw, and the temperature rises, and the patients are restless at night; but generally there is very marked amendment in the morning, both the swelling, tenderness, and pain being reduced, and the constitutional disturbance relieved. In some cases, however, the local symptoms may not be immediately benefited to any marked degree, and the blisters must be repeated, being applied above the seat of the first vesication; or, after a few days' cessation, the same joint may be again affected, and in this case, too, the blistering must be repeated. The occurrence of second attacks in the joints first affected is not, however, by any means confined to cases treated by blisters, but equally occurs when constitutional means have been had recourse to.

Generally with the local means, constitutional remedies, especially the bi-carbonate and nitrate or tartrate of potash, are given more or less freely, according to the severity of the symptoms. The cases in which I have employed the blister treatment are the following:

First when several joints are coincidently and severally affected. the sufferings of the patient are great, the constitutional disturbance severe, and the temperature high; in cases of this kind, three, four, or even six or more, blisters are applied immediately the patient is seen; and as many more may be put on in the course of a few days, in rapid succession, as other joints are involved, or when those first blistered are not materially relieved or again become affected. From this treatment I have seen the most satisfactory results, both the local and general symptoms being greatly relieved by the free blistering, and the duration of the It is evident, also, tnat, if the activedisease being curtailed. stage of the disease be shortened, as this is the period during which the internal complications are most apt to occur, the frequency of such complications will be lessened. It is in cases of this kind that the blister treatment is most efficacious, the benefit obtained being apparently directly proportionate to the number of ioints coincidently affected, to the severity of the local symptoms. and to the freedom with which the blisters are applied to the whole of the parts involved, so that an immediate and decided impression is produced upon the disease. In cases where only two or three joints are affected, though these may be all blistered, the relief obtained to the constitutional disturbance is less decided. and where the pains are rather diffused over all parts of the body than limited to certain joints, the remedy can not be satisfactorily employed. I have mentioned that the occurrence of internal complications may be prevented by the early and free employment. of blistering; but in some cases we have proof of much more. decided benefit being produced, for I have seen cases in which there were very threatening symptoms of cardiac disturbance, such as are ordinarily followed by serious diseases of the pericardium or valves, entirely relieved by the free blistering of the inflamed joints, and the cardiac symptoms apparently arrested.

In cases of this kind, the free discharge from the vesicated surfaces operates apparently as an outlet to the *materies morbi*, and so causes the disease to exhaust itself on the external and less.

important parts of the body. So satisfied have I been with the effects of the blister treatment in cases of intense rheumatic fever, that I have gradually reduced the use of the internal remedies, giving much smaller doses of the bi-carbonate or nitrate of potash, or only employing coincidently some slight diaphoretic, as the tartrate of potash.

Secondly, I have known very satisfactory results from the blister treatment in cases in which the symptoms, both constitutional and local, were less severe; but where the patient's strength was greatly reduced, either from previous attacks of rheumatism or other causes, or when the heart was already seriously diseased. In cases of this kind, the use of remedies which exercise any depressing influence is to be avoided if possible. I have, therefore, sometimes relied on the blister treatment alone, or in combination with tonics, quinine, and iron, and with very good results. blisters, even though freely applied, do not depress the strength so much as the use of alkalies or other constitutional remedies. When the heart is diseased from a previous rheumatic attack, and when, as is generally the case, the patient is very anæmic, the use of depressing remedies is especially objectionable. In such cases, also, the attack should be arrested as quickly as possible, lest the heart should again become involved; and I know no means so likely to accomplish this as the free blistering of all the affected joints.

Thirdly, another class of cases, in which the rheumatic affection rather involves the smaller joints, what is often called rheumatic gout, and in which the constitutional disturbance is of a more subacute character, is also very often benefited by the use of blisters, though less decidedly than the two other forms of disease. In cases of this kind the blisters need not, however, be employed so freely as in the former cases; I also generally combine them with the internal administration of small doses of iodide of potassium, bi-carbonate of potash and colchicum, and often with bark or quinine. As we all know, cases of this kind are very apt to be tedious, whatever be the plans of treatment which we adopt; but I believe that the combination of local and general remedies which I have named is generally the most efficacious means of relief.

Lastly, there are cases in which the disease rather assumes the neuralgic than the ordinary rheumatic form, where the pains follow the course of certain nerves, and are often very persistent, in

which the application of blisters is very beneficial. The treatment is a very old one, but it is one which has perhaps, of late years, received less attention than it deserves.—Virginia Clinical Record.—Cincinnati Medical News, May, 1873.

BELLADONNA IN OPIUM POISONING.

B. F. BARNES, M. D., TAYLORSVILLE, ILL.

EDS. MED. AND SURG. REPORTER:-

Having read an article in the REPORTER of Dec. 2, 1871, No. 23, page 513, on the use of belladonna in opium poisoning, I will add my experience both with and without the use of that article.

In the spring of 1866 I was called in consultation with Drs. Rockwell and Whitecraft to visit Mr. G. H., aged about 30 years (previously in good health), who was known to have taken $\frac{\pi}{3}$ iss tr. opii, and from all the circumstances it was believed he had taken a larger amount of the same article several hours before, with the intention of putting an end to his existence.

I first saw him about 5 P. M. Exercise, counter-irritants of ammonia, mustard and brandy, were freely used. The stomach pump was immediately applied, the contents removed, the viscus washed thoroughly with water, and then brandy, ammonia and water were introduced, also stimulating injections per anum.

The energetic use of the above medicine seemed to have very little, if any, beneficial effect. The patient's condition became extremely critical. Artificial respiration was resorted to for more than an hour, resulting with apparent success. Pulse 90 per minute, very weak; respirations 8 to 10 per minute; patient lying on the back, remaining in this condition for an hour and a quarter, apparently doing well. Great hopes were entertained of recovery, when suddenly he gave a struggle, and the action of the heart and lungs ceased at once. All possible means were instantly resorted to, without the least effect. No belladenna was used.

I am of the opinion that the sensitive nerves of the epiglottis were so powerfully affected by the opiate that it fell down and stopped the trachea as effectually as a foreign body would have done. In the future, under such circumstances, I would lay the patient on the side, with the face inclining downward, so as to keep the glottis open as much as possible for the ingress of air.

Case No. 2.—April 19th, 1869. Miss G. R., 24 years of age, had taken a small dose of morphine early in the morning, for sick headache. About 11 A. M., suffering severely from the same cause, and learning that her sister, residing in a distant part of the State, was not expected to live, she went to a drug store and ordered four doses of morphine of ordinary size. She took three and a half of these doses at short intervals, and at 4 P. M., appeared so powerfully affected by the medicine that her friends became alarmed and called for my assistance. An emetic of sulph. zinc was quickly given, which acted thoroughly; strong counter-irritants were applied to the surface; internally, strong coffee and brandy in connection with fluid ext. belladonna (Tilden's), as soon as it could be procured. About half an hour from the time patient was first seen. her pulse was very slow and weak; respirations 7 per minute. Gave 3 ss of the extract, repeating every half hour until 3 ij were taken. The heart's action, for an hour and a half, became more feeble; no pulse at the wrist; respirations decreased from 3 to 4 per minute. At 8 P. M., the heart's action began slowly to improve, the breathing remaining about the same for an hour and a half longer, when a gradual improvement began in all the symptoms, resulting in complete recovery.

The remaining half dose of morphine was procured, carefully weighed, and amounted to one and three-quarter grains, which would make 98 doses (considering gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ as such), or 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. as the amount taken, excluding the quantity early in the morning.

Case 3.—Aug. 31st, 1870. I was called in great haste to visit Miss R., who resided at some distance from this city. She was engaged to be married, the parents objecting. She agreed to meet her lover at a railroad station, where he failed her. Her condition was such that life became a burden. She procured 3 iij tr. opii, and took it at a single dose. I did not see this case until three and a half hours after the drug was taken. An emetic of the sulph. zinc was given, but did not act. The fluid ext. belladonna was resorted to, in 25-drop doses, repeated every twenty minutes for two hours, when the quantity was lessened to 10, for an hour longer. During all this time external applications were diligently applied. Three hours and a half from the time the patient was first seen all the symptoms seemed to have greatly improved, although there was slight delirium, with considerable dilatation of the pupils, showing the effect of the belladonna. Entire recovery ensued .- Medical and Surgical Reporter.

SKIM-MILK TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS.

Nearly two years ago Dr. Arthur Scott Donkin began a series of papers in the *London Lancet* on this subject, which attracted great attention at the time they appeared. In the Number of the *Lancet* for April, 1873, Dr. D. concludes the series with the following interesting remarks:

"I desire to be clearly understood as to what I mean by this term (skim-milk treatment of diabetes). To order the patient to drink as much skim-milk as he can and whenever he chooses, regardless of measure or the time of administration, or to permit him to partake of other kinds of food in addition, even in small quantities, is certainly not prescribing the skim-milk treatment. I have known so much as from sixteen to twenty-six pints swallowed daily by the patient, who was thus converted into a species of funnel, through the permission of his medical adviser. Of course it was not at all astonishing that this unmethodical but heroic administration of the remedy was not crowned with success.

"By the skim-milk treatment I mean the administration of skim-milk properly prepared, in quantities measured and limited to the requirements of individual cases, given at regular intervals in definite doses, and to the exclusion of all other food for a longer or shorter period. This system of treatment, in short, must be pursued in a strictly methodical manner and according to the rules I have already laid down on this subject, and I must add emphatically that if this is not done success must not be expected.

"On account of the scrupulous method, perseverance, and self-denial required, this treatment will never be attended with more than partial success in hospital practice, unless the patients are placed in isolated, special wards, and under the care of strictly trustworthy nurses. Of this I am convinced by my own personal experience in the cases of diabetes I treated in the Sunderland Infirmary. In all of these, without exception, no sooner was the sugar nearly or entirely removed from the urine than the patients began to indulge clandestinely in the most injurious of the prohibited articles of food, and thus caused a return of the disease. The same observation applies with equal force to the more ignorant and unintelligent of the lower classes treated at their own homes, and to young subjects below the age of maturity. I fully concur with

Bouchardat that this cause exercises an important influence over the great mortality occurring among the latter class of patients.

"There can be no doubt whatever that a long holiday with plenty of exercise, under a genial atmosphere, with change of scenery and complete relaxation from business, contributes powerfully to confirm the health of the patient. I am the more anxious to direct attention to this circumstance, having ascertained by experience in similar cases that hygiene and relaxation from business or professional pursuits for a considerable period are of the utmost importance in the after-treatment of diabetes, when convalescence has been fairly established. I can point at least to one melancholy instance in which a return of the disease in a severe form was induced by close attention to business in gloomy premises, and continued residence in an unhealthy atmosphere, nearly a year after every trace of sugar had been removed from the urine, and the health and strength of the patient completely restored.

"If space had permitted, I could cite many instances in addition to the cases already published in my previous contributions to show the remarkable efficacy of the skim-milk treatment of diabetes—properly applied. But these are certainly sufficient to carry conviction to an unprejudiced mind that the disease is quite amenable to treatment if the remedy is applied in time. In time, I repeat, because there is certainly no other serious chronic malady in which the Hippocratic axiom 'occasio princeps' is more applicable than in this.

"In illustration of this observation and of the importance of of early treatment I may here refer incidentally to two cases of diabetes now under my observation. In one the disease was apparently of only seven or eight months' duration; the patient, having during the last four months been kept under a restricted diet, was passing from four to five pints of urine containing 25.340 grains of sugar to the ounce. Under the skim-milk treatment the sugar entirely disappeared from the urine in fourteen days. other, the patient had not suffered from the severer symptoms of the disease longer than two months; but his diet was unrestricted, and he passed ten pints of urine daily, containing 30.092 grains of sugar per ounce. The whole of this was removed and the disease completely arrested in eleven days by the skim-milk treatment a result in a great measure attributable to the early application of the remedy.

"During the last few years that I have directed my attention specially to this subject several cases have come uuder my observation in which the disease was so far advanced, and had inflicted such irreparable injury on the constitution generally and nutritive process—on the vitality of the organism,, if I may so speak—that but little good could be effected beyond subduing the more distressing symptoms. In some of these instances, most unfortunately, the disease had not been recognized until it had advanced in its destructive progress for years; and this reflection urges me to remark that diabetes will still continue too frequently to escape detection, in a similar manner, until its symptomatology is re-written in most of our text-books on medicine, thus enabling the student to become familiar with its features in its initial or earliest phase. As hitherto described, the symptoms enumerated are those characteristic of an advanced stage of the malady; namely, excessive thirst, a parched skin, a very large flow of urine, a voracious appetite, and emaciation. Now I venture to repeat what I have already stated on this important subject, that the invasion and early stage of the disease do not produce this assemblage of symptoms, and must therefore be recognized by a widely different class of phenomena. These are: a general feeling of debility not due to emaciation or loss of flesh; considerable nervous and muscular prostration; lassitude and disinclination for bodily and mental exertion; occasionally a dull pain over the loins; loss of sleep; frequently dimness of vision; a feeling of numbness or loss of sensation over the surfaces of the thighs; a clammy condition of the mouth without much thirst, or preternatural dryness of the skin, which is frequently perspiring. we meet with this category of symptoms, more or less complete, our suspicions should be aroused and the urine carefully examined for sugar.

"In cases of diabetes too far advanced to admit of cure and the consequent removal of the sugar completely from the urine, the skim-milk treatment will reduce the quantity of sugar to a very much greater degree, and hold the disease in check far more powerfully than any other remedy yet discovered, to say nothing of the subjugation of the more distressing symptoms.

"In the treatment of diabetes it must be remembered that the source of the urine-sugar is the food. The most remarkable pathological character of the disease is its power of misap-

propriating the proximate principles of food required for the nutrition of the body and the production of animal heat, converting them into an unassimilable substance incapable of oxidationnamely, diabetic sugar-which is cast out of the system by the kidneys as a useless and injurious foreign substance. there is only a partial malassimilation of starchy and saccharine substances, but this becomes complete as the disease advances. Next comes a period when the fatty matter of the food is likewise converted into sugar; and when this stage of the disease is fully developed the whole of the carbonaceous alimentary principles are misapplied instead of being assimilated and undergoing their normal metamorphic changes. Consequently they are not oxidized, and the temperature of the body falls below the healthy standard. Unfortunately this is not all, for if the disease runs its course unchecked it passes into a much more serious phase of its progress, and the albuminous or nitrogenous principles of the food also begin to contribute to the formation of diabetic sugar, and in quantity gradually increasing as the disease advances toward termination, until a very small proportion is left to nourish the tissues and maintain the heat of the body. Thus Professor Greisinger found by careful experiment on a diabetic patient restricted to a rigorous meat-diet that only two-fifths of the whole of the albumen consumed in the food remained available for the purpose of nutrition, the rest being converted into diabetic sugar. But this does not even represent the full extent of the malassimilation of albumen in very advanced cases.

"These data supply a ready and intelligible explanation of the gradually increasing and at length extreme emaciation observed in diabetics, accompanied not by pyrexia, but an abnormally low temperature of the body, the latter condition being due to the complete absence from the blood of the oxidizable products of the assimilation of the carbonaceous principles of the food and the great deficiency of those derived from the albuminous. Hence we can readily understand the fact shown by the recent investigation of Pettenkofer and Voit that in diabetes there is a diminished consumption of oxygen and a correspondingly decreased production of carbonic acid by the process of respiration.

"I have already referred to the necessity on the part of diabetics to refrain from starchy and saccharine articles of food in order to prevent a return of the disease after recovery. The prohibition

of bread from the regimen thus prescribed is generally complained of as the greatest hardship to be endured; consequently various substitutes have from time to time been invented. Thus we have the gluten bread first suggested by Bouchardat, and the bran biscuits made according to different formulæ; the former, however, is insipid and unpalatable, while the latter, when free from starch, are composed entirely of lignine, and therefore contain no nutriment whatever. To obviate these serious objections it struck me that a very important end would be gained if a kind of diabetic bread could be manufactured consisting of an admixture of gluten I therefore communicated with Mr. Van Abbott, of. Princes' Street, Cavendish Square, on the subject, and he has succeeded in getting manufactured in France, after much difficulty. a bread consisting of eighty per cent. of bran nearly free from starch, and a very small quantity of butter. This bread is a much closer approximation to ordinary brown bread than any other It is not only agreeable and palatable to substitute now in use. the patient, as well as nutritious on account of the large proportion of gluten, but what is also very important, it excites the peristaltic action of the bowels, and prevents or corrects constipation in consequence of the lignine it contains in the form of bran. have no hesitation in saying that this bread is much superior to any other form hitherto produced for the use of diabetics. closing, I may state that I have conducted some experiments with lactic acid in the treatment of diabetes, but we find it possesses no specific action on the disease apart from the strict animal regimen in conjunction with which it is administered.—American Practitioner, May, 1873.

GELSEMINUM IN GYNÆCOLOGY.

BY H. V. FERREL, M. D., CARBONDALE, ILLS.

In preparing for the application of arg. nit. in endometritis, it was thought advisable to employ gelseminum to relieve the excessive nervous irritability which rendered manipulation of the uterus next to impossible. I gave three 10 gtt. doses fl. ext. gelseminum four hours apart and found the nervous excitability gone, and the os uteri, which before was contracted and rigid, already dilated.

Called Jan., to see Mrs. ----, for suppression of lochia as alleged

by two physicians already in attendance. Patient had been confined eight days previous, attended by a midwife, who in attemping to "clear her" had torn away the cord and part of the placenta, leaving the remainder. Present condition of patient alarming.

On making digital examination I find the os so contracted as to barely admit the tip of the index finger. I gave gelseminum and belladonna. Twelve hours after, found the patient easy; os dilated so as to admit two fore fingers which detached and brought away the retained portion of the placenta with membranes. Patient recovered without further trouble.

If this is one of the effects of gelseminum, either alone or combined with belladonna, its utility becomes at once apparent to gynæcologists.—The Clinic.

CARBOLIC ACID AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

BY ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith reported to the Medical Society of the County of New York April 22d, 1872, some experiments made upon himself, which fully confirm the statement of Dr. J. H. Bill, as to the local anæsthetic power of carbolic acid.

"In my first experiment," says Dr. Smith, "I painted a spot on the forearm, about an inch in diameter, with carbolic acid of about the strength of 85 per cent. For about a minute there was a slight burning sensation after which the integument became entirely insensible, the cuticle being whitened and shriveled, and the spot slightly elevated. I then with a scalpel made an incision about half an inch in length through the whole thickness of the integument. This was done without even feeling the contact of the knife. The capillary circulation seemed not to be materially interfered with, as the blood flowed as freely as it would from a similar wound under ordinary circumstances. The reparative process was also not impaired, adhesion taking place immediately. Three hours after the application of the acid a needle could be thrust freely into the skin without causing pain.

"In the second experiment carbolic acid was applied as before, and ten minutes after a fly-blister was placed upon the spot. The blister remained eight and a half hours without causing any pain, and without producing vesication.

"In two instances I have applied the acid previous to incising a whitlow. The operation was almost painless, but, as the whitlow was in each case of the superficial variety, the test was not entirely conclusive.

"Inhaled in the form of spray, I have found the acid very useful in allaying irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane; coughs which have resisted all ordinary treatment have been immediately relieved, and in the course of two or three days entirely removed.

"I would suggest the use of carbolic acid as a revulsive, in cases in which a continuous impression is desired. While causing but little suffering, it produces an intense hyperæmia of the skin, which persists for eight or ten days, and is followed by the desquamation of the cuticle."—New York Medical Journal.—The Western Lancet, April, 1873.

ON IODIDE OF POTASSIUM IN SYPHILITIC SKIN DISEASE.

By J. McCall Anderson, M. D.

With regard to the employment of iodide of potassium in the treatment of syphilitic skin diseases, Dr. Anderson lays down the fellowing rules:

- 1. The longer the interval which has elapsed between the contraction of the syphilitic taint and the development of the eruption, the more confidently may we substitute it for mercury.
- 2. If the patient is cachectic, it is, as a rule, to be preferred to mercury, except in recent cases of syphilis, when the mercurial vapor bath, or some such treatment, is more likely to prove successful.
- 3. The more extensive the tertiary eruption, the more certain it is to yield to iodide of potassium, although to this rule there are numerous exceptions.
- 4. If there is any tendency to syphilitic disease of the nostrils or neighboring parts, iodide of potassium should be withheld, or given with great caution, for if it produces coryza it is very apt to aggravate the morbid condition of the parts.
- 5. It should be given in full doses. Dr. Anderson's experience has led him to conclude that ten grains is the proper dose in the

majority of cases, and that occasionally as much as thirty or forty thrice daily may be requisite. It is generally advisable to prescribe it in combination with a bitter, and in cachectic subjects a little iron is a valuable addition, as in the following prescription: Ammonio-citrate of iron, three drachms; iodide of potassium, one ounce; syrup of ginger, six ounces; compound infusion of gentian, eight ounces; water to twenty-four ounces. A tablespoonful in a large wine-glass of water thrice daily.—Western Lancet, April, 1873.

COD LIVER OIL AND LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This remedy is being quite extensively prescribed by physicians, and as considerable inquiry has been made as to an eligible mode of prescribing it, I will give my experience in the manufacture of the article, and also a simple process for making syrup of lactophosphate of lime.

For a long time I have had demand for a tasteless cod liver oil, and have been in the habit of preparing it in the form of an emulsion with gum arabic and water, and covering the odor with a few drops of essential oil of bitter almonds.

Over a year ago I found physicians were prescribing cod liver oil and lacto-phosphate of lime, and I devised a formula for it, based on my experience with the simple emulsion and the syrup of lacto-phosphate of lime, for which a considerable demand had sprung up. The formula I then devised has been followed by me up to the present time, and has invariably given satisfaction and produces an article which does not separate or become rancid.

I think, however, it should be prepared extemporaneously as prescribed by physicians, and I have not kept it on hand, but prepare it as wanted, thus always giving a perfectly sweet article.

Take of Gum Arabic, \(\frac{2}{3}\) ij. \(\frac{2}{3}\) ij.; Water, \(\frac{7}{3}\) ij.; Syr. lactophosphate of lime, \(\frac{7}{3}\) vi.; Cod liver oil, \(\frac{7}{3}\) viij.; Essential oil bitter almonds, six drops; rub the gum, water and syrup together, until a smooth mucilage is made, then add the oil gradually with constant stirring, and lastly, the oil of bitter almonds.

Thus made, each tablespoonful of cod liver oil and lactophosphate of lime contains four (4) grains lacto-phosphate of lime and 50 per cent. of cod liver oil, The gum in the above should be selected, ground and passed through a sieve of 60 meshes to the inch. Cod liver oil and lacto-phosphate of lime, prepared in this manner, forms a preparation free from unpleasant taste and odor, and enables the practitioner to administer these valuable remedies without repugnance on the part of the patient.

Syrup Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

Take of Chloride of Calcium, 3i.; Phosphate of Soda, 3iv.; Concentrated lactic acid, 3i.; dissolve the Chloride of Calcium and phosphate of Soda separately, and mix the solutions; wash the precipitate and dissolve in the acid. Filter and mix with sufficient syrup to make two and one-half pints.—Edward Chiles.—American Journal of Pharmacy.—Pacific Med. and Surg. Jour. April, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Treatment of Cerebral Exhaustion.-

In his Croonian Lectures, lately delivered, Dr. Radcliffe, after describing the principal symptoms of cerebral exhaustion as failure of memory, depression of spirits, increased or diminished sleepiness, unusual irritability, a continued craving for food or for stimulating drinks, lessened locomotive power, lessened control over the bladder, diminished sexual activity, inequalities of circulation, an aged aspect, disposition to tears, yawning, occasional faintness, epileptiform symptoms, or transitory hemiplegia or coma, proceeds to consider its prevention and treatment. In diet, he thinks that the present system of urging persons at all weakly, especially children, to eat as much as they can, may have not a little to do in causing the development of many nervous diseases. He is equally opposed to persistence in "training diet" and to Bantingism, believing that the nerve-tissues as well as others may be effectually starved by excluding the hydro-carbons from the food. He further thinks that too much stress is ordinarily laid upon the importance of walking exercise; much walking, in fact, seeming to be no insignificant cause of the break-down in the patient's health, and little or no progress is made until he begins to economise his strength in this direction. He is also disposed to maintain that rest from head-work may be too much insisted upon in cerebral exhaustion. He is satisfied he has often met with patients with jaded brains who have certainly let their minds lie fallow too long. Mere distraction is not enough. What is wanted generally, even at the begining, is not that work should be given up altogether even for a short time, but that it should be moderated in amount, or changed. He is of opinion that the wakefulness may be much better combated by attention to the position of the head in sleep than by narcotics. Sleep in bed is, as a rule, sounder with a low pillow than with a high one. On the contrary, if there be undue sleepiness the head should be kept high.—British Medical Journal, April 11, 1873.—Medical Times.

Borax and Nitre in Colds.-

- Dr. J. W. Corson states in the *Medical Record*, that by the use of these two remedies he has had the pleasure, within the last few years, of restoring to a number of clergyman and lecturers the lost gift of speech, within twenty-four hours. The paper contains a statement of several cases. He sums up the results of his experience in the following conclusions:—
- "1. That in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers, or singers, from 'colds,' relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving and partially swallowing a lump of borax the size of a garden-pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or 'watering' of the mouth and throat. It probably restores the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as 'wetting' brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.
- "2. Such 'colds' may be frequently 'broken up' at the very commencement, and this restorative action of borax to the voice may be materially aided, by promptly taking, the evening previous to a public effort, dissolved in a glass of sweetened water, a piece of the nitrate of potassa, or 'saltpetre,' a little larger than a garden-pea, or about five grains, on going to bed, and covering with an extra blanket. The patient should keep warm next day. This both moistens the dry throat and further relieves the symptoms of 'cold' and slight blood-poisoning from suppressed perspiration, by re-opening the millions of pores of the skin more or less closed by cold.

"3. These remedies have the three recommendations of being easy to obtain, convenient to carry in travelling, and perfectly harmless.

"They are nearly or quite users in the actual cure of any long-continued chronic disease of the throat, or acute inflammation or consilitis,' both of which require other appropriate treatment.—

Boston Journal of Chemistry, May, 1873.

Means of Preventing Pitting in Small-Pox.-

Dr. Revillod, of Geneva, has studied the various means hitherto applied for preventing the development of variolic pustules in the face. He discards collodion, because it cracks the skin, and causes too much pain; the sublimate, because it does not prevent pustulation. He recommends glycerine, which, through its exosmotic action, diminishes the intensity of the eruption, whereas he cautions as to the use of washes with water or any other liquid which increases the eruption. His favorite formula is: soap, ten parts; glycerine, four parts; triturate, and add mercurial ointment, twenty parts. This ointment does not prevent swelling of the face, causes no pain, and prevents pustulation. It must be applied before the pustules have been transformed into vesicles.—London Lancet.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Corneal Affections-Dr. Williams's Prescription.-

Atropine is well known as a good remedy in all kinds of corneal affections. It is, therefore, to be used in small-pox keratitis. Carbolic acid should be combined with it. In this combination, in my judgment and experience, we shall have the best known remedy for small-pox keratitis.

The following is the form of prescription I always use:

R.—Atropine sulph.	-	-	-		-	gr. iv.
Acid carbolic,	-	-		-	•	gr. v.
Aqua destillat.	-		-	-	-	₹ j.—Mix.

To be dropped into the eyes three to five times a day, according to severity of the keratitis; two or three times at night, if there is much pain.—Medical Archives.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Coloriess Tincture of Iodine.-

We have been requested to republish the formula we gave for this preparation:—

Ŗ	Tincture of Iodine,		
	Pure Glycerine, aa	5 j.	٠.,
	Sulphite of Soda,	3 j.	•

Rub the salt to a powder in a small mortar, and add the glycerine gradually; then pour in the tincture of iodine, and triturate gently until a solution is effected, and the mixture assumes an amber color. It is asserted that the properties of iodine are increased by the addition of the sulphite of soda, and that the glycerine enhances the value and convenience of the preparation for local application.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, May, 1873.

External Use of Turpentine in the Treatment of Tonsilitis.

In the Leavenworth Med. Herald (April, 1873,) Dr. S. H. Roberts strongly recommends the the use of turpentine externally in ton-He folds flannel to four thicknesses, wrings it out in hot water, and pours oil turpentine over a spot the size of a silver The flannel is then applied over the sub-parotid region, and the fomentation continued as long as it can be borne. removal a dry flannel is applied, and the same region rubbed with turpentine every two hours. This application is continued daily till resolution occurs. The doctor believes, from the evidence of his long experience, that thus applied early in the disease the oil of turpentine has almost a specific effect in tonsilitis. action is not simply that of an irritant, he has proved, by employing mustard, croton oil, tr. iodine, etc., in the same class of cases. They always failed to diminish the inflammation of tonsils, while the turpentine succeeded. - Detroit Review of Medicine, May, 1873.

Treatment of Cancrum Oris.

Of all the local remedies or applications I have resorted to in such cases, I have never found any application so useful or so effectual as hydrochloric acid. Neither nitric acid, nitrate of silver, nor chlorate of potash, or any other remedy that I have ever tried, except hydrochloric acid, did I ever find of the least use to check cancrum oris. I have almost never found hydrochloric acid to fail to check the progress of this dreadful disease at once, and bring on a most rapid and healthy action in the part.

Nor does it cause so much pain or suffering to the little patient as one would suppose, seeing that the gangrenous spot is almost entirely without feeling at this time. This acid is easily applied to the ulcer by means of a feature or small camel hair brush. I have cured many cases of cancrum oris by this means.—Dr. Mc Greevy in British Med. Journal.—Pacific Medical and Surgical Jour., April, 1873.

Neuralgia.

One of the best methods of treating neuralgia is that recommended by Frosseau (Trosseau?). A tight top thimble is filled with cotton wool, and a few drops of strong aqua ammoniæ dropped on it. The open mouth of the thimble is then applied over the seat of pain for a minute or two until the skin is blistered. The skin is then rubbed off, and upon the denuded surface a small quantity of morphia (gr. 1-4th) is applied. This affords almost instant relief. A second application of the morphia, if required, is to be preceded by first rubbing off the new formation that has sprung up over the former blistered surface.—Med. Archives, in Pacific Med. Surg. Jour.— Canadian Pharmaceutical Jour., May, 1873.

Editarial.

BROMO-CHLORALUM IN SCIRRHOUS AFFECTION OF THE STOMACH.

By X. T. BATES, M. D., New Lebanon, N. Y.

I desire to call the attention of the readers of the Journal of Ma eria Medica to the use of Bromo-Chloralum simply as a palliative measure in Cancer of the Stomach, in which affection it has very recently proven, in my hands, of signal service in the case M. B., male—Irish—farmer.

At the period of my first visit in January of the present year, I learned that he had been on the decline for a year or more, and at times a great sufferer, with progressive loss of strength and weight, until he was finally obliged to take to his bed altogether. The history and condition of the case were such as to leave no doubt as to the cause of his suffering and prostration and of the ultimate result. I found him anemic and emaciated, appetite impaired, marked feebleness and lack of vital force—lancinating pains in the vicinity of the stomach, sancerous cachexia and occasional vomiting of purulent matter, with eruc ations so offensive as to demand imperatively some combative agent.

Having on several previous occasions satisfactorily tested the disinfecting virtues of Bromo-Chloralum in the sick room, and also demonstrated its unquestionably remedial properties in foul breath, it occurred to me to make trial of it in this case—prescribed as follows:

Ŗ	Bromo Chloralum,	-		-		-			3 i.	
	Water,		-		-		-		3 i.	*
	Ess. Wintergreen,	-		-		-		-	q s.—M.	: ्€

Sig.—One teaspoonful every 4 hours.

The effect was magical; the offensive fector at once disappeared—the nausea was controlled—the countenance became brighter—and for a short time the hopes of the patient were revived, that ultimately he might be cured. The Bromo, was the only medicine that appeared to afford him any relief, and its use was continued up to the time of his death, happily subserving the purpose for which it was given.

ELIXIR IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND, IN SCROFULOUS INDURATION OF THE NOSE.

BY X. T. BATES, M. D., NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

Was called in February, 1872, to visit Mrs. R. Found her suffering from a troublesome tumor in the right naris, of some twelve months standing, so large as to disfigure the face, accompanied with intolerable burning and it hing sensations which had obstinately resisted every method of medication to which she had been subjected, which I learned comprised both discutient topics and alteratives, and anti-scrofulous remedies. I suggested the use of several lotions and internal medicines, no one of which she appeared inclined to favor, remarking "it is almost needless for me to use that which has already been proven worthless in my case by faithful trial; give me a new prescription."

I then advised:

B. Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp. - Oj.

Take a teaspoonful one hour before each meal; after one week, increase the dose to two teaspoonfuls.

This was sufficient to effect a cure, which I will pronounce a permanent one, inasmuch as there has been no return of her difficulty since its disappearance, nearly a year since.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, the most efficient and satisfactory anti-scrofulous preparation I have ever used, but the sphere of its usefulness is by no means confined to scrofula. Aside from this special usefulness it has an application as deversified as the term alterative can make it.

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

Figh M. E. BRAMHALL, M. D., in charge Branch Office Philadelphia Bellevue Institute and Cancer Infirmation at

42 North Court St., Memphis, Tenn.

Means. Tilden & Co. :-

Gentlemen—When the numerous preparations, for various uses, which have been patented and placed before the public prove powerless, the meritorious and efficient will be denounced, alike as the worthless and inefficient; so that a combined effort of all persons laboring for the people's physical promotion, as the practitioner of physic, should be made to establish what experience demonstrates to be potent, pleasant, and all it claims.

The Bromo-Chloralum is one of this class of preparations; and a trial is only necessary to sustain the claims advanced for it.

Though I cannot only in part—I have thought to enumerate, and give what experiment has proven, so as to induce many to avail themselves of this health-preserving and purifying preparation.

In syringing and cleansing all absences; especially deep ones, where formed as in white swellings, it not only deodorizes, but tones the parts, and gives healthy granulation.

It combines convenience and pleasantness for any part of the body, being minless, colorless and odorless.

"De Catarrh it acts charmingly.

In all Lodging Departments, especially in cities, where sanitary condition is baneful, and persons secure sleeping rooms, sometimes small and wherever they can, its use is indicated. Exposed to the foul air from alleyways, damp impure cellars, imperfectly cleaned yards, and poor sewerage, they inhale noxious gases during hours when nature is striving through repose to restore the wearied and weakened being.

Clerks, Mechanics, everybody in cities inhaling the dust through the day, should all know what a preserver and protector they have for their retiring rooms in the Bromo-Chloralum.

Of the Sick Chamber—so common, where this perfect combatant makes our second visit agreeable, notwithstanding the neglect of nurses, or carelessness of certain classes, I need not mintion.

Last—but by no means least—in the direful disease Cancer—even in suppurating stage, being almost unenderable.

While we do what we state in arresting discharges and odor, where we treat a case; yet when patients first present themselves, it is a relief to resort to your prompt deodorizer even for an examination. Again cases ap-

ply in dying condition, where the stanch is so intolerable that friends can hardly be compelled to remain in the room, we can cheerfully direct them to obtain the Bromo-Chloralum.

I could cite instances, which gratest relatives and friends, would recognize and corroborate throughout the Gulf States, but time forbids.

I hope never to be without it.

Yours respectfully,

M. E. BRAMHALL, N

VASCULAR TUMORS OR NÆVI CURED WITHOUT AN OPERATION.

BY JACOB GEIGER, M. D., OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

July 22, 1272. Was called to see W. P., male, age 9 months. The mother called my attention to two bloody tumors, one situated upon the perineum extending from verge of the and to and including a portion of the scrotum, its lateral diameter about two inches, the other midway between the ensiform cartilage and umbilicus, its vertical diameter about 1½ inches, lateral 1 inch; The history of the case as follows:—The child was born with mother-marks; a few months after birth these tumors began to grow very rapidly, the perineal nevi gave rise to constant oozing of serum, and occasional hemorrhage. It was no doubt aggravated by the irritation of the urine, and the friction produced by the child's breech-clother.

Af er a careful examination of the tumors, I found them composed arteries and various veins, connected together by arcolar tissue, with hypertrophy of the skin; the tumors were elevated half inch above the surrounding parts.

I insisted upon an operation by strangulation, but the parents would not submit, and desired a more simple plan of treatment first.

I then prescribed:

R Liq. Ferri Subsulphatis, Glycerine,

each equal parts, to be applied twice daily, and the parts kept dry and clean from excrement. I made my second visit about a week after, and observed, that the tumors were decidedly diminished; I ordered the treatment kept up, and in these weeks. In entire cure was affected, leaving no discoloration, but slight thickening of the skin.

Correspondents will oblige is by writing plainly their Names.

Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters lecause these are omitted.

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JULY, 1873.

[No. 7.

Communications.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

(Woodbine.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.-Vites, or Vitacese.

In the Linnean system this plant will be found in Class, Pentan-dria, and Order, Monogynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx minute, 4 or 5-toothed; petals reflexed, spreading, 4 or 5, unconnected above, calyx-like, caducous; germs surrounded with a glandular disk; berry 2-celled, 2 to 4 seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—(Flowers white or greenish, blooms in July, woody). Leaves in fives, toothed; stem rooting, climbing around buildings, and trees to the height of 50 or 60 feet.

Habitat.—North America; from the British Provinces to the Gulf of Mexico, it is very common.

PART USED.—Bark and twigs.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.—Alterative, tonic, astringent, expectorant, and to which some have added stimulant.

HISTORY.—It is but recently that this plant has received much attention as a medicinal agent; its employment has been limited mostly to the New School Physicians, who regard it as a medicine of immense value in all cases where the lymphatic system is implicated. According to the great variety of medical properties awarded to it, the range of its application in diseases is extensive. Its active principle is named ampelopsin.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

This, doubtless, will appear as a new remedy to most of my readers and a question naturally may arise, how are the properties of plants, not yet determined, to be known? A very distinguished, physician, and eminent Professor, in one of our Medical Colleges taught that there are seven methods that have been used as means of determining or contributing to the determination of the medicinal powers of new and previously unknown articles, viz:

- "1. Natural history affinities.
 - 2. Ordinary external sensible properties.
 - 3. Proximate chemical composition.
- 4. Experiments on inferior animals.
 - 5. Experiments on the diseased human subject.
 - 6. Experiments on the healthy human subject.
- 7. The careful observation of the effects of articles taken by mistake or by accident.

The author adds: "The absolute and the relative value of these several means for the purpose in question, and the manner in which they are to be used deserves careful consideration." I must be allowed in this instance to add the eighth method, viz., by quoting words of Dr. W. Paine, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Premising, firstly, a quaint truism:

"Truth is the same wherever found,
On christian, or on heathen ground."

I now give you Prof. PAINE'S views totidem verbis. "Ampelopsin is the active principle of Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. Ampelopsin is a remedy which appears to manifest its influence principally upon the lymphatic tissues, or vessels. The lymphatics are a class of vessels, which by anatomists have been divided into

external and internal. The external are situated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, between the skin and the aponeurotic sheaths of the muscles, and accompanying the subcutaneous veins. The deep-seated layer of lymphatics is found chiefly in the interspaces, and along the course of the venal and arterial trunks. These vessels are exceedingly numerous, and converge from all portions of the body, and form large lymphatic trunks, which open into sub-clavic jugular veins, one on each side of the neck. The small branches of the lymphatics pass through spherical bodies, which are termed lymphatic glands, or ganglions. It is to the disordered functions of these vessels that CRUIKSHANK. THOMAS WHITE, NUDO, and others have ascribed nearly every morbid change of the human body. These assertions are no doubt extravagant; yet, according to more recent researches of M. ALARD, there can hardly be a doubt that the lymphatic system, when diverted from its normal condition, contributes largely to a very important class of fatal maladies. In scrofulous affections, angioleucitis, or inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, is of common occurrence. It is to the existence of this form of inflammation that we ascribe the local determination of this disease in many instances. From the intimation I have given you of the extent and influence of the lymphatic system, you will anticipate the necessity of remedies which direct their energies upon these vessels, and exert a controlling influence upon the function of this very important class of organs. In ampelopsin we have this remedy.

But you will naturally inquire, how, and in what way, does this remedy influence or control the lymphatic system? In answer to this important inquiry, I would remark, that so far as I have been able to observe its effects, its influence is of that character which gives tone and energy to these vessels. I have arrived at this conclusion after frequent and repeated trials of ampelopsin in nearly every condition of the lymphatics. We have a disease, which has been very accurately described by Prof. Bennett as leucocythæmia. The nature of this disease is that of a peculiar blood affection, in which the white blood corpuscles are in great excess, and the nutritive functions are so feeble as to fail to render the essential supplies to the various organs and tissues of the body.

From an extensive observation in this disease. I have concluded that it is dependent upon an unhealthy condition of the lymphatic Accordingly in my treatment, I have directed my system. remedies to this class of tissues, and have found the treatment The remedy I have principally depended upon most successful. It appears to increase the tone of these vessels. is ampelopsin. and so augment the nutritive functions as to restore the blood to its normal condition. Another class of diseases, in which I have regarded the lymphatics as mainly at fault, includes those affections so common in children, in which there is a tendency to enteric and gastric irritation, characterized by frequent attacks of diarrhoea and ephemeral fever, soft muscles, weak and feeble habits, together with other symptoms indicating deficient nutrition. In these cases ampelopsin appears to exert almost a specific influence in producing those salutary changes which impart vigor and health to the entire There is still another class of affections, in which the lymphatic system appears to be at fault. 1 have reference to an affection which has been denominated by dermatologists squama, or scale disease. There is a great variety of forms of this affection which are most obstinate in their power to resist the impression of remedial agents. Ampelopsin manifests a most favorable influence in the disease, and numbers of cases have yielded to this remedy after frequent unsuccessful efforts with other agents. Ampelopsin has also proved most serviceable in cases where the lymphatic system has been contaminated by syphilis, gonorrhœa, cancer, and I have frequently prevented that other malignant affections. form of angioleucitis, known as bubo, by the use of ampelopsin-I have also known inflammation and enlargement of the inguinal and axillary lymphatics, caused by other affections, to be prevented and cured by ampelopsin. From these very imperfect observations, you will notice that I regard the action of ampelopsin as almost exclusively confined to the lymphatic system, and that its principal influence is to give tone and energy to the vessels, so as to prevent the accumulation of morbid or effete matter within I have observed that ampelopsin also materially increases the quantity and changes the quality of the urine. When it is continued for any length of time, in doses of from one-half of a grain to a grain, four or five times a day, it will slightly increase the alvine evacuations. It also increases the quantity of bile in

the fæces. From this fact I have concluded that ampelopsin contributes to transformations in the liver. In that variety of leucorrhoea dependent upon chronic inflammation and weakness of the vaginal lymphatics, ampelopsin is a most valuable article. In short, ampelopsin is a remedy of immense value in all those cases where the lymphatic system is in a feeble state, and requires a gentle stimulant and support; hence the range of its application is very great. The dose of ampelopsin is from five to ten grains of the triturated article, five or six times a day, taken immediately after each meal.

Medicine given to affect the lymphatics, will be more effectual after, than before meals."

I will introduce another witness to corroborate the claim of this agent to the consideration, and confidence of the Medical Profession.

Dr. King says of Ampelopsis:—" Properties and Uses.—Alterative, tonic, astringent, and expectorant.

Used principally in form of syrup in scrofula, syphilitic affections, and wherever an alterative is required. It has also been recommended in bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints. Dose of the syrup or decoction, two to four ounces, three times a day."

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA.

(Angelica.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ.

In the sexual System, this plant will be found in Class Pentan-'dria, and Order Digynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Carpels with 3 ribs on their backs, and winged margins; intervals between the ribs grooved; germ oval, corticate; general involucre none.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—(Flowers greenish-white, blooms in June; root perennial.) Stem sooth colored; leaves ternate; partitions sub-quinate; leafets ovate, acute, gash-serrate, sub-

lobed; 3 terminal ones confluent; petioles very large, inflated; grows five or six feet in height.

HABITAT.—North America; grows in moist meadows and marshy woods throughout the United States from the British Provinces to Carolina.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

HISTORY.—Angelica, Lat angelica, angelic, from the supposed virtues of its root and seeds. The entire plant has a strong odor, and a warm aromatic taste, drying diminishes its properties. Its properties are somewhat analogous to A. archangelica, a native of Lapland, Norway, and the mountainous regions of Central Europe. This species is also cultivated in gardens in many parts of Europe, and, occasionally, in some portions of this Country.

In the middle ages, says Stillé: "This medicine (A. Archangelica) was very highly prized, and its very name indicates a belief in its celestial virtues." The Universal Herbol states that the stalks of this plant were formerly blanched and eaten as celery. The Norwegians make bread of the roots; and the young shoots are greatly esteemed by the Laplanders. "In gardens near London, (says an English author) through which small streams of water run, great quantities of this plant are propagated, the tender stalks of which are cut in May for the confectioners, who have a great demand for it as a sweetmeat."

Of this plant, Hill says, every part is fragrant, when bruised, and every part is used in medicine; but the roots and seeds possess the highest degree. He says they are cordial, sudorific, and stomachic, and of great efficacy in pestilential disorders, and contagions of every kind, in all cold, flatulent complaints, and seldom fail of removing the ague, if taken three or four times repeatedly on the approach of the fit. A scruple of the dried root in powder, or ten grains of the seeds, is a moderate dose. The roots and stalks are sometimes candied, and are then more palatable, and equally efficacious. Culpeper prescribes also a water distilled in a glass from the root steeped in wine, as more effectual than the water of the leaves, and, in two or three spoonfuls at a time, to ease all pains produced by cold or wind, if the body be not costive; and taken with some of the root in powder

for the pleurisy and all other diseases of the lungs and breast, such as coughs, phthisic, an t shortness of breath, for which he remarks, that a syrup of the stalks will be found equally good.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Flatulent Colic.—Angelica Atropurpurea has been used to advantage in flatulent colic. It may be used in combination with various carminatives, or alternated with small doses of camphor, or morphine. This plant is officinal in the secondary list of the U. S. Pharmacopeeia

The United States Dispensatory alludes to this agent as being used occasionally, in an infusion, in flatulent colic.

Cardialgia.—When this affection arises from acidity, an infusion of angelica alternated with gr. xx of magnesiæ carb., will prove eminently serviceable.

Menstrual Obstructions.—Dr. King, in his remarks upon this drug states:—"It is said to promote the menstrual discharge." The means employed to recall this function, should be selected with reference not only to the cause of suppression, but also to the antecedent state of health, and the associated or consequent disorders.

Dr. Waring states:—"The super abundance of bl od and nervous excitement after the cessation of the Menstrual discharge, may be safely and effectually kept down by the habitual use of mild purgatives. Dr. Tilt, for this purpose, generally administers the flour of Sulphur alone; or else, to each ounce of it, he adds a drachm of Sodæ Sesquicarb. vel Biboras; and sometimes, from gr. v. to gr. x of Ipecacuanha. Of this, $\supset j.-\supset ij.$, taken at night in a little milk, is generally sufficient to act on the bowels.

Sulphur is a very efficient remedy in many of the disorders attendant upon the cessation of the menses." In many cases angelica and sulphur will be found adequate to effect a cure.

In some diseases of the Kidneys, Dr. KING observes:—"In diseases of the urinary organs, calculi and passive dropsy, it is used as a diuretic, in decoction with uva ursi and eupatorium purpureum." The medical properties of this species, are similar to those of the garden Angelica of Europe, for which it has been proposed as a succedaneum.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract - - Dose, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1 Dram.

TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Fluid Extract - - Two Ounces.

Diluted Alcohol - - Fourteen Ounces.

Dose,—One fourth to one ounce.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Fluid Extract - - - One Ounce.
Oil of Anise Seeds - - One-fourth Ounce.
Diluted Alcohol - - One Pint.

Employed as stomachic and carminative. Dose,—One-half to two fluid drams.

MERCURIAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

A disscussion took place at the Medical Congress of Lyons, at the end of September last, which, from the importance of the subject, the competence of the speakers, and the exclusively practical nature of the arguments advanced, is worthy of attention. The Congress of Lyons shows that syphlographers are divided into three classes—the mercurialists, the non-mercurialists, and the eclectics. Among the first were included MM. de Méric, Pacchiotti, Clerc, Drou, and Rodet; among the second, MM. Armand Després and Drysdale; and among the third, MM. Diday, Gailleton, and Experience, it was argued by M. Clément, teaches us that if mercury does not attack syphilis, it at least affects its manifestations to an extent indeed that it may be said to abolish its effects, so that a syphilitic man may procreate perfectly healthy To this view many of the speakers were inclined, but children. considerable difference of opinion existed as to whether mercury should be given to a man who had simply a chancre. adduced seventy-four observations directed to this point. Of these twenty-five had been at once submitted to mercurial treatment, while forty-nine only had general treatment during the primary period. Among the twenty-five, secondary affections appeared on the average forty-nine days after the appearance of the chancre; while in the forty-nine, secondary affections appeared forty-three days after the debut of the chancre; that is to say, six days sooner than

The effect of the mercury would therefore appear to be very slight on the secondary action of syphilis. however, further found that in the patients non-mercurialized at the outset, slight secondaries occurred in thirt y-four per cent. and severe in ten per cent.; while in those who had taken mercury during the period of the chancre the ratio of slight cases was only twenty-four per cent. and of severe twenty per cent. M. Diday concludes that the intensity of syphilis depends less on the treatment adopted at the outset than upon the constitution of the patient and the extent to which the general principles of hygiene have been observed. Clerc, who is a strong mercurialist, pointed out various circumstances that in his opinion explain the want of success frequently met with in the use of this remedy. First, it is given in insufficient doses; there is nothing to fear in producing slight stomatitis. Secondly, there are often defects in the mode of administration. Thirdly, hygienic conditions are often neglected. exercise, the abuse of wine and tobacco, debauchery, often obviate the good effects of a mercurial course.

M. Clerc commences the administration of mercury as soon as the chancre appears, because from this date the system is affected. He does not believe or anticipate that it will arrest its development entirely, but he thinks it exerts a material influence in retarding their appearance and reducing their violence. M. Gailleton, a partisan, like M. Diday, of the doctrine of successive developments and extensions of the disease, employs the mercury only when secondary symptoms have manifested themselves; there he thinks M. Rodet, of Lyons, commences the use of mercury at once after the chancre has made its appearance. He pushes the remedy vigorously, and changes the preparation frequently, to get a speedier and more prolonged action. Commencing generally with the bi-chloride in increasing doses, he exchanges it after a time for the protiodide; and finally, gradually diminishing the quantity of this, replaces it with iodide of potassium. Pacchiotti thought that mercurial frictions had been too much neglected; while M. Drou alluded to the employment of the method of subcutaneous injection, which he was of opinion might sometimes be advantageously employed instead of other plans.-Practitioner.—Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, April, 1873.

ON THE CURABILITY OF PHTHISIS BY ARSENICAL MEDICATION.

At present it is difficult to say what the future of this medicament will be, but its constancy, effectiveness, and power of producing the required result commend it to the serious attention of practitioners.

In our hands its results have been most satisfactory, and without discarding the various medicines ordinarily employed to rebuild the tuberculous organism, we have arrived at the conclusion that arsenic should be placed in the front rank. We have given it simultaneously or alternating with cod liver oil, preparations of cinchona, ferrum iodide, and the alkaline hypophosphites.

In a great majority of the cases in which favorable results were obtained, the patients were subjected to a treatment which was more or less complex in its character, so that it would be impossible to tell what medicine had produced the desired result. In four cases, however, arsenic alone was employed, and then only when all other treatment had failed, and in these cases very satisfactory results were obtained.

Case 1.—Mrs. D. of Toronto, visited me in the early part of February for aphonia. She, at the same time, related to me the condition of her sister as follows: Emma is now nineteen years old, she menstruated at thirteen. For the last seven months she has been in bad health, and during that time her appetite gradually diminished. She began to grow thin and her menses stopped entirely. Soon there was oppressive pain in the chest, cough, and from time to time shivering. Father died two years ago (his death was accidental); mother is strong and healthy.

Case 2.—Mary B. was twelve years old when I first saw her Near old cicatrices on the neck, she had two enlarged glands, of which one was ulcerated and the other on the point of being so. The first engorgements had shown themselves at the age of four years, and lasted till she was seven. They then, after an interval of five years of apparently good health, returned. Instead of the preparations of gold which the child was then using, I subjected her to arsenical treatment, beginning with one fiftieth of a grain. The enlarged gland suppurated, but healed very rapidly. To-day, twenty-two months after the cure, no new enlargement has appeared to deny the good effect of arsenic. In this case the use

of the arsenic was continued for more than six months, without any apparent trouble arising from its use.

Case 3.—In August last I was called to see Mr. R. Fitful, like all sick men, he had just discharged his last medical attendant, the third within a year. His face was pale, and showed traces of great suffering; respiration harsh, twenty-four to twenty-six per minute; pulse, 120 to 124; cough hollow and deep; expectoration abundant and purulent in character; hectic fever. Although he spat no blood, the sight of that great emaciation, the sweat which scarcely ceased even in the day, led me to prognosticate a fatal termination.

Case. 4.—Lottie C., a seamstress by occupation, states that her cough began last winter, but it is only during the last three months that she has been obliged to give up work. She experiences a sensation of weight on the left side of the chest; expectoration sometimes streaked with blood, and generally thick and viscous; she has night sweats, and her emaciation is very marked. Auscultation reveals a relative diminution of the respiratory murmur, with sibilation and friction sounds in the left lung. At the apex of this lung, both anteriorly and posteriorly, the percussion sound is dull; voice resonant.

At the beginning of the treatment, she complained for two days of colic and slight diarrhea. However, the treatment being continued, the cough, at the end of the second week, had diminished considerably. Two months afterwards her appetite was excellent, her strength greatly increased, the color of the face natural, and she resumed her work.—Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1871.

HINTS ON THERAPEUTICS.

At the present time there is a great desire to advance dentistry to the same standing as the other branches of the medical profession, but this I consider can never be accomplished so long as all researches are directed towards the improvement of instruments and mechanical appliances, and not also towards the investigation of the action of drugs upon the diseases and complications that occur in dental practice, for which dentists have generally to call in the aid of medical men, of whose profession theirs is, in point of fact, a branch. It is for this purpose, therefore, that I call attention to a few drugs which are rarely if ever mentioned in works on dental therapeutics.

Chloride of Ammonium is of great value in a number of diseases that occur frequently in practice, but as a rule, is much neglected by medical men in this country, though in Germany it is most extensively employed. In the latter country it is highly valued in the treatment of inflammatory, rheumatic, and neuralgic affections, and, in fact, in all cases where we have been in the habit of prescribing mercurial preparations. The "why and the wherefore" of its action I cannot determine, nor has any author afforded me a satisfactory explanation; but I can state from experience that the results to be obtained from its administration in chronic rheumatism and in certain forms of neuralgia are markedly beneficial.

Sir Thomas Watson, in his standard work, "The Practice of Medicine," mentions the good results he obtains from this drug in that variety of neuralgia which affects the teeth and alveolar processes, the pain being of a dull aching character, and so constant and severe that death itself would be considered a blessing, the patient rapidly becoming exhausted from the persistent pain and want of sleep. In these cases there is no apparent disease of the teeth, gums or alveolar processes, though I do not doubt that exostosis of the teeth in the neighborhood of the spain would be discovered if the teeth were extracted, for the symptoms are exactly those described by Mr. Tomes in his "System of Dental Surgery," pp. 440-4. If this be so, then the chloride may be the means of saving many teeth which are usually taken out on the chance of ther being exostosed, as in cases mentioned by Messrs. Fox and Tomes as having occurred in their practice, where relief was only obtained after every tooth had been extracted.

It was in consequence of observing the authoritative manner in which Sir Thomas Watson spoke of the rapid cure, that I determined to treat all similar cases according to his recommendation. The prescription I invariably give is—

Ŗ.	Ammon. Chlorid	gr.	XX.	
	Sp. Chloroform	M.	XV.	
	Tinct. Lavand. Co	M.	x.	
	Aquæ	ad.	3 j.	
M.	ter die sum.			

The chloric ether is added to render the mixture more palatable, and also on account of its action as a diffusible stimulant, for persons suffering from this complaint are often in need of such a

fillip. From two to four doses of the above mixture are generally sufficient to effect a cure when all other treatment has totally failed. It is advisable that the remedy be not continued beyond six doses, not because there is any danger in its administration, but because I have found that if recovery has not then taken place the drug is of no further benefit.

When the pain is very acute, five minims of the liquor morphize hydrochloratis B. P., added to each dose, is of great service in its relief. The cessation of pain here is not due to the morphia, for such a minute dose given alone would not have the slightest effect, but it appears to quicken the action of the chloride.

In a few cases where there was the same intense, dull pain, but evidently due to a decayed tooth, of which the pulp was exposed, or to stumps, I was able to relieve the pain temporarily by means of this remedy. Here, of course, there is no possibility of obtaining a permanent recovery, but there seems a likelihood that by the application of the usual local remedies to a recently exposed pulp, with full doses of the chloride internally, inflammation of the pulp might be subdued with more certainty than if local means were alone used, thus allowing the tooth to be stopped afterwards in the ordinary manner. The same benefit might also accrue in those cases where there is irritation or inflammation of the pulp without any lesion being observable in the substance of the tooth, provided the treatment was adopted so soon as the symptoms were sufficiently clear to enable us to diagnose the cause of the suffering.

Upon observing the rapid recovery in the above class of cases I determined to employ the chloride in the treatment of other varieties of neuralgia. The only varieties, however, that seemed to be much benefited were those in which there could be traced a history of rheumatism or gout, either hereditary or acquired. these forms of neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago are the most frequent; but as they do not come under the observation of dentists, I have only stated the fact in order that, when a case of neuralgia of the face presents itself to their notice, for which no immediate cause can be discovered, but where a history of rheumatism can be gathered, they might, with propriety, order the chloride, especially if all other remedies have failed; but as I have no experience of such cases, I cannot speak as to the probability of relief.— W. J. Barkas, L. R. C. P., in Monthly Review of Dental Surgery.—Dental Cosmos, June, 1873.

IODO-BROMIDE CALCIUM COMP., A NEW ALTER-ATIVE COMPOUND.

BY J. R. BLACK, M. D., NEWARK, OHIO.

Cincinnati Lancet & Observer, June, 1873.

The profession owes much to the Messrs. TILDEN, of New York, for introducing, for its convenience, fluid extracts of the various medicinal plants in common use. Their disinfectant—Bromo-Chloralum—is the best and most unobjectionable of which I have knowledge. As a deodorant, its power is really marvelous. I have at this time a case of cancer of the womb, with an extremely offensive discharge, which the Bromo-Chloralum, properly diluted and used as an injection, corrects in a very effective manner. In the case, also, of a very old, bed-ridden lady, whose urine was discharged involuntarily, and which was of a very offensive, ammoniacal smell—so that it was not possible to keep her bed free from its disgusting odor, until I directed the frequent use of this deodorant, and with the most satisfactory results.

But it is not this preparation to which I wish to direct attention, but another one for internal use, which these gentlemen have ingeniously prepared. I allude to their Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound.

But, at the outset, allow me to say that what I have written, and wish to write, is not from any desire to puff either this house or any of its preparations. To do this I have no sort of motive, but, on the contrary, the heartiest dislike. But when a physician feels himself a debtor to any one for putting a convenient and excellent remedy into his hands, it would certainly be playing the part of a professionally "prurient prude," not to feel himself free to make candid acknowledgment of the fact.

The component parts of this preparation are stated to be bromine, iodine, chlorine, calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, and potassium. It is claimed, by a rival house, that the union is a chemical impossibility. But I do not know that the manufacturers claim that all these elements are chemically united, but only in solution. Almost the same union in a weaker and differently proportioned solution is not infrequently met with in some mineral springs, as at Leamington, England, and in the Spa of Belgium. And this leads me to write what I have often thought, that, as the curative virtues of some mineral springs are undoubted, why can not the same in-

gredients be concocted in a concentrated form for the convenience of the physician in the laboratory of art, as well as they are concocted in a dilute form in the laboratory of nature? It seems that the Messrs. Tilden have done this in an admirable manner in this compound of theirs—perhaps more strongly alterative than what nature usually generates. By putting a half a teaspoonful of the solution (not the Elixir) in half a tumbler of water, a draught is at once prepared, which might deceive the habitues of some mineral springs. The taste is slightly sharp and acid, but these impressions on the palate are gone in a moment after swallowing. The primary effect, especially when taken in the morning before breakfast, is precisely that of some mineral waters—a quick, pleasant, aperient effect. This I have noticed on myself scores of times, and have had it reported to me by almost every one to whom I directed its free administration.

The therapeutical properties of this compound have proved, in my hands, to be alterative, laxative, resolvent, and, in a minor degree, tonic. In the epidemic, which recently passed over the country, of influenza—popularly known as the epizootic—one of its most common sequelæ in strumous subjects was an enlargement of the cervical glands. This I found to disappear in the most satisfactory manner under the use of the Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound. In fact, it seems to have, as its composition would indicate, a special effect on the glandular structures of the neck. Chronic irritation of the pharynx, and recent enlargements of the tonsils, are also promptly benefited by its use.

In some cutaneous diseases it is one of the most valuable of our preparations. A young lady, very fair to look upon, was exceedingly annoyed by a mild yet obstinate spot of herpes on her face. Mercurial ointments, oil of cade, and other remedies of a like class, had failed to remove it. The solution applied pure to the part afected, proved effectual, after only two or three applications.

In prurigo, its beneficial action is no less apparent. This affection, as all know, is often very obstinate, and a not uncommon effect of eating freely of Polygala Fagopyrum cakes, swimming in Darwin's nectar. It is an annoying, disagreeable, and very trouble, some affliction. It is often as obstinate as lichen, which is so obstinate as to have received the name of seven-year itch—a disease which a fat old gentleman once assured me he had had seven years to a day.

. For the removal of prurigo, twenty drops of the solution, well diluted and continued for two or three weeks, will cure in almost every case. Such at least has been my experience. Excepting for children and adults of very fastidious taste, I prefer the solution to the Elixir. It is more active, and when properly diluted, more readily absorbed than the Elixir. Considering that when it is deemed desirable to administer an alterative other than the mercurials, we are almost limited to the Iodide of Potassium, this preparation should be welcomed as a valuable addition to the list. It seems to be free from some of the objections appertaining to the Iodide; such as the occasional production of severe irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, frequent irritation of the stomach, and more or less of a general debilitating effect. It is a common expression of those who have taken the compound under consideration, and for appropriate disorders, that they feel better and more buoyant, without having experienced in the least any unpleasant effect, and this is more than can be said of the great majority of our remedies.

MERCURY AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM IN SYPHILIS.

Dr. Willard Parker of New York, in a recent lecture reported in the *Medical Record*, sets forth the following views:

I am aware that I differ with many of my brethren in the treatment of syphilis, but I believe that the poison of syphilis can only be removed from the system in almost all cases by the judicious and wise use of mercury. This mercury is to be used wisely and in moderate doses, so as not to impair the vigor and health of the system. Very often it is important to make use of some tonic at the same time, such as quinine or the preparations of bark. These have been my convictions for a great many years, and I give them as the result of my own practical observation, and have never seen any reason to vary the conviction that iodide of potassium, alone, cannot overcome the syphilitic poison in the system. The iodide of potassium, however, is a very valuable remedy in the treatment of syphilis, but it comes in after we have accomplished our purpose with mercury, in order to remove any deleterious effects of the mercury which may be left in the system.

Here its value cannot be over estimated. The powerful effect which the iodide of potassium has upon the system, especially where mercury has been employed pretty freely, is sometimes seen in the profuse ptyalism which it produces, and if the syphilis receives any benefit from the administration of iodide of potassium, I believe it is in those cases which have been heretofore treated with mercury and the iodide arouses the mercury to new action. You can remove mercury from the system by the use of iodide of potassium, but you can never remove syphilis by using it. the same time we use iodide of potassium in order to get good results in the system, I almost always employ the iodide of iron, The point is, as has been stated, to bring as you see in this case. the system up to par. The usual formula which I employ consists in six drachms of the iodide of potassium, one ounce of syrup iodide of iron, and make a six or eight ounce mixture. * * * The plan which I adopt and recommend in the treatment of syphilis is Take a case of genuine Hunterian chancre. as follows: commence with the administration of iodide of mercury in onehalf grain doses twice in twenty four hours, combined with something, perhaps, hyoscyamus or lactucarium, to prevent irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal. Continue this. in connection with a true diet, consisting of simple plain material and such as will produce healthy blood, embracing breadstuffs, eggs, milk, and meat twice a day, and cutting off entirely tobacco and all alcoholic drinks; continue the doses until the feeling of hardness about the chancre is all gone. Then stop the remedy, and watch the patient. If the disease begins to come out in the system, manifesting itself by glandular enlargements, diseases of the skin, affections of the fauces, or any one of those evidences. which shows that the poison is still in the system, resume the mercury as before and continue it until the disease has again passed away. It will be necessary to watch these patients for a long time, at least for months, and perhaps for a couple of years or more.—Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, June, 1873.

THE EFFECTS OF A FRIGHT.

BY WALTER COLES, M. D.

We have frequently heard of persons being "frightened out of

their wits," but the following example presents the strangest case of the kind we have ever met with. On the evening of the 1st of May, we were summoned in haste to the residence of a gentleman near by, to see a boy about fourteen years of age, who was laboring under the effects of a sudden and severe fright. It seems that the gentleman of the house and his wife had gone out to spend the evening, leaving the patient, a hired white boy, with another servant boy a little older, and several of his own young sons in the These boys plotted a practical joke against the patient, by dressing up the effigy of a man in coat, hat, etc., and leaning it against the back kitchen door leading into the yard, in the meanwhile, one of the other boys ran around the house and rapped at the back door, which the patient was sent to open. Immediately prior to this, we should remark that the boy seemed apparently well, and in good spirits, having been romping with his playmates. He went with alacrity to the door expecting perhaps to admit one of the servants, when suddenly on opening it, the figure of a man fell in on him. The poor little fellow gave a sudden scream, and staggering back, fell on the floor insensible. When we saw him he was rolling on the floor, trembling in the most violent manner. The pupils were slightly dilated, face somewhat flushed, or perhaps natural, the pulse weak but frequent. The heart palpitated most tumultuously, but not apparently influencing the pulse. There was total loss of consciousness, while every few seconds the face would partake of an expression of the utmost terror, and the arms and hands become extended as in an effort to avoid some frightful object; at these times his screams were sometimes loud and At first this terrible vision seemed constantly before him, but in the course of an hour, there were intervals of repose, lasting from ten to sixty seconds, but no return to consciousness, though the eyes were open and natural in expression. however, the dreadful phantom would again appear, throw him into a tremor whilst with outstretched arms, terrified face, and sometimes a flood of tears, he attempted to shun his fancied danger. Under the influence of liberal doses of bromide of potassium, the patient gradually became more composed, and finally relapsed into an uneasy slumber, lasting six hours, from which he awoke fully conscious, though with a confused recollection of the cause of his troubles the night previous. nervous, and inclined to hesitate and stammer in replying to

questions. The bromide being continued, all these symptoms rapidly subsided.

In both a pathological and physiological point of view, this case is one of some interest; for, on careful inquiry into the previous history of this boy, we are satisfied that he has not been subject to epilepsy; neither did his symptoms point to an epileptiform seizure. There were neither convulsions, stertor and frothing at the mouth. nor the characteristic drowsiness and stupor, that usually follow epilepsy. It was certainly not hysteria, and the only explanation we can give of his condition, is, that he was the subject of temporary, functional mental palsy, the result of the sudden and profound impression produced by the fright. So great was the shock, and so vivid and terrible was the impression made by the supposed man at the door, that the apparition overshadowed and paralyzed every other faculty of the mind, and held it for the time being under the dominance of this purely subjective vision, until sleep, nature's restorer, induced an equilibrium between the sensory and intellectual ganglia of the brain. As the impression upon the former became obliterated, the functions of the latter resumed their normal sway.—St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour., June, 1873.

NEW MODE OF TREATMENT OF FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA, ANÆMIA, AND CHLOROSIS.

BY C. E. BROWN-SEQUARD, M. D.

In 1851, I had to treat a very bad case of dyspepsia, and succeeded to cure the patient by a plan of treatment which, I think, deserves attention. Since that time I have employed it with complete or partial success in a number of cases of dyspepsia, of chlorosis, of anæmia, and also as a means of ameliorating or curing nervous affections caused by gastric disturbances or poverty of blood. I could not say, as I have not kept notes of all the cases, how many times it has succeeded or failed. In a number of instances where failure occurred, I have found that the patients had not carefully followed the rules, and that the failure was, at least in a good measure, due to this lack of care. In two cases only, some increase of flatulency and of acid eructations took place during three or four days, when the plan was given up. In a case

of dropsy, attended with anæmia, dyspeptic pains were increased for a week, when the plan was abandoned. These are the only instances I remember in which some bad effect was produced by this plan, and this aggravation soon ceased.

The first patient I submitted to this plan was a scientific man, 34 years old of strong constitution, but reduced from several causes, to a lamentable state of health. For about eight years he had been working very hard, taking no exercise, and living, almost all the time, in a vitiated atmosphere. He slept very little, and usually passed eighteen or even nineteen hours a day writing, reading, or experimenting. His diet was miserable, and, with the object of avoiding the need of much food, he took a great deal of He gradually, though slowly, became exceedingly weak. His digestion, which had been very good all his life, before he began to work so much, had gradually become very bad. suffered greatly from pyrosis, and a feeling of great distress, and gastric distention after each meal. Acid eructations and gas were frequently thrown up into his mouth, and when he did not vomit he found that his food remained on his stomach so long, that, in the morning, he frequently rejected things eaten the previous day.

At last he had to give up work and stay in bed. But no improvement occurred from the rest he then had, or from various modes of treatment. His emaciation and weakness and dyspeptic symptoms increased, and his friends decided to have him removed to the country. But he was so weak that he had to be carried in a litter to the railway station.

After a few days, finding that he had not improved, I decided to try a radical change of his alimentation, as regards the quantity of food to be taken at a time. Instead of three meals a day, I made him take sixty or more. Every twelve or fifteen minutes he took two or three mouthfuls of solid food, chiefly meat and bread. He drank a little less than a wine-glass of Bordeaux wine and water every thirty or forty minutes. On the very first day this mode of alimentation was begun, his digestive troubles * disappeared, and within a week he was so well that he returned to Paris, not, however, to go to work again, as he been rendered wiser, but to prepare to go to the sea-shore. He continued the same mode of alimentation for about three weeks, and then gradually diminished the

^{*} One of the symptoms which had preceded the others—merycism, persisted, and has remained ever since, being now, as before, of daily occurrence.

number of homeopathic meals, and increased the amount taken at each time. His strength, during the first week had become almost as great as it ever had been previous to his illness. Since that time, up to this moment, his life had been one of great hardship, which he has borne remarkably well, and dyspepsia has only troubled him in a slight degree rarely, and for short periods.

In one case only, besides the preceding, have I seen as rapid a return to health. This was the case of a young lady, whom I saw last year at Jamaica Plain, in consultation with my learned friend, Dr. S. Cabot, of Boston. In the case of this lady, there was this additional good effect to this hygienic treatment, that the bowels, which were very costive before, began to act pretty well almost at once.

The plan, as stated in the above case, consists in giving but very little of solid or fluid food, or any kind of drink, at a time, and to give these things at regular intervals of from ten to twenty or thirty minutes. All sorts of food be taken in that way, but during the short period when such a trial is made, it is obvious that the fancies of patients are to be laid aside, and that nourishing food, such as roasted or broiled meat, and especially beef and mutton, eggs, well-baked bread, and milk, with butter and cheese, and a very moderate quantity of vegetables and fruit, ought to constitute the dietary of the patients we try to relieve. This plan should be pursued two or three weeks, after which the patient should gradually return to the ordinary system of eating three times a day.

It is hardly possible to give more detailed rules as regards this hygienic mode of treatment. On the one hand, I have found few persons willing or able to follow it fully. On the other hand, many patients, especially those who have no dyspepsia, do not need to take so minute an amount of food at a time. Besides, it is certain that the quantity of food required varies notably in different persons. Prof. John C. Dalton states that the entire amount of food needed by a man in full health and taking free exercise is; of meat, 16 oz. av.; bread, 19 oz.; fat, 31 oz.; and of water, 52 fl. oz.; ie about 2½ lbs of solid food, rather more than According to Dr. Edward Smith and other three pints of fluid. hygienists, the amount of solid food and water required each day is notably larger than that marked out by the able American physiologist I have named.

My experience with the patients on whom I have tried the plan of feeding above mentioned, shows that the amount of solid food required by the adult is nearly always as follows: from 12 to 18 oz. of cooked meat, and from 18 to 24 ounces of bread. As regards the quantity of fluids I have allowed, it has always been notably less than the amount indicated by Dr. Dalton (3 pints,) and Dr. E. Smith $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pints.

I hardly need say that in carrying out the plan I propose, attention must be paid to three points: 1st, the liking and disliking of certain things by the patient; 2nd, the importance of variety in food; 3rd, the digestibility of certain things compared with others, digestibility which varies immensely in different When I found there was no disgust for a meat and bread diet, I ordered that roasted beef or mutton, with bread, be the almost only kinds of solid food taken. But most patients were either soon disgusted with this diet, or refused even to try it. Having ascertained this, I allowed the selection by each patient of his own dietary, insisting, however, that the quantity of cooked meat should be at least 12 ounces a day. The most varied diet, as regards the kinds of food, can be followed, however, under this plan, as well as when one has only two or three meals a day. only absolutely essential points are that the amount of food taken every ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, be very small (from two to four mouthfuls), and that the quantity of solid food in a day be from thirty-two to forty ounces, or a little less when, instead of water, the patient drinks beef-tea or milk.

I will not enter into long explanations to show how a marked benefit, or a cure, can be obtained in functional dyspepsia, in anæmia, and other affections, by this mode of alimentation, I will simply say that the facts I have observed agree with the view that we are naturally organized, like most if not all animals, to eat very frequently, and not, as we do, two, three, or four times a day. It seems certain, from the facts I have observed, that functional dyspepsia, when once it has begun (never mind by what cause), is kept up and increased by distention of the walls of the stomach. This fact is already well known, and physicians generally recommend that the quantity of liquid taken be very small, and that the solid food be as nourishing as possible, so that its bulk may be reduced, with the view of avoiding great dilatation by the fluid and solid substances introduced in the gastric douch. But

although deriving some benefit from this diminution of distention, many patients continue to suffer who might be benefited or cured by the plan I propose.

It may be asked if there is no danger that distention of the stomach, by a full ordinary meal, after a patient has followed for two, three or four weeks, the plan I propose, would not be more difficult and a source of greater trouble than before that organ had been allowed to contract considerably during the time this plan has been pursued. Facts answer this question in a way that leaves no doubt. There has never been, in the cases I have attended, the least trace of an increased trouble due to that cause. Even those patients who have not derived benefit from my plan of alimentation, and among them two who had, while following it, more acidity and flatulency, have, at any rate, had no increased trouble after having given it up. It is probable that the good obtained from this plan in dyspeptic patients depends at first on the rest given to the irritated stomach, and subsequently on a great amelioration in the quality of the gastric juice.

In anæmia and chlorosis, not complicated with dyspepsia, the advantage of this plan lies in the rapidity of formation of blood from the notably increased amount of food that the patient can digest.

I have made but very few trials—and incomplete ones—of this plan, in cases of organic affections of the stomach. I cannot but think, however, that it deserves being tried in most of such cases.

Against the obstinate vomiting of pregnancy, this plan has already been employed successfully by a number of physicians, and once by myself in a case in which many modes of medical treatment had failed.—Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine.—Texas Medical Journal, May, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Diagnosis of Neuralgia.

In my last lecture I indicated to you the prominent characteristics of neuralgia, and this affords the basis for diagnosis. Your diagnostic marks, therefore, will be—

- 1. The character of the pain in reference to duration. It is either truly and completely intermittent, with intervals of entire ease, or at least with regularly marked periods of abatement, unaccounted for by other corresponding symptoms.
- 2. The pain is very much more severe than the amount of general constitutional disturbance would seem to justify. In former times, when the nature of nervous diseases was little understood, many a poor sufferer has been condemned by an ignorant doctor as nervous, because he complained of pain, and had no fever or dirty tongue, or diarrhæa, etc., to corroborate his complaints.
- 3. In the vast majority of cases the pain is unilateral, and is limited to particular nerves and their branches. When bilateral it is symmetrical.
- 4. Fatigue, overexertion of any kind, but especially of the mind, aggravates the pain.

Recognizing these characteristics or diagnostic marks clearly, you will then look for evidence of—

- 1. A neuralgic history, either personal or hereditary.
- 2. For some peripheral source of irritation, such as a mechanial irritant, a wound, a scar, carious tooth, etc.; the overexertion of some particular organ, as the eye, for example.
- 3. For the evidences of some blood-poison, either malarial, rheumatic, or syphilitic.
- 4. In old cases look for tender points, where the nerves affected emerge from the bones.
- 5. And lastly, for reflex effects upon the circulation, the vaso-motor nerves, upon glandular secretion, or upon nutrition of tissues, or upon motor or sensory nerves, as in local paralysis or anæsthesiæ.

 —Walter Hay, M. D., in Chicago Medical Journal.—New York Medical Review, June, 1873.

Burns

The remedies used in the treatment of this class of accidents are as numerous as the visiting surgeons and house surgeons are disposed to devise.

Common white paint kept continually spread on the surface, is a remedy quite commonly used.

Equal parts of Goulard's cerate and sweet oil is a remedy favorably known.

A very satisfactory remedy is Dr. Buck's burn-mixture. The following is the formula for its preparation:—

₿	Gum Tragacanth	₹ ij.
·	Gum Acacia	3 iv.
	Molasses	_
	Aqua a	a Oj.

Mix the gum and water, and let them remain until thoroughly dissolved, and then add the molasses.

This is spread over the surface with a brush, forming a continuous coating, and if removed by the process of suppuration, it is to be immediately re-applied.

Syr. Acaciæ, with sufficient glycerine to make a liquid which can easily be spread, is sometimes used, and then covered with lycopodium.—Cincinnati Medical News, June, 1873.

Phthisis.

The general therapeutics in these cases are such as the profession are already familiar with. The only new remedy which has been employed for the relief of night-sweats is the tr. of belladonna, given in ordinary doses, once or twice a day. This remedy has given very satisfactory results in all cases in which it has been used.

For the purpose of subduing the fever, which in some cases becomes the most prominent symptom for treatment, Heim's pill has been used with excellent results:

Ŗ.	Pulv. herb. Digitalis	Э	88.
	Pulv. rad. Ipecac		
	Pulv. Opii puri		. v.
	Extract Helenii		

Pill No. xx. Consp. pulv. rad. ind. flor.

S. A pill three times a day.

To control the diarrhea which sometimes appears, salicine has been used with better success than any other remedy which has been employed. It is given in ten-grain doses every four hours, either in the form of apill or powder, as may be most agreeable to the patient. Dr. Drake, House Physician, who introduced it into the

hospital, has treated seven cases by the use of salicine, which had resisted every form of treatment which had been adopted, and cured every one of them. What is equally satisfactory is, they have remained cured. Salicine has therefore come to be one of the methods of treatment for chronic diarrhea, whatever cause it may be dependent upon, or with whatever disease it may be associated. There are occasional cases which do not respond to this remedy; but in general, the results have been far more satisfactory than with the use of any other remedy.—Med. Record.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, June, 1873.

Resina Gopalbse as a Diuretic.

(Lancet March 22, 1873.) Dr. Wilks speaks with the greatest confidence of the value of the resin of copaiba as a diuretic. ordinary copaiba has long been known for its action on the kidney, and is occasionally used in dropsy, but the nauseous taste of the oleo-resin has almost forbidden its employment. The oil separated from the resin is officinal, and is often prescribed in gonorrhœa instead of the compound substance. It is thought that the oil acts more especially on the mucous membranes, and is therefore useful in affections of the bronchial, vesical, and urethral surfaces. If this be so, it is equally certain that the diuretic properties reside Dr. Wilks has found it very difficult for patients to take the ordinary pharmacopæial drug, and almost impossible to get general practitioners to sanction its administration in private practice: he therefore has substituted for it the simple resin, and finds it equally or more efficacious. He gives fifteen or twenty grains in mucilage and flavored water three or four times a day, and has had numerous cases showing its marked diuretic properties There was in Guy's Hospital a man who came in with ascites, and who, after taking numerous other remedies, was ordered the resin The amount of urine was at once doubled in quantity, and after a few days the fluid almost entirely disappeared. Dr. Wilks states that he has lately had as a private patient a "drunkard builder," for whom he likewise prescribed the resin; a diuretic action was at once effected, and the dropsy quickly disappeared. In heart cases also he has given it with great success. Lately there was in the hospital a girl with mitral disease and considerable dropsy, who took the usual medicines without effect, and was then ordered the copaiba. It at once produced the desired effect, and the fluid was Dr. Wilks says he has often given the remedy and failed; but, on the other hand, when it has succeeded, the result has been more striking than with any other diuretic he has seen. He would desire to see it introduced into the Pharmacopæia, as it is not kept by chemists, although he is informed it is used largely by perfumers, and the resin thrown away in large quantities as a waste material.—Virginia Clinical Record, June, 1873.

Muriate of Iron in Erysipelas.

I observed, in a late number of your valuable Reporter, the treatment of erysipelas by a number of physicians, all of whom disagree as to the dose of the tinct. muriat. ferri. I must say that I cannot exactly agree with either of them, though I think the medicine is the nearest a specific of any I have found in an experience of forty years. I have been very successful in this complaint by treating it as follows:—I begin with a dose of twelve drops, which I increase to thirteen in two hours, and so on, increasing one drop every two hours, night and day, until the the disease stops spreading. I have never yet exceeded forty-five drops at one dose. After the disease has ran four days, I either discontinue the iron and give quinine, or give quinine simultaneously with the iron. With regard to external treatment I have not much faith in the efficacy of any kind, but in some cases I have used to good advantage the sulphite of soda, half an ounce to a pint of water, applied as a wash. The average length of time of sickness by this treatment has been about six days, the extremes being four to eight days. T. J. STEVENS, M. D.

-Medical and Surgical Reporter, June 7, 1873.

Treatment of Diabetes by Arsenic.

Dr. Devergie (La France Medicale, March 19th,) observes that cases of diabetes differ extremely and cannot all be treated alike. The cutting off of starchy diet is excellent, but it is painful treatment in many cases, and many patients are apt to relax much in attention to its exigencies. The privation of bread is kept to with great difficulty. He affirms that arsenical preparations have the power in many instances of getting rid of sugar from the urine. Called to treat a case of prurigo vulvæ, in a lady, Dr. Devergie prescribed arsenic, and it was soon discovered that the lady had glycosuria in addition to prurigo. This lady was cured of both maladies by means of the employment of arsenic. He then had the idea of treating all his diabetic patients with arsenic, and

found the sugar often disappear completely, or become greatly lessened in quantity, without the patients much altering their diet.

— The Doctor.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, June, 1873.

Conorrhoa, Gleet, Etc.

We have recently known a number of very obstinate cases of gleet relieved by the introduction of a catheter, smeared with mild zinc ointment, once or twice per day. Many recent cases of gonorrhea are much relieved by the same means, with the addition of a little carbolic acid, sulphate of zinc or nitrate of silver. An injection, containing about 2 grs. of sulphate of zinc to the ounce of water, and the whole made thick as cream, with finely-powderd golden seal (Hydrastis Canadensis), is deemed worth from \$500 to \$1000 by those who have been very speedily cured by it. At least, such is their verbal estimate of its value. It is thrown into the urethra, and allowed to remain as long as it will.—Med. Times.—Canada Lancet.—Nashville Jour. of Med. and Surg., June, 1873.

New Application to Corns.-

When a young man (says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman,) I used to be very much annoyed by those painful excrescences called "corns," on the toes and feet, until I was told of a very simple but effectual remedy for them by some person. It was to bathe the feet in tepid water, to soften them; then pare them off very closely with a sharp knife; then rub on well green peachtree leaves; when, after continuing the rubbing once or twice a day, the corns will entirely disappear, and not return, without the cause which first occasioned them. I have often tried the remedy, and never found it to fail yet. It seems to be the prussic acid in the peach-tree leaves that takes them away.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Prurigo Treated with Iodoform.

Prof. Tanturri, of Naples, recommends for the obstinate itching disease of the skin known as prurigo an ointment of iodoform. This (iodoform) has strong anæsthetic properties, so that it is efficacious by deadening the sensibility of the nerves of the surface. Iodoform contains about 90 p. c. of iodine. When piles are very painful, especially during defacation, such ointment would be found to possess great virtue. Moutre's formula for suppositories is:—

Melt and mix for suppositories.

For friction of the skin, the ointment is made of the strength of one drachm of the iodoform to an ounce of simple ointment.—

The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette.

Offensive Breath.

For this purpose, almost the only substance that should be admitted at the toilet is the concentrated solution of chloride of soda; from six to ten drops, in a wine-glassful of pure spring-water, to be taken immediately after the operations of the morning are completed. In some cases the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.—Boston Jour. of Chemistry.—Dental Cosmos, February, 1873.

Carbolic Acid in Gonorrhoa.

Mr. John Ashmead states that he has been using, for the last five months, carbolic acid in combination with glycerin and tannin, as an injection in cases of gonorrhea, and has found it quite as efficacious as Mr. Wood described in a former contribution. The formula employed consists of eight grains of carbolic acid, eight grains of tannic acid, half an ounce of glycerine, and water to one ounce. It appears to act as an antiseptic, arrests the discharge, and shortens the course of the disease.—Medical Examiner.——The Western Lancet, May, 1873.

Fluid Extract of Aconite as a Local Application.

For two years past I have made numerous experiments with aconite topically applied. After requesting others to use it thus, I am enabled, from their experience and my own, to deduce the following results: All cases of swelled face arising from dental and neuralgic pains yield readily to a solution of the fluid extract and water, equal parts.—Dr. E. J. Marsh, in Eclectic Med. Jour.—Dental Cosmos, June, 1873.

Uicerative Stomatitis.

Dr. Fordyce Barker says: In the treatment of this affection, for a few years past, I have mainly relied upon the sulphites either

of magnesia or of soda, and I have cured my cases more rapidly than I formerly did, when I depended upon the chlorate of potassa, borate of soda, etc.—Southern Med. Record.—Dental Cosmos, June, 1873.

lodide of Potassium in Bright's Disease.

Professor Cyrni, of Brussels, and others, have found favorable results from the administration of large doses of this salt in the second stages of Bright's Disease.—The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette.

Salicin in obstinate Diarrhoa.

Dr. Mattison, of Chester, New Jersy, (Philadelphia Med. Reporter, Feb. 1,) has treated the most obstinate diarrhea with great success by giving salicin in small doses, frequently repeated—say two or three grains every four hours to an adult.—Cincinnati Medical News.—Nashville Jour. of Medicine and Surg. May, 1873.

Phosphorus in Neuralgia.

Mr. Bradley, of Manchester, Eng., speaks of having excellent results in some cases of neuralgia, from the administration of phosphorus. He says: "It will not cure every case; but when the neuralgia is accompanied by much nervous waste, as is often the case in nervous and sanguino-nervous temperaments, then it rarely fails to put an end to the paroxysm."—Medical Record, Feb. 1873.

Editorial.

Attalla, Etowah Co., Ala., June, 20th., 1878.

Messrs. Tilden & Co., Dear Sirs:-

As it has been my lot to reside in a malarial section of country for several years, and I have so often witnessed the intense suffering of patients at the beginning of what we sometimes call bilious chills, by intense vomiting, I herewith give my treatment for the same:

B Tinct. Gelseminum.

22200, 0.0100	
" Cohosh, aa	3 i.
Emulsion Gum Acacia and Water,	Ž ii.
Oil Sassafras,	xxv. gtts.
Good Alb	Λ 9

Dose—Teaspoonful with Morphia Sulph. 1-8th gr. Bismuth Sub. Nit. 5 grs. Repeat if necessary.

Should the first dose be thrown up and the vomiting severe, I generally give the second dose in fifteen or twenty minutes immediately following, with a few swallows of water as hot as the patient can bear.

I seldom give the third dose as the above is almost positive relief. I use the emulsion above alluded to in almost all forms of fever, and have never yet found anything with which I could so readily control all febrile affections. Add to this prescription Tart. Antimonii et Potasse and Veratrum, and we have a potent remedy in acute pneumonia.

I usually continue the emulsion in intermittents until relief, by giving it about four times per day.

During the intermission in ordinary tertian, I use the following:

Ŗ	Quinine	XXX	grs.
	Piperine	XV	grs.
	Hydrastin	vi	grs.
	Gum Acaciæ	. (Q. 8.
Ma	ke into pills 18.		

Give one every four to six hours during intermission, commencing in the morning of the alternate day and continue until from six to twelve pills are taken, owing to the constitution, idiosyncrasy, &c., of the patient. Respectfully,

M. E. DOZIER, M. D.

MENORRHAGIA.

Sanders' Store, Carteret Co., N. C., June 30, 1878. For the Journal of Materia Medica.

The only remedy that has never failed in my hands is the aromatic sulphuric acid. The next most potent drug has been ergot—the former in acute, the latter in the passive form of this disease. In severe cases I usually prescribe the acid in 20 M. doses, repeated every two hours until the hemorrhage abates or is checked. In conjunction with ice or snow vaginal plugs, this remedy bears to this complaint a very near relation to a specific. The passive and chronic forms of menorrhagia sometimes yield to ergot like magic—of the fl. ext. the dose is half a teaspoonful in water three to six times daily—the minimum dose generally sufficing. It is materially aided by cold water rectal injections, once or twice daily—recumbency or the usual cautions, of course, to be enjoined.

J. W. SANDERS, M. D.

By an inadvertence we omitted to give due credit to the CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL for the very interesting Article on "Elixir Iodo. Bromide of Calcium Compound in Scrofulous Induration of the Nose" by X. T. Bates, M. D., published in our last issue—We hasten to rectify the error and to express our regret that it should have occurred.

We owe the amends honorable to our esteemed cotemporary the PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL TIMES for unintentional omission to give it due credit for the very able article on the action of Digitalis, published in our May issue—page 145. We endeavor in all cases to observe the strict rule of Journalistic etiquette and when, as in this instance, unconsciously at fault, are prompt to acknowledge and correct it.

FOR SALE.

I would like to sell my residence, &c., in the village of Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., good community, good ride, and all surroundings for a good physician; terms, reasonable.

H. D. ADAMS, M. D.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my property and practice to any reputable physician. A good chance for a physician who wishes to locate in the West. Address

E. H. KING, M. D., Steamboat Rock, Hardin Co., Iowa.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

Journal of Materia Medica.

DEVOTED TO

Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Vol. 12.1

AUGUST, 1873.

[No. 8.

Communications.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

(Wintergreen.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericacese.

In the Linnean, or sexual system, this plant will be found in Class Decandria and Order Monogynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Flowers Polypetalous, regular; calyx 5-parted; styles longer than the stamens; anthers with 2 pores at the base before, and the top after, the opening of the flower; capsule 5-celled, dehiscent at the angles near the base.

Specific Character.—(Blossoms in June, white, root perennial). Style declined, leaves rounded or broad-oval, obsoletely serrulate, sub-coriaceous, shining; petiole about as long as the lamina; scape many-flowered, flowers bracted.

Usually grows to the hight of from 6 to 12 inches.

POPULAR NAMES.—Wintergreen, false wintergreen, round leaved wintergreen, shin-leaf.

HABITAT.—It is said to be a native of the north of Europe, though it flourishes in Germany, Switzerland, the south of France,

and the north of Italy. It is common in most parts of the United Satate.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Tonic, astringent, diuretic, and antispasmodic.

HISTORY.—The Editor of the Universal Herbal remarks:—
"That the Germans use this plant in all their wound-drinks, and in many of their cointments and plasters. A decoction of the leaves, with the addition of a little cinnamon and red wine, restrains overflowings of the menses, and cures bloody stools, ulcers of the bladder, and bloody urine, if HILL's testimony be correct. It has been used to some extent in domestic practice as a diuretic in cases of dropsy. Its name, Pyrola, is derived from the Latin pyrus, a pear, from its pear-shaped leaf.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Various Cutaneous Eruptions.—Dr. KING remarks that this plant is used in decoction, both internally and externally in various cutaneous eruptions, likewise in a carcinomatous or scrofulous taint of the system. Various other remedies can be successfully employed in conjunction with this agent, among which, hyposulphite of soda has claims for consideration, and may be alternated with pyrols.

In chronic cutaneous affections, this salt was first employed, and brought into favorable notoriety by Chaussier and Biett, but it fell into disuse till 1844, when it was again used with great success by M. Guesneville, who regards it as peculiarly serviceable in the skin diseases of scrofulous subjects. In *Psoriasis*, Cazenave recommends the following:

- B. Sodæ Hyposulph, - gr. lxxiv.
 Syr. Sarsaparillæ, - ää f. \S v.
- M. Dose, a tablespoonful night and morning.

From the fact that Sulphurous Acid destroys vegetable life, a solution of this salt decomposed by the addition of an acid is a valuable application in Skin Diseases connected with vegetable parasitic growths, as Porrigo, (WARING).

Leucorrhæa.—Pyrola is said to be successfully used in the treatment of Leucorrhœa, both internally and externally. It may be alternated to advantage with alum.

Dr. Waring observes:—"In Leucorrhoea, Alum combined with Pil. Aloes Co. proves highly serviceable. It may be given in doses of gr. viij. thrice daily. It also forms, with Sulphate of Zinc (Liq. Aluminis Co.,) an excellent vaginal injection. The decoction of oak bark also forms a good vehicle. Alum, grs lx. ad. Decoct. Oj.) Dr. Burne found this solution most serviceable when simply applied continuously to the external parts. Dr. Dewees states in some obstinate cases he has effected a cure by Alum (gr. v.) and Nitre (gr. x.,) thrice daily. The injection found most serviceable by Dr. Tyler Smith is as follows:

Ŗ	Alum	Su	dph.		•		•		-		•		-	3 88.
	Tanni	n	•	•		•		•		•		-		3 i 3 ij.
	Aq.				-		-		-				•	- Oij.

One-half to be used at night and the other in the morning."

Uterine Diseases.—Pyrola is said to have a good effect in the treatment of some forms of uterine diseases.

Dr. King observes relative to this plant:—"As a local application it will be found of service in sore throat, and ulcerations of the mouth, indolent ulcers, ophthalmia, etc., and forms an excellent soothing poultice for boils, carbuncles, and all painful tumors or swellings. The decoction, taken internally, is said to be valuable in many urinary affections, as gravel, hematuria, and ulceration of the bladder, and in some nervous diseases. The decoction and extract have been used with success in convulsions, and form a large portion of a popular nostrum for epilepsy. Dose of the decoction one or two fluid-ounces."

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract - Dose—1 to 2 Drams.

INFUSION OF WINTERGREEN.

Fluid Extract - - - Two Ounces.
Water - - - One Pint.

Dose-two or three ounces. Also used as a wash.

CROCUS SATIVUS.

(Saffron.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Iridacese.

In the Linnean System, this plant belongs to Class TRIANDRIA, and to Order Monogynia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Spathe radical: corol funnel-form, with a long slender tube: stigma deep gashed, crested: corol, 6-parted, equal.

Specific Character.—Leaves linear, radical, with revolute margins, stigma exsert, with three long-linear segments; stamens inserted into the tube.

HABITAT.—A native of the East, probably of Asia Minor. Cultivated in Italy, Sicily, Germany, Hungary, France, Spain, England, United States and other countries.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.—Emmenagogue, Stimulant and Diaphoretic.

HISTORY.—Crocus Gr. krokos, saffron, which some contend is from the Hebrew; otners say it is from Crocus, who was metamorphosed into this plant, according to Mythology. This plant was early adopted into the catalogue of medicinal agents. It was employed by Hippocrates and the ancients in uterine diseases; and to within a recent period, was regarded as stimulant and emmenagogue; but the observations of Cullen and Alexander, brought it into disrepute; they having failed to obtain any benefit from its use, even in large doses. If taken for a long period, saffron communicates a yellow color to the renal secretions, and, also to those of the skin.

Saffron was introduced into England, for cultivation, in the reign of Edward the Third, by Sir Thomas Smith, who brought it into the neighborhood of Walden in Essex, which place has, on that account, since received the name of Saffron Walden. Lewes assures us, that Saffron is a very elegant and useful aromatic; he states that it is said to be more cordial and exhilarating than any of the other articles in this group, and is particularly serviceable in disorders of the breast, in female obstructions, and

hysteric depressions. Hill also says, that the whole class of medicinal subjects cannot afford a greater cordial than saffron; which also promotes prespiration, and removes obstructions of the viscera. It is used in pharmacy as a coloring and flavoring ingredient in compound decoction of aloes, pill of aloes and myrrh, aromatic powder, compound tincture of cinchona, tincture of rhubarb, and in the following preparation:—Tinctura Croci, Tincture of Saffron.—Take of saffron, one ounce; proof spirit, one pint. Macerate the saffron for forty-eight hours, with fifteen ounces of the spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator; and when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining five ounces of spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient proof spirits to make one pint. Dose, fl. drm. ss—fl. drs. ij.

Dose of saffron in infusion or powder, gr. x-gr. Lx.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—Chlorosis.—Dr. Waring, observes;—"In Chlorosis, Saffron has been successfully employed by Dr. Morganti, of Verona, who found it effectual after the salts of Iron had tailed. He gave it in the form of pills, gr. xvj. in twenty-four hours, and gradually increased the dose, until this quantity was doubled. He considers it peculiarly effective in cases of increased action of the capillary vessels, and analogous in its effects to the more active salts of iron. Saffron has been supposed to be useful in the treatment of the Exanthemata."

Rubeola.—Syrup of saffron is a popular remedy in this disease. Speaking of the properties and uses of saffron, Dr. King observes;—"Emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Has been of benefit in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and in suppression of the lochial discharge. As a diaphoretic, in febrile and exanthematous diseases, especially of children.

Many consider this valuable agent as inert. Dose of the powder, from twelve to forty grains; of the tineture or syrup, from one to two fluid drachms; of the decoction, from one to three fluid ounces."

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, - - Dose, 20 to 60 Drops.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract,	-	•	-	•	One Ounce.
Diluted Alcohol,	-	· •		•	One Pint.
Dose-Half to one	dram				•
1	NFUS	ion o	F SA	FFRON.	•
Fluid Extract,		-		-	Five Drams.
Water,		-	-	•	Two Pints.
Dose -Two to three	e oun	ces.			
•	SYRU	P OF	SAF	FRON.	
Fluid Extract.				•	Five Drams

Fluid Extract, - - - Five Drams.

Alcohol, - - - Two and a half Ounces.

Syrup, - - - Twelve Ounces.

Dose—Half to one ounce.

ELIXIR IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND IN PSOAS ABSCESS.

A CASE IN PRACTICE, BY BY H. B. HASKELL, M. D., NEW MARKET, N. H.

John D-, 4 years old, the child of scrofulous parents. About two years and a half since had some trouble with the spine; unable to walk and if placed in his chair in the sitting posture suffered great pain, was inclined to bend the the body forward to get relief, &c. Lying on the floor or bed he was unable to raise himself to a sitting posture or to rise without assistance, and when standing he required support. He could not lift the foot from the floor without inflicting excruciating pain, when standing the right foot was inclined to turn inward. There was tenderness over the Lumbar and lower Dorsal portion of the spine. The physician in attendance gave no encouragement that a cure would ever be effected. I ascertained the treatment at this time was soothing applications to the spine and rest. About three or four months later there was noticed a backward projection of the lumbar portion of the spine; the second lumbar spinous process appearing most prominent. The little patient recovered from the attack so as to be able to run about and play with his sister and brother but had rather of a shuffling gait and was unable to climb or jump as before the attack. Last February he again commenced to complain; this time about his leg hurting him, but referred most of the pain to the knee. The mother while examining the knee accidentally noticed a swelling about as large as a hen's egg, on the posterior region of the thigh just below the lower border of the Glutæus Maximus muscle. It slowly increased in size until it gave much trouble in walking and caused a great amount of suffering, especially when he laid down at night. At this time a physician was called who thought it ought to be opened but there being as yet no tendency to pointing, ordered a poultice.

I was first called to see him April 24th, when I found the abscess as large as a medium sized Cocoa-nut projecting backward from the posterior region of the thigh; the boy suffering very much from constant pain and not able to sit or lie upon the back, the appetite was good and the system seemed to be well nourished. His pulse was 120; temperament 100°. There was slight fluctuation in the abscess and some indication of point-I at once put him upon Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound in teaspoonful doses three times a day before eating and directed him to have a generous diet of healthy nutritious food, good air and to be kept quiet. At this time the skin covering the abscess had a livid and almost black appearance and it seemed as though much of it must slough away. I visited him again the 29th, and found him more quiet not suffering so much from pain; readily taking medicine; appetite good; pulse and temperature same as at first visit: fluctuation well marked.

May 2nd., when I found the abscess in such a condition that I concluded to open it, which I did by a valvular incision. About half a pint of thin pus escaped. Allowed the opening to close covering it with adhesive plaster that no air might enter. His general condition about the same as at previous visit. Continued the Iodo Bromide with good diet and rest; being careful to have good ventilation in his room.

May 5th., abscess discharging considerably, several small openings baving formed around the incision; countenance flushed; condition feverish; pulse 130; temperature 101°; appetite fails somewhat, yet the appearance of the abscess is better, the livid hue

of the skin growing less. For treatment continued the Elixir Iodo-Bromide with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of Quinine at each dose given in the Elixir as a vehicle and applied a dressing of Carbolic Acid to the abscess, still keeping the patient quiet.

May 8th., appetite improved; pulse 140; temperature 102°; abscess discharging less than at previous visit; treatment continued as before.

May 10th., appetite good; abscess discharging now healthy, laudable pus; pulse 130; temperature 101°; for treatment, Iodo Bromide Calcium Comp., without Quimne; dressed the abscess with simple cerate; applied a roller bandage from the knee to the pelvis and permitted patient to move around his room when he desired. The patient has continued to improve; pulse remaining about 120 and temperature about 160° since my last visit and to-day May 15th, I find the abscess discharging but little pus, and the abscess apparently healing without a bad symptom.

I feared in this case pyæmia and a wasting long-continued discharge that might prove more than my patient could bear, but thanks to your Iodo Bromide Comp., I had neither to contend with and am happily disappointed in my prognosis of the case. I have used the Solution and Elixir Iodo-Bromide in many cases and have always found them to bear well your recommendations.

IODINE LOCALLY IN DISEASES OF WOMEN.

BY J. HALE, M. D.

Although iodine has been recommended for several years as an application in many of the diseases peculiar to women, yet its use is by no means so general as it should be. With few exceptions, writers upon diseases of women have but cursorily adverted to it, and hence young practitioners are liable to conclude that it is a remedy of little value. The writings of Drs. Churchill, Tilt, Sims, Emmet, Thomas, Parvin, and other gynecologists of modern date have, however, given it more prominence in the history of gynecology.

I have been using iodine as a local remedy in various diseases of the female generative organs for the last ten years, and with

more satisfactory results than I have had from any other agent. Iodine possesses powerful chemical affinities, and combines rapidly with organic substances. When applied to the skin or mucous membranes it readily penetrates them, and enters the system to some extent, so much so that some women have its peculiar taste in the mouth after its application to the cervix uteri. Its local action is that of an irritant, astringent, alterative, and, when freely applied, vesicant. It is especially in the chronic forms of disease that iodine is applicable as a local remedy. In chronic vaginitis I have found the tincture of iodine a very efficient remedy, not only in the simple form and in granular diseases, but also in specific. I apply the iodine to the entire vaginal mucous membrane from the cervix uteri to the ostium vaginæ, using a tubular speculum introduced up to the cervix uteri; and as it is gradually withdrawn brushing with a camel's-hair pencil saturated with the tincture the vaginal walls. I repeat the application every third day, and during the interim advise injections of warm water used once or twice a day. I have been successful with this treatment in some very obstinate cases of chronic vaginitis, after an ineffectual trial of the various astringent remedies ordinarily used.

In chronic aplastic inflammation of the cervix uteri and its concomitants—mucous abrasion, superficial ulceration, aphthous and pustular eruptions, etc.—I have used the tincture of iodine with the best results. I apply it to the cervix with a camel's-hair pencil every three or four days, and and have seldom failed to control the inflammation, abrasion, ulceration, etc., in a few weeks, without the use of any other remedy

In chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the cervix uteri much may be accomplished by the use of iodine. In this form of cervical inflammation we have one of the most obstinate and unsatisfactory diseases that we are called to treat. The cervix is greatly enlarged, often to three or four times its normal size, is generally indurated, and often gives rise to many serious complications, as cystitis, rectitis, pelvic cellulitis, displacements, etc. I have used iodine with very satisfactory results in these cases. I use a stronger preparation than the ordinary tincture—generally a preparation containing from thirty to sixty grains of iodine and half that quantity of iodide of potash, to an ounce of alcohol. I apply this to the cervix and cervical canal every third day, until three, or four successive applications have been made, and then prolong the

interval to six or eight days. As the cervix soon becomes vesicated, the interval must be prolonged or a milder preparation used.

I apply the iodine to the cervix with a camel's-hair pencil, and to the cervical canal with Emmet's applicator, or some similar instrument, bent to the proper curve to readily pass into the canal. I wrap about two inches of the curved extremity of the applicator with cotton-wool, saturate it with the iodine, and pass it into the cervical canal as far as it can readily be done, allow it to remain a few seconds, and remove it. By iodine used in this way I have been successful in relieving several cases of hyperplastic inflamation of the cervix uteri of some years' duration.

There are other methods of using iodine in these cases which may be equally efficacious. The iodized cotton introduced by Dr. Greenhalgh is a very good method of securing the continuous action of the remedy. It is prepared by dissolving two ounces of iodide of potash and one ounce of iodine in eight ounces of glycerine, saturating eight ounces of cotton-wool with the solution, and then carefully drying it. A pledget of the iodized cotton (with a string attached to remove it by) is placed in contact with the cervix uteri, and allowed to remain for two or three days.

In chronic endocervicitis and endometritis I have found iodine the safest, least painful, and most efficient local remedy I have ever used. Before applying the iodine the mucus should be reremoved from the cervical canal, which may readily be done by wrapping the applicator with cotton and passing it into the cervical canal, giving it a few turns and withdrawing it, repeating the operation until the canal is clear of mucus. I then apply the strong preparation before mentioned to the cervical canal in endometritis to the uterine cavity, using the applicator wrapped at its curved extremity, for two or three inches, with cotton-wool, and the cotton then saturated with the iodine solution. I repeat the application every three or four days for several times, and then prolong the interval to seven or eight days.

I have observed a peculiar susceptibility to the action of the iodine in the vagina and cervix uteri in some women; so much so that the preparation above mentioned in such subjects produces considerable pain and irritation, and in rare cases even active inflammation of the mucous membrane of the parts to which it is applied. In such subjects a much weaker preparation

should be used. Such cases are, however, an exception to the rule, the iodine generally producing so little pain or irritation that it is unnecessary to confine the patient to bed after its use; but, on the contrary, she can, as a general rule, safely pursue her ordinary avocations. It is seldom necessary to dilate the cervical canal to make these applications, as in endocervicitis and endometritis the cervical canal and internal os are generally sufficiently open.

In chronic corporal metritis iodine may be used with benefit. Applied to the cervix uteri, and to the inguinal regions and inner part of the thighs, I have found it to greatly mitigate the uterine pain and irritation, and, I believe, exert a curative influence over the inflammation. By the use of iodine in this way we obtain not only its local alterative and revulsive action, but in some degree its constitutional effects. In passive metrorrhagia iodine is a very efficient remedy. Applied as recommended in endometritis, it has seldom failed in my hands to control the bleeding in a very short time. In subinvolution of the uterus in feeble subjects iodine applied to the cervix, cervical canal, and uterine cavity is a remedy of great value. I have found it one of the most efficient remedies I have ever used in these troublesome cases.

In the so-called "uterine irritation"—properly neuralgia or hyperæsthesia of the genitals—iodine may be used with benefit as a counter-irritant. I have found it a valuable remedy in such cases when freely applied to the sacrum and inner part of the thighs. In chronic ovaritis iodine applied over the region of the diseased ovary, and to the inner part of the thighs, is a very effective remedy. I have been successful in relieving some very obstinate cases of ovaritis with iodine used in this way.

Iodine may be used with benefit in other affections of the female genitals. I have only mentioned its use in such cases as have come under my own observation, and the mode in which I applied it, which differs but little from that recommended by others in these cases.—American Practitioner. July, 1873.

ARSENICAL MUCILAGE IN CANCER.

Dr. Alex. Marsden ("A New and Successful Mode of Treating Cancer") says of this mode of treating cancer:

"The arsenical-mucilage mode of treatment is applicable to all

forms of cancer, except the cystic or colloid, provided they have not exceeded certain limits-viz, four square inches-and then not more than a fourth must be attacked at once. When a cancer has exceeded this limit I know of no means that ought to be used to extirpate it but the knife; and it must not be supposed, because I so strongly recommend the arsenical mucilage, that I would discard the use of this instrument altogether, for in some cases it is our The paste may be applied to cancers situated on any part of the body except inside the mouth or nose-parts, in fact, where the use of the curative agent would be dangerous. I do not recommend its use when the disease is deeply seated, but for many cancers on or near the surface this mucilage is the least painful and most certain remedy I know. During the last seventeen years I have fully tried every known caustic, and now firmly believe that this is the best.

"The mode I adopt is as follows. A thick paste of arsenic is made according to the following formula:

Ŗ	Arsenious acid	3 ij.
	Mucilage of gum acacia	3 j.
To	be mixed well together, and made into a thick pa	aste.

The patient's health having been attended to, the whole of the cancerous surface is to be spread over with this paste, provided it is not more than a square inch, and it must be sufficiently thick A piece of dry lint is then pressed on to it, overlapping the paste half an inch all round. This must be left for a short period-say ten minutes-by which time any superabundant paste will have been taken up by the extra lint, which is then to be carefully cut away with a sharp pair of scissors. In an hour, or at most two, the lint covering the paste will have become dry and hard, and it will adhere closely and firmly to the cancer. course of twenty-four hours the surrounding parts will commence to swell, become red, and to a certain extent inflamed, and the patient will experience a drawing pain. In general this is by no means severe, and does not last more than one or two days. the expiration of from forty-eight hours to three days, according to circumstances, bread and water poultices are to be constantly applied and changed every two or three hours. The pain, redness, and swelling will by this time have subsided, and a distinct line of demarkation be seen extending entirely around the cancerous

mass; the skin ulcerates and a fissure is formed, separating the slough from the healthy tissues; the fissure continues to deepen until the entire cancer comes away, leaving a healthy cup-like depression, varying in size and depth according to the mass removed. Healthy granulation will now commence, and it will be well to continue the poultices for some time; indeed it often happens that no other application need be used: Of course we must be guided by circumstances; for granulation proceeding too rapidly, too slowly, or in any abnormal manner, must be treated according to the known rules of surgery. Great diversity will be found as to the time of the slough coming away. In cases of small extent, and not extending deeply into the tissues, the periods will vary from six to fifteen days, but in those of greater size from twelve to thirty. In some instances only one application of the paste will be necessary, but it will in general be found advisable to apply it every second or third morning till the desired effect is produced. No rules can be laid down as to how often this must be done; the experience of the surgeon and the progress made must decide. When it is intended to re-apply the paste, the former piece of lint must be carefully soaked for some time with warm (not hot) water, and after it has come away the mucilage be used as before: recollecting that until the last application that is intended has been made poultices as a rule are not to be used unless under special circumstances, and that after a decided line of demarkation has been formed no more paste is to be applied. In general it will be found that after the slough has come away the whole of the disease has been removed; but sometimes this will not be the case, and then the mucilage must again be had recourse to: in others it will be found desirable to remove a portion of the dead cancer before another application of the paste. This, however, is only necessary when the cancer becomes hard and callous, and will not allow it to I have also used this remedy in some cases after operation by other means.

"One of the most pleasing and wonderful phenomena connected with the mucilage is the extraordinary power of election it appears to possess; for if put on with only ordinary care the cancer alone is attacked, the healthy structures remaining untouched, and the disease ultimately rolling out of a perfectly healthy wound.

"This treatment I have used with equal success in cancer on the lip, face, head, arm, hand, abdomen, breast, penis, testicle, labium,

scrotum, and foot. I have never seen any bad results from its use except in one case, and in this the evil was temporary only. At the same time I must caution those who are inexperienced in its use that it is a dangerous remedy in unskillful hands, and requires constant watching. Neither can it be used, as I before stated, to cancerous surfaces of greater extent than four square inches, and then only a small portion must be attacked.

"Many cases of scirrhus and medullary cancer are amenable to this treatment, particularly at an early stage, but to the epithelial it is peculiarly adapted. It is true that this form of cancer is frequently found to attack the tongue, and that except in the earlier stages of the disease carcinoma of this organ presents to the surgeon a truly difficult task; but on other parts of the body we have this variety under very great control. I may say that a patient suffering from epithelial cancer, coming under treatment at any thing like a reasonable time from the first attack, may, in nine cases out of ten, feel sure of a perfect restoration to health."

—American Practitioner, July, 1873.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Melvin Rhorer, of this city, whose letters to the American Practitioner, from Vienna, will be remembered by our readers, has prepared the following as representing what is known as the "Vienna treatment" of cholera:

"During cholera times an ordinary diarrhœa should be treated with great care. The following prescription I saw used with excellent effect:

Ŗ	Decoct. salep., ten grains to water,	. Z ij.
	Laud. liquidi Sydenhami,	gtt. xx.
	Ag. naphth)	_
	Syr. diacodii	aa 3 bb.

M. Sig. Tablespoonful every two hours.

"If the diarrhea continues notwithstanding the use of the medicine, give starch clysters—two drachms to half an ounce of starch to one pound of fluid, with ten or fifteen drops tinc. opii—two or three times daily. Strict attention should be paid to diet. Nothing but beef or gruel-soup should be allowed; absolute rest; warm applications to abdomen. This is absolutely necessary. In

addition to this the treatment may be aided by strong aromatic tens; mucilaginous drinks made of salep or althea; rice-water with syrup for slaking thirst. If after this treatment the disease continues we must have recourse to astringents; say:

\mathbf{B}	Argent. nit.,	gr. j.
	Laud. pur.,	gtt. vj.
	Acidi tannici,	3 88.
	Mucil.,	q. s.

M. ft. pil. No. xxx. Sig. One pill every hour.

"The suppression of diarrhea in cholera is the thing most desired. Twenty or thirty drops of tinct. opii in six ounces decoc. salep is most active in securing this end, particularly in combination with the clyster. When complicated with vomiting give:

B.	Ext. nux vomic. æther	
	Tinet. opii	gtt. xx.
	Aq. naphth	3 ij.

M. Sig. Give ten drops every half hour together with small lumps of ice.

"In the event that this should not be sufficient to secure the desired result, opium with calomel or bismuth often acts like a charm.

Hypodermic injections of morphia into the linea alba are sometimes indicated in this stage of the disease. Thirst is best overcome by ice-water, pounded ice, Seltzer water, etc, given in small quantities and often repeated. For the cramps friction with flannel, inunction of ext. belladonna, extract opii, and oil of hyoscyamus. Hypodermic injections of morphia in calf of each leg. For the hiccough apply in succession the following: smapisms, bladders of ice over the region of the stomach, one twentieth grain of sulph. strych. every two hours, a few drops of chloroform in water or acetic ether on sugar, black coffee, etc. When we have great depression of the mental powers apply ice fomentations over the region of the heart. Where we have from the very beginning excessive vomiting, pulse imperceptible, coldness of the entire body, and cyanosis, an energetic stimulant is demanded; such as musk, gr. iv., or sulph. ether, 3 ij; oil of peppermint, gtt. iij.

"In cases of syncope, and for the purpose of bringing about reaction, strong or weak stimulants are indicated, as the case may demand. To the class of remedies here applicable belong camphor,

musk, acetic ether, cocoa (the first two named to be used hypodermically); Russian tea and Malaga or Madeira wine may be The greatest care should be taken to given to sustain strength. prevent the return of the diarrhea. We should also be careful to prevent the recurrence of any other depressing symptom. action is not accompanied with anything more serious than ordinary desquamation of epithelium, astringent drinks, such as lemonade, etc., may be given. Where the urine is secreted in small quantities mild diuretics should be given, such as lemon-juice, tinct. digitalis, drinks of Seltzer and soda-water. If the secretions of the mucous membranes are scanty after reaction is present, the urinary secretions are to be facilitated with care. The application of warm fomentations, frictions with oil juniper, ungt. digitalis, Venice turpentine, or tincture cantharides over the region of the kidneys are sometimes sufficient to meet the indications. The same may be effected by means of injection of one drachm turpentine with yelk of egg and a pint of water. During convalescence supporting remedies are called for. In dyspeptic complications nux vomica, rhubarb, and magnesia stand at the head of the list."—American Practitioner, July, 1873.

FORMULAS FOR THE COMBINATIONS OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA

BY CHARLES G. POLK, M. D.

In reply to numerous queries I will state that the following are my formulas for the combinations of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia and that they can always be obtained of reliable quality from Messrs. Tilden & Company, New Lebanon New York.

Syrup Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Ŗ	Ferri Phosph	grs.	384.
	Quiniæ	grs.	192.
	Strychniæ	grs.	vi.
	Syrup Phosph. Acid	f. 3	XX.
	Sacchar. Alb	3	xvi.
	Aquæ Destillatæ, q. s. add	3 1	xiv.

Each drachm contains two grains of Phosphate of Iron, one grain Phosphate of Quinia and one thirty-second of a grain of the Phosphate of Strychnia.

Syrup Phosphate of Iron, Manganese, Quinia and Str	ychnia
B Ferri. Phosph grs.	288.
Manganesii Phosph grs.	96.
Quiniæ grs.	192.
Strychniæ grs.	vi.
Syrup Acidi Phosphorici f. 3	xxi.
	xvi.
Aquæ Destq. s. 3	xxiv.
Mix Secund. Artem.	
Syrup Phosph. Iron, Ammonia, Quinia and Strychnia.	
B. Kerri. Phosph	ii.
Ammonii Phosph 3	ii.
Quiniæ grs.	192.
Strychniæ gra	. vi.
Acidi Phosphorici (Syrupy) 3	vij.
Sacch. Alb 3	xvi.
Aquæ Destq. s.	z xxiv.
Mix Secundum Artem.	
	ım.
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron with Citrate of Potassic	
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron with Citrate of Potassiv R. Liq. Ferri. Ter-sulph f. 3	
B. Liq. Ferri. Ter-sulph f. 3	
R. Liq. Ferri. Ter-sulph f. 3 Sodii Phosph 3 x	xvi.
R Liq. Ferri. Ter-sulph	xvi. viii.

Dilute the solution of Iron with an equal volume of water—dissolve the Sodium Phosphate in forty ounces of boiling water. Mix and carefully wash the Magma. Then place it in a porcelain evaporating dish, apply heat and add sufficient of a concentrated solution of Citrate of Potassium to form a perfect solution; evaporate to twenty ounces, add the sugar, continue sufficient heat to dissolve it and complete the measure of thirty-two ounces with distilled water. Each dram holds in solution fifteen grains of the phosphate of iron.

Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Ŗ	Syr. Phosph. Iron with Citrate of Ammoniu	m, 3	xiii.
	Quiniæ	grs.	lxiv.
	Strychniæ	grs.	ij.
	Citric Acid	3	ii.
	Bi-carb. Potassium	3	i.
	Aromatic Tinctureq. s. ad	ld f	xvi.

Each drachm contains about one and a half grains of Phosphate of Iron, half a grain of the Citrate of Quinia and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of the Citrate of Strychnia in a menstruum which holds them permanently in solution, covers their disagreeable taste, and adds to their efficacy. This formula produces a preparation unequaled in the market. I have made the syrup of the Phosphate of Iron with Citrate of Ammonium for the last seven years. The preparation is entirely original with me and I believe my claim to priority of manufacture of it will bear the most rigid examination.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA INFANTUM.

BY DR. ADOLPH WERTHEIMBER, OF MUNICH (JAHRBUCH KINDER-KRANKH). TRANSLATED BY PROF. WM. H. TAYLOR, MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Cholera infantum belongs to that class of diseases in which the preservation of life depends in great degree upon proper and decided treatment. Inactive expectancy and undecided therapeutics are alike injurious.

There is very general agreement as to the indications to be fulfilled, but not as to the means for meeting these indications. As is well known, cholera infantum leads in a brief period to the most serious conditions—partly the result of increased viscidity of the blood, from the loss of its watery portion, but chiefly from the diminished energy of the heart's action and the impeded circulation through the lungs. The most important problem in treatment is to avert the threatened collapse; to do which, the causes of the collapse must be sometimes disregarded. From the means with which we are in the habit of treating vomiting and diarrhea, i. e. opium, mercury, etc., we can hope for beneficial results

only in the early stages and in mild cases; but if symptoms of paralysis of the various organs appear—especially if indications of cerebral effusion, as drowsiness, imperfect intelligence, or convulsive movements, exist—or if the breathing is irregular, or the temperature below normal, opium is clearly inadmissible, and even early in the disease it must be used with great care, for its influence over respiration increases the tendency to collapse.

The question presents itself as to what is the best means to prevent collapse; in other words, what means is best adopted to accomplish the object of treatment, without exerting an injurious influence upon the diseased parts? The most common and most trusted are alcoholic stimulants: to ignore these would almost appear to be in opposition to the most approved treatment; yet, form my own experience, this preference for alcohol is not based upon good grounds—indeed, I am convinced that spirituous stimulants, especially wine, can not only be dispensed with, but are actually injurious, particularly in their local influence in the choleraic intestinal catarrh of infants—but independent of this, alcohol seems inappropriate, because of the hydrocephaloid phenomena, which are likely to present themselves.

As stimuli adapted to the cases under consideration, I prefer black coffee, ammonia and tea. The former, however. does not deserve all the commendation it has received. In addition to its vitalizing influence upon the heart and pulmonary circulation, ammonia possesses the valuable property of neutralizing the acidity of the alimentary canal, resulting from the fermentation of undigested food, thereby removing injurious influences often present. The preparations which I use are liquor ammonia anisatus, and liquor ammonia carbonic; usually in combination with decoction of salep and simple syrup, so combined as to give two to six drops of the alkali every hour or two. So long as there are no indications of cerebral complications, small doses of tincture of opium may be added.

Not less valuable than ammonia is tea: the two remedies given in alternate doses supplement each other to a great degree; for while the ammonia acts on the heart and pulmonary circulation, the tea exerts its influence upon the brain; in fact, it is the most reliable means to remove the tendency to somnolence and to restore conscioueness, beside which it arrests vomiting and diarrhea—in this respect being superior to coffee.

To obtain the full effect of tea it is essential that a genuine and good article of black tea be used.

Children with cholera infantum suffer from intense thirst, and take with avidity any fluid offered them. The usual fluids—decoction of salep, rice-water, etc.—are of no special value, and if used in considerable quantities, especially if warm, are usually followed by vomiting. Instead of these fluids, I now use cold tea of ordinary concentration, without any addition, as a drink. I have allowed children from eight to twelve months old to drink two teacupfuls or more during the day, to the exclusion of all other drinks. Among these cases were some which seemed to be in a really desperate condition, and to whose recovery the above-detailed treatment seemed to contribute in a great degree.

As important adjusts to the internal treatment, I regard frequently repeated applications of large mustard plasters (which are preferable to mustard baths), and assiduous friction of the surface with aromatic spirits, afterward enveloping the body in warm cloths.

But little need be said of diet. In severe cases it is better to give little nourishment; but as the disease subsides obviously, the best nourishment is mother's milk; and in the numerous cases where this is not available, I give meat broths, with tapieca or arrow root, to which may be added, as convalescence advances, Liebig's, or other nourishment. Where no preparation of milk is borne, minced raw meat is often a useful substitute.—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, August, 1873.

ERGOT IN ABORTION.

EDS. MED. AND SURG. REPORTER:-

While agreeing in every respect with Drs. Brubaker and Corson, as to the action of opium and its salts in labor and abortion, I differ with them as to the action and use of ergot. Dr. Corson asks (*Med. and Surg. Reporter*, May 31st), "would we dare ply a woman with ergot when pregnant and threatened with abortion? Certainly not." Now I claim and can establish by the testimony of at least fifty cases, that when threatened abortion is evidenced by pain and hemorrhage, ergot in *full doses* is the safest and most certain remedy known to the profession. Not for the purpose

of checking hemorrhage and expelling the contents of the uterus, but to check hemorrhage and retain the fœtus in situ with safety to both mother and child.

My first experience with ergot as a remedy for threatened abortion, was during the fall of 1850, upon Bayou Grosse Tete, where I was called to see a negro woman. I found her in the fifth month; the bed deluged with blood; pulse almost imperceptible; sighing respiration; her body bathed in a cold, clammy perspiration; the hands and feet cold as death; the os patulous and dilated to the size of a dollar. I plugged the vagina, and gave at once 3 ss. vini ergotæ in 3 jss. of whiskey, and repeated in half an hour, and with what result? According to the views of Drs. Corson, Byrd and others, abortion completed should have been the consequence. But much to my surprise, the pains ceased, and upon the removal of the plug I found the os contracted and absolutely no hemorrhage. I continued the ergot in 3 j. doses with whiskey every six hours, for seventy-two hours, still expecting her to miscarry. But she went to full time and gave birth to a stout, hearty, healthy child. This was contrary to all that I had learned in school or hospital (I am a graduate from the Charity Hospital, New Orleans) and I had been taught that the loss of 3 j. blood followed by ergot made abortion inevitable. But here was a loss of nearly all the blood in the body, followed by heroic doses of ergot, with no abortion.

The second case was April 2d, 1860; primapara; third month; hemorrhage profuse; os patulous; bound to miscarry. To stop the hemorrhage and expel the fœtus I gave 3 j. aromat. tinct. ergot every twenty minutes, till hemorrhage ceased and the pains ceased with it. She went to her full time and gave birth to a healthy, hearty child.

These are but typical cases out of many. I have been a practitioner of medicine ever since, except the three years of the war, and although I have treated many cases of threatened abortion, I have not had a single case to abort when I could get my patient under the influence of ergot before the fœtus had already partially escaped from the os. I have had three cases during the last five months (regular pains and hemorrhage), to all of whom I gave ergot, and none aborted. For the last two years, when pains have been severe, my first dose has been from ½ to 1 gr. morphia in 2 teaspoonsful fld. ext. ergot, and repeat the ergot

in 3 ss. doses every half hour, till hemorrhage ceases. The morphia I often do not give; but the ergot I never fail to give in full doses.

Dr. Carson asks again, "would we give ergot to a pregnant woman at any period of gestation, for the relief of suffering, however acute and wholly unconnected with her pregnancy? Certainly not." My experience with two cases says we may. That if it does no good, it does no harm. In 1863 I had a patient who had misoarried eleven times, and always at the completion of the third month, in spite of rest, opium, and all I could do to prevent. I knew nothing of the tonic influence of viburnum prunifolium, and looking upon ergot as a simple uterine tonic, and nothing else, at least during the early stages of pregnancy, I put her upon 3 j. doses vini ergotæ, night and morning, for two weeks, till the evil time had passed, and she has had no abortion since, but has become the happy mother of three fine children.

Case second, in 1872. Aged twenty-two years; never been pregnant; catamenia irregular for years; sometimes goes from three to five months with no show. I did not suspect pregnancy, nor did she. Tremendous hemorrhage from bowels. In addition to ether treatment, I gave 3 j. fl. ext. ergot every hour, till hemorrhage ceased. Six months and two days afterward she was delivered by me of a fine, full grown child.

I believe the prolific cause of abortion is a relaxed atonic condition of the muscular walls of the uterus, and that ergot, by its special tonic action upon that organ, restores tone, brings back to a normal condition, and thereby stops hemorrhage and prevents abortion. Such is my experience for the last fourteen years, and now I expect ergot to stop hemorrhage and relieve pain with as much certainty as I expect quinine to break up an ordinary intermittent. I know that I will be looked upon as a heretic by the mass of the profession. But such has been my experience, and for a country doctor, it has been no small one.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, August, 1873.

Mouthly Summary.

OF

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Indigestion and its Management.

By Bradford S. Thompson, M. D., New York.—(American Practitioner, July, 1872.)—Dr. Thompson, in his paper on this subject alludes to a case under his observation where everything appeared to the patient double; in another every object seemed inverted; and in another, total blindness came on, which continued for twenty-one hours. The latter patient, a conch-woman, of Key West, Florida, aged forty-seven, was in the habit of eating prodigiously of a salad made from the indigestible conch, which abounds in that latitude.

In the indigestion of childhood the use of Boudault's pepsin wine can be highly recommended. This is prepared from pure pepsin, according to the formula of Dr. Corvisart, and is very palatable. Each dose possesses fully the digestive power of fifteen grains of the powder. This preparation, he states with much confidence, is superior to all other preparations of pepsine in use. It should be given immediately before a meal.

In regulating the diet, the author would impress upon the patient the necessity of observing the subjoined rules: frequent and regular eating in the majority of cases. It was a remark of Sir William Temple, "that the stomach is like a schoolboy; if idle, always in mischief." The deduction drawn from this is to keep the stomach moderately employed. 2d. Let the diet be simple, always consisting exclusively of one article. little or nothing while eating. 4. Exercise should not be permitted directly after eating. In many cases a voracious appetite attends this affection; but in the majority of cases there is very little inclination to eat; and under these circumstances it will not be amiss to attend to the following particulars for the purpose of exciting the appetite; do not let the patient know what he is to eat. food should always be cold; when hot the odor will often destroy the appetite. The dishes should always be small; for nothing is more distressing to a patient with a delicate stomach than a large dish of meat placed before him. These circumstances, though apparently trivial in their character, are very important, and deserve recollection. - Virginia Clinical Record, May, 1873.

Local Employment of Chlorate of Potash in Cancerous Scres.

In the Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift, No. 6, 1873, Dr. Burrow, of Konigsberg, advocates the local employment of chlorate of notash in the treatment of cancerous sores. His proceeding consists in sprinkling the sore with chlorate of potash in powder or crystals, and covering the whole with a wet compress. crystals of chlorate of potash exert a more powerful action than the powder, and excite greater pain, Dr. Burow uses the pewder first, and replaces it by the crystals when sensibility has been One of the cases was a cancerous sore of the left arm, which healed completely after eight weeks' treatment. other cases were cancerous sores of the breast; one was lost sight of, the other two are under treatment, and healing well. The fifth case recorded was connected with a cancer which originated in the periosteum of the upper jaw and left cheek-bone, and then became ulcerated; in this case, healing was complete in three months.— Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, July, 1873.

A Cure For Diabetes Mellitus.

Professors Cantani and Primavera, of Naples, report the most extraordinary success in their treatment of this obstinate disease. Their statements are in brief as follows:

- 1. Their patients have all, with rare exceptions, recovered.
- 2. Stout persons have lost but little weight during the treatment, while spare ones have sometimes gained as much as twenty-five pounds.
- 3. Though the urine has become rich in urea and uric acid, the patients have never shown symptoms of gout or urinary calculi.
- 4. The teatment was also successful in arresting some instances of albuminuria that accompanied the disease.
- 5. The cure consists in an exclusive meat diet, and by this term fish is also excluded; further, at each meal is to be taken lactic acid \supset ij-iv in water \Im vj. As a substitute for wine at dinner, alcohol \Im ss. with water \Im vj. is given.

Alcohol and lactic acid are designed to replace the saccharine and starchy elements of the food. To obtain a permanent cure it is necessary to persist in the treatment for several months after sugar has ceased in the urine. Then the patient may gradually return to a mixed diet.—Allgemein Med. Central Zeitung.—Nashville Journal of Med. and Surgery, July, 1873.

Strychnia in Amaurosis.

Dr. I. J. Chisolm, in the New York Medical Journal, February, 1878, reports a case of amaurosis in which, beginning at the one-thirtieth of a grain of strychnia he gradually increased until one-fifth of a grain was reached. This great increase of the dose was made within two weeks. For a time improvement was rapid, but it then ceased. The dose was again increased, and the increase continued till seventeen-thirtieths of a grain of strychnia was taken daily. With this dose he continued to improve for eleven weeks, when he was able to resume business. This case is selected from a large number to illustrate the reason why strychnia fails as a nerve stimulus in so many instances. The doses given are not large enough to produce the medicinal effect of the drug.—Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy, August, 1873.

Ingrowing Toe-Nail.

By Henry Finch, M. D. (British Medical Journal, August 24.) Neither of the cutting operations, Dr. Finch writes, is at all necessary for the complete and rapid cure of ingrowing toe-nail. If a small, thin, flat piece of silver plate be bent at one edge into a slight deep groove, and, after the toe has been poulticed twenty-four hours, slipped beneath the edge of the nail, so as to protect the flesh from its pressure, and the rest of the thin plate bent round the side and front of the toe, being kept in position with a small portion of resin plaster passed round the toe, a speedy and almost painless cure will take place; and the patient, after the first day, has the additional advantage of being able to walk. Dr. Finch has followed this method in numerous cases with uniform success.—Virginia Clinical Record, May, 1873.

Influence of Beliadonna on Sweating.

In some interesting communications to the *Practitioner*, Dr. Sidney Ringer brings forward an abundance of evidence to prove that belladonna and its active principle are able to check and prevent sweating, whether the result of disease, or induced by exposure to an elevated temperature. In the former case his observations enabled him to conclude that one two hundredth of a grain of atropia injected under the skin is generally sufficient to check sweating for one night. This dose produces dryness of the fauces, but does not dilate the pupils. Stramonium, it was found, is able to exert the same influence.— Canada Medical and Surgical Journal, May, 1873.

Certain Sign in the Diagnosis of Cholera.

The certain diagnosis of cholera is often attended with difficulty. This is due to the fact that it is ushered in by the same symptoms A German physician, Dr. A. Hermann, has as cholera morbus. discovered what he regards as a sure sign of true cholera. take from the Clinic, June, 1878, the substance of an article by the above author, translated from Allgem. Wien. Med. Zeit. discovery of the author consists in the detection of albumen, cylinders, hyaline and granular, and epithelium in the urine, during the time of the precursory diarrhea. Unless these be present in the precursory diarrhea, cholera will not ensue. above statement is based upon forty-eight cases. He concludes his paper thus: "New observations have confirmed me in the opinion before expressed, 'that, however severe and apparently choleraic the symptoms may be, the disease is not to be considered as true cholers if albumen be absent in the urine.' On the other hand. the most anxious attention is to be directed to a case, even in the earliest diarrhoes, when the urine is albuminous. I believe that in the future there will be added to the well-known symptoms of cholera, diarrhœa, vomiting, cramps, diminution or absence of pulse, algor, cyanosis, diminution or suppression of urine; also the symptom, the presence of albumen in the urine, with its constant attendants, cylinders and kidney epithelium. When these symptoms are present without any elevation of temperature, the diagnosis of cholera is made a matter of scientific precision."—Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy, August, 1873.

Pain in the Bladder or Penis.

A patient complains of a pain in the region of the bladder or perineum. There is almost certainly chronic cystitis. Ask whether he feels the pain before, during, or after passing urine. If the pain is before, it is because the mucous membrane is becoming uneasy in consequence of distention. If the pain is during and after passing water, and in the end of the penis, he is likely to have stone; and especially also if the pain is increased by exercise. It is almost pathognomonic of stone to have the pain in the tip of the penis. Chronic prostatis stimulates stone more than any other disease. In both the pain is at the tip of the penis.

—Braithwaite.—Southern Med. Record.—Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, July, 1873.

Fluid Extract of Male Fern in Tape Worm.

To secure the successful destruction and expulsion of tape worm, two points are to be particularly carried out. patient must fast at least twelve hours before taking the remedy; and second, it must be taken in sufficient quantities to kill and expel the entire worm. Frequently it is a matter of good policy to give the patient a cathartic in the night, so as to have the alimentary tract free from fæces as much as possible. Then in the morning, on a fasting stomach, give the male fern in some pleasant combination, as the syrup of acacia or glycerine. From thirty to sixty minims of the fluid extract of male fern, must be combined at each dose, and repeated every two hours, until the stomach rebels against it, the patient keeping very quiet in the meanwhile. No worm can resist this treatment when carried out on the above principles. The fern will move the bowels and expel the entire It is the most reliable remedy for tape worm, when given in accordance with the above directions. The patient must fast during the time he is taking the remedy, and the bowels must be previously well cleared out.—St. Louis Med. Archives.—Buffalo Medical and Surg. Journal, June, 1873.

Improved Formula for Gamphor Water.

BY	WM.	B.	ADDINGTON,	NORFOLK,	VA.

Ŗ.	Camphoræ	3 iv.
	Magnes. Carb	3 ii.
	Aquæ Destillat	O iv.
	Alcohol	g. s.

Take just enough alcohol to dissolve the camphor and bring it to a liquid state; while liquid add the magnesia and triturate (during this time the alcohol will evaporate). Then mix the water, as usual, and filter. By making a perfect solution of the camphor, the particles are thoroughly divided, whereas by the U. S. P. process only enough alcohol is added to break up the adhesion of its particles and reduce it to powder, and all must have noticed the numerous small grains of camphor left on the filter by the present process. Camphor water is made by the process I suggest in one-half the time; magnesia is saved by it, and all the camphor directed is taken up in the solution. By the present process it is not. There is no deposit formed on the bottom or sides of the jar by standing. I have tried this formula for the last eight months, and am very much pleased with it.—Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy.—Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, July, 1873.

Treatment of Chronic Nasal Catarrh.

Dr. Whittaker, Clinic, July 12th, 1878, advocates the treatment of certain cases of nasal catarrh by pressure. He does it for the same reason that the surgeon uses pressure to remove stricture of the urethra. The constriction is usually found in the inferior meatus. Bougies of different sizes and shapes are employed as the particular case seems to indicate. His success in the five cases thus treated has been very gratifying. The suggestion is surely worth a trial, as by present methods these cases are treated with most unsatisfactory results.—Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy, August, 1873.

Mode of Administering Creasote.

As creasote is now frequently employed in the treatment of typhoid fever, and is exceedingly distasteful to some patients, it may be worth while to mention here a formula which in a great measure covers its flavor, and is easily prepared: Creasote, 3 drops; essence of lemon, 2 drops; orange-flower water, 1 ounce; spring water, 3 ounces. A spoonful to be taken at frequent intervals throughout the day.—Canada Medical Journal.—Virginia Clinical Record, May, May, 1873.

Treatment of Chilbiains.

By Mr. Fergus, (Canada Medical Journal, June.) Mr. Fergus recommends sulphurous acid in this affection. It should be applied with a camel-hair brush, or by means of a spray producer. One application of this usually effects a cure. The acid should be used pure. A good wash for hands or feet affected with chilblains is sulphurous acid, 3 parts; glycerine, 1 part; and water, 1 part. The acid will be found particularly useful in the irritating, tormenting stage of chilblains.— Virginia Clinical Record, May, 1873.

Pills for Tape-Worm.

Peschier's pills for tape-worm are prepared by forming a pill mass with 1.6 gramme ext. filicis æth. and 1.6 gramme pulv. rhizom. filicis, dividing the mass into twenty pills, and rolling them in lycopodium. Dose, ten in the morning and ten at night; following the last dose with a clysma of two grammes ext. filicis emulsionized with fifteen grammes gum arabic and sufficient water.

—American Practitioner, July, 1873.

Breath of Diabetic Patients.

M. Guéneau de Mussy, who, for several years, has devoted special attention to the study of diabetes, affirms that the breath of individuals affected with this disease very often emits a characteristic sour odor, not unlike that of alcohol, resembling very closely the breath of confirmed drunkards. In several instances, this odor was so powerful as to give at once a clue to a correct diagnosis. He has observed, moreover, that the intensity of this odor diminishes as the amount of sugar in the urine decreases.—Gazette Hebd.—Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.—Nashville Journal of Med. and Surgery, July, 1873.

Camel-Hair Brushes for the Cleansing of Wounds.

At a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of London, Mr. Callender brought to the notice of the Society the methods he had adopted in his wards at St. Bartholomew's for the dressing of wounds. By the use of brushes, the cleansing of a wound is not a painful process. A further recommendation is that the employment of sponges and other materials commonly used for cleansing wounds, and which some surgeons believe to be a frequent cause of the passage of infectious material from one patient to another, is thus done away with.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April, 1873.

Navi Cured by Monsel's Solution Applied Externally.

Dr. Geiger, in the American Practitioner April, 1873, recommends the external application of equal parts of liq. ferri persulph. and glycerine to the surface of nævi and a little of the adjacent skin. In two cases in which the applications were made twice daily the nævi disappeared in less than a month.—Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy, August, 1873.

Calabar Bean in Constipation.

M. V. Stubbotin recommends in cases of constipation the following formula:

B.	Ext. physostigmæ ven	gr. iij.
	Glycerini	f. 3 ij.

M, S. Four drops four times daily.—Edinburgh Med. Jour.
—American Practitioner, July, 1878.

An Improved Means of Plugging the Posterior Nares.

By A. Godrich, M. A., M. R. C. S.—The instrument consists of a small elastic bag stretched on the end of a hollow style, by means of which it is pushed through the nasal fossa into the pharynx. It is then dilated with ice-cold water by means of the ordinary ear-syringe, the nozzle of which is inserted into a piece of India-rubber tubing tied to the other end of the style. A small piece of thread or twine tied round this prevents the water from escaping. The bag, thus dilated, is now to be drawn well forward into the posterior nares, into which, by its elasticity, it will accurately fit. The anterior India-rubber plug is next to be slid along the style (this is more easily done if the style be previously wetted) into the anterior nares, which it fits like a cork. The cohesion between this plug and the style will, I think, be sufficient to hold both plugs in position; if not, a piece of string tied round the style in front of the anterior plug will ensure perfect security.

When it is necessary to remove the plug, all that the surgeon has to do is to cut the string tied round the piece of India-rubber tubing, when the water will be expelled by the elasticity of the bag, and the instrument may be removed without difficulty.—British Med. Jour.—Charleston Med. Jour. and Review, July, 1873.

Editorial.

ERGOT IN PARTURITION.

All medicines have some one characteristic action. From this action its appropriate use is determined. Ergot has a specific action on the muscular fibres, more particularly of the blood vessels. In parturient women this action seems to be intensified and concentrated on the Uterus. A woman under the influence of ergotine complains of constant pain in the back. As we understand it this represents a persistent contraction of the uterus. When given in a full dose it produces a tonic spaam that lasts from 20 minutes to \(\frac{1}{2}\) an hour. Repeat the dose at successive intervals and this will be maintained until the irritability of the muscular fibres is exhausted and inertia of the womb results. Granting this power of ergot, can it be used beneficially in a case of confinement and that without danger to mother or child? To answer this question we must understand the varying conditions of the lying-in woman. A brief survey of the natural process of labor will therefore be necessary. So long as the os uteri remains closed and contracted as during gestation, it is evident the womb

cannot expel the fœtus. The first stage of labor therefore, is but an effort of nature to overcome this resistance. It is a process of relaxation rather than contraction, of which the whole system partakes more or less.

Contraction of the uterus plays but a small part if any. In the second stage however, it is just the opposite, a stage of contraction and expulsive efforts. At first the contractions are short with long intervals of rest; as labor advances the contractions increase in length and strength and the intervals of rest shorten. Let it be noticed that the promised characteristics of this stage are contractions and rests and no contraction without rest, the deviation of the last being much longer than the first, excepting near the close of labor. This alternate activity and inactivity of the uterus obviates serious dangers both to mother and child. We can allude to them only briefly. Our guide to the use of ergot, however, arises from an apprehension of these dangers.

- 1st. Permanent contraction of the womb upon its contents would obstruct wholly the placental circulation without an opportunity to recover its free motion.
- 2d. Permanent contraction would exhaust the mother. If there was no time for rest and recuperation between the pains how soon would she yield to such constant anguish.
- 8d. It would bring on the condition of inertia of the womb. How often do we observe in this last stage, that a persistent contraction maintained by the use of ergot, exhausts at last the susceptibility of the muscular fibres without accelerating labor, rendering the use of instruments necessary, where otherwise the delivery would be natural.
- 4th. Laceration of the womb. This accident may be rare but that does not make it any the less important; it is probably as frequent and fatal as death by chloroform. Other minor results need not be mentioned. We have seen enough to know that by the use of ergot we develop the very conditions that nature avoids.

Now should it ever be used and when? In protracted labors we are too apt to consider the uterus in fault and thus overlook the real causes of delay. Direct our efforts towards the removal of these and the uterus will be able to accomplish delivery.

A maxim of Solomon will illustrate very forcibly our position here:

"When the axe is dull he says, you must put to more strength, but wisdom is profitable to direct" Our experience is *entirely against* the use of *ergot* as a *help* in labor, but as a preventive of post partum hemorrhage, there is nothing we have found so sure. We now limit our use of it to one full dose just before the close of labor, when from the condition of the patient there would seem to be danger of hemorrhage.

E. B. PRATT, M. D. Chaumont, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS.

The following formula is proposed by Dr. B. F. Humphreys, of Tyler, Smith Co., Texas:—

Ŗ	Chinoidine Pure 3 iv.
	Gelseminumgrs. xx.
	Hydrastin 3 ii.
	Xanthoxylin 3 as.
	Pyro-Phos. Iron 3 i.
	Ext. Nux Vomicagr. xv.
	Euonyminii.
	Ol. Gualtherq. s. to flavor.

M-fl. mass. divid. in pil. 175.

Sig—One pill 8 or 4 times a day—for adults, in obstinate cases, one pill every 2, 8 or 4 hours, in absence of fever.

TO PHYSICIANS.

I want to sell my property and location for the practice of medicine, at Eddyville, Iowa, town situated in the DesMoines Valley, at the crossing of the DesMoines Valley and Central Rail Road of Iowa. Population two thousand. Surrounded by a good and well settled agricult ral country. Practice worth from three to four thousand dollars per year—I can assist the purchaser to secure the practice, provided that he is a competent physician. Address

G. L. JOHNSON, M. D., Eddyville, Iowa.

The Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has accepted the Editorship of THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK, and his sermons and articles are to be published exclusively in that journal. Mr. Talmage will begin his duties in August.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

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DEVOTED TO

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[No. 9.

Communications.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

(Peppermint.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatse, of Lindley and Jussieu. By some it is placed in natural order, Lamiacese.

In the Linnean artificial classification, this plant will be found in Class Didynamia, and Order Gymnospermia.

GENERIC DESCRIPTION.—Coral nearly equal, 4-lobed; broadest division emarginate; stamens, erect, distant.

Specific Description.—(Flowers purple, blooms in August, root perennial). Spikes obtuse, interrupted below; leaves subovate, somewhat glabrous, petioled; stem glabrous at the base. Naturalized.

HABITAT.—Europe.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, carminative, stomachic, and aromatic. Some writers ascribe to it anæsthetic properties, and aver that the oil, or essence, applied externally, will relieve pain as effectually as chloroform.

HISTORY.-Mentha. From Menthe, daughter of Cocytus,

fabled to have been changed into this herb. (EATON.) Several species of mint were used by the ancients, one of which says Dr. Stillé, is generally believed to be Mentha Sativa, L., but M. piperita is supposed to be a native of England. "GUIBOURT states that the older botanists of the continent, as BAUKIN, GEOFFROY. &c., make no mention of it, but that it abounds and is much used in China. DIOSCORIDES and the Arabians describe at great length the virtues of many kinds of mint, but none of them are thought to be the present officinal species." A London Author describes twenty species of this genus; many of which are analogous in their physiological effects to this agent, especially the Mentha Viridis, Spear-mint. Our Author observes:—"This species is not so hot to the taste as Peppermint, and, having a more agreeable flavor than most others, is generally preferred for culinary and medical purposes. The leaves or tops are used in spring salads, and eaten dried as sauce with lamb, and in soups. The preparations of spear-mint are more pleasant than those of peppermint, but perhaps less efficacious. This herb, and indeed all the species, contains much essential oil, but of a less agreeable odor than that of Lavender or Marjoram. It is less employed as a cephalic; but it acts very powerfully on parts to which it is immediately applied, and therefore considerably on the stomach; and as it operates especially as an anti-spasmodic, and therefore relieves pains and colics arising from spasms, it will also put a stop to vomiting, arising from the same cause; but if it arise from inflammation in the stomach itself, or in other parts of the body, it aggravates the disease. The infusion of mint in warm water agrees better with the stomach than the distilled water. The officinal preparations (of spear-mint) are, an essential oil, a conserve, very grateful; and the distilled waters, both simple and spirituous, which are generally thought pleasant. LEWIS observes, that Mint is said to prevent the coagulation of milk; and hence it has been recommended to be used with milk diets, and even in cataplasms and fomentations for resolving coagulated milk in the breasts; upon experiment, the curd of milk digested in a strong infusion of Mint, could not be perceived to be any otherwise affected than by common water; but milk in which Mint leaves were set to macerate, did not coagulate near so soon as an equal quantity of the same milk kept by itself." Our author adds:—"The distilled water, or infusion, is much used in crudities and weaknesses of the stomach, heaving or retchings, hiccup, windiness, and burning heat. It is likewise good in griping pains of the stomach and bowels, and in giddiness and swimmings of the head.

Applied externally, it takes away har lness of the breasts, and cures the head-ache.

A strong desoction is an excellent wash for eruptions on the THOMAS GREEN, author of the skin, chaps and sore heads." Universal Herbal, remarks, speaking of peppermint:—"Its stomachic, anti-spasmodic and carminative qualities, render it useful in flatulent colics, hysterical affections, retchings, and other dyspeptic symptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing immediate relief. The officinal preparations are an essential oil, a simple water, and a spirit. The essence of Peppermint is an elegant medicine, and seems to be the rectified oil dissolved in spirits of wine." MEYRICK observes:--"It is a valuable medicine in flatulent colics, hysteric depressions, and other complaints of a similar nature; exerting its salutary effects as soon as it arrives in the stomach and diffusing a glowing warmth throughout the whole body, and yet without heating the body near so much as might be expected from the great warmth and pungency of its taste"

Peppermint, pennyroyal, and spear mint are grouped together by some authors as nearly analogous in their medical properties; thus Waring observes:—"These three plants agree closely in botanical character (Nat. Ord., Labiatæ), in their habitat (Europe), and in their medicinal properties.

The volatile oil which they respectively yield is the best form for internal use. Oleum Pulegii is not officinal in the Brit. Pharm." Dr. PORCHER remarks, relative to the cultivation of pappermint:
—"Immense plantations of peppermint for the production of the oil exist, says Parrish in his Pract. Pharmacy, in St. Joseph's County, in the southern part of Michigan, and in Ohio and Western New York. These are estimated to comprise an area exceeding 3,000 acres, and to yield in oil of peppermint over \$63,000 per annum."

Puerperal Fever.—Mr. Dove, of Norwich, is quoted by Waring, as saying that the oil of Peppermint has been proposed in puerperal fever, as a substitute for the nauseous Oil of Turpentine. In severe cases he is represented as employing it, giving M. xxx.-xl. in divided doses in the twenty-four hours, preceding its use by a stimulating aperient. The effects were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Mr. Dove considers probably all essential oils would act as well as Turpentine. Brit. Med. Journ., April 9, 1859.

Opium is highly serviceable in this disease, and should be administered in conjunction with Peppermint. Two ounces of the oil, dissolved in a pint of alcohol, makes a good external application in this affection. This agent, as a general thing, has been quite too much neglected, not yet taking that rank in our catalogue of remedies, to which it is entitled, in consideration of its valuable medical properties.

Flatulent Colic.—Dr. Stillé observes:—"The action of peppermint is that of a simple carminative stimulant. An infusion of the fresh herb, made in the proportion of half an ounce to a pint of boiling water, may be given in doses of a wine glassful, in cases of flatulent colic, but for this purpose the essence of peppermint, (Tinctura Olei Menthæ Piperitæ) is preferable, in doses of from five to twenty drops mixed with a wineglassful of hot water, and sweetened. This remedy for the painful affection referred to, is almost universally employed in domestic practice. Infantile cases are often treated by applying the fresh bruised herb to the abdomen. A similar application is often very efficient in cases of cholera morbus of children and even in the adult."

PEREIRA'S Materia Medica and Therapeutics by Wood, has the following statement: "It is employed for several purposes, but principally to expel flatus, to cover the unpleasant taste of other medicines, to relieve nausea, griping pain and the flatulent colic of children." In flatulent colic, a Turpentine enema is frequently productive of much good, and in cases where small doses of peppermint and laudanum, or camphor fail to give relief, should be resorted to.

Dysmenorrhæa.—Dr. Stillé observes:—"According to M. PIDOUX, the warm infusion of peppermint is remarkably efficacious in dysmenorrhæs, attended with chilliness, pandiculation,

muscular and especially rending uterine pains. Young chlorotic females are, also, he remarks, subject to gastralgia and entralgia after meals, which are relieved by this infusion; and it also, if taken in the interval between meals, prevents such attacks." Iron, opium, chloroform, or stramonium may often, be used to advantage, in conjunction with it.

Various affections have been put upon record for the relief of which this agent has been employed. PIDOUX is quoted by Dr. Stillé as saying, that nervous headaches, palpitations of the heart, hiccup, &c., are often dissipated by its means. This writer recommends it as an ordinary drink in typhoid affections, in the cold stage of Asiatic cholera, and in the other excessive fluxes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract

Dose, 1 to 2 Drams.

INFUSION OF PEPPERMINT.

Fluid Extract - - - One Ounce.
Water - - One Pint.

Dose-Four to eight ounces.

INULA HELENIUM.

(Elecampane.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.

In the sexual system, this plant will be found in Class, Syngenesia, and Order Polygamia Superflua.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Involucre imbricate, generally squarrose; egret simple, scabrous, sometimes a minute exterior chaffy one; anthers ending in 2 bristles at the base; ray-florets numerous. Ray-florets always yellow.

Specific Character.—(Flowers yellow; blooms in August; root perennial.) Leaves clasping, ovate, rugose, tomentose beneath; scales of the involucre ovate. Naturalized. Attains to the hight of from three to five feet.

Habitat.—Native of Japan, Denmark, Britain, Spain, Germany, Austria, France, Piedmont, Switzerland, and Flanders.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic, to which some have added, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant and emmenagogue properties.

PART USED.-Root.

HISTORY.—Inula, Gr. elenion, fabled to have sprung from the tears of Hellen. (EATON.)

The root is esteemed a good pectoral, and a conserve of it is recommended in disorders of the breast and lungs, to promote expectoration; such was the language penned by a London Author, more than fifty years ago. Our Author proceeds as follows:—"An infusion of it fresh, sweetened with honey, is said to be an excellent medicine in the hooping-cough; and a decoction outwardly applied, to cure the itch. Bruised and macerated in urine, with balls of ashes and whortleberries, it dyes a blue color.

The decoction of it cures sheep that have the scab, hence in some countries it is called scab-wort; and in others Horse-heal, from its reputed virtues in curing the cutaneous diseases of horses." It has been quite extensively used in domestic practice for colds, coughs, diseases of the abdominal viscera, and diseases of the skin, &c. The odor of the root is somewhat analogous to that of camphor. Its properties are imparted to alcohol and water. It contains a peculiar principle, inulin, in some respects resembling starch, and in others very dissimilar. Some have attributed to it alterative properties, and employed it in dropsy, and in diseases of the alimentary canal.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Chronic Pulmonary Affections.—As an expectorant and diaphoretic, elecampane has been used with decided benefit in many chronic affections of the lungs. It will prove a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of this harassing group of diseases.

Debility of the Digestive Organs—As a mild stimulant and tonic, this remedy has been recommended in weakness of the digestive organs. The combination of properties which it reveals, appears to indicate favorable results from its use in this protean class of diseases. Heroic treatment, and active remedies are seldom indicated in the treatment of this class of affections.

Torpor of the Biliary Organs.—Mercury, in some form, has long been, and is at present, one of the most popular remedies employed in the various diseases of the liver, and will retain its popularity as foremost in the catalogue of medicinal agents, unless some rival agent be yet discovered.

Notwithstanding the merited applause of mercurials in liver affections, other agents such as iodide of potassium, conium, podophyllin, muriate of ammonia, phosphate of soda, and inula helenium present weighty claims for consideration and reliance. Elecampane is very favorably spoken of, by those who have administered it in torpor of the biliary organs. It should be given in doses, of the powdered root, varying from one to three scruples, or of the infusion, from one to two fluid-ounces.

Dyspepsia.—Dr. KING speaks of inula helenium, as being much used in dyspepsia.

Outaneous Diseases.—The external and internal use of this agent is mentioned by Dr. King, in tetter, itch, and other cutaneous diseases.

Lozenge or Pill.—In the extension of this article, I add the following from Dr. K.:—"The alcoholic extract, combined with powdered extract of liquorice, benzoic acid, sanguinaria and morphia, forms a lozenge, or pill very valuable in chronic catarrhal, bronchial, and all pulmonary irritations; one drop of the Oil of Stillingia may be added to each lozenge, for bronchial and laryngeal affections."

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract - - Dose, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1 Dram.

INFUSION OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.

Water - - - Twelve Ounces.

Dose—one to two drams.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract of Elecampane - Two Ounces.

" " Foxglove - Three Drams.

" " Ipecac - Three Drams.

Opium One and one-half Drams.

Syrup - - Thirteen Ounces.

Dose—One-half to one dram, four to six times a day, in chronic catarrh.

CYSTITIS.

BY M. E. DOZIER, M. D., ATTALLA, ETAWAH CO., ALA.

As this is a disease which is often obstinate and difficult to manage and which is so annoying both to the patient and physician, I deem it the duty of every physician who thinks his treatment successful in this or any other disease, to make it known through some Journal that is most likely to reach the largest number of physicians—as it is in this way we are enabled to keep up with the progress of Medical Science. "Tis true that there are many who never read a Journal and who look upon every thing new as a humbug, but these self-conceited bigots, like water, "generally find their level," but probably at the expense of much suffering and even loss of life before they reach it. But as this is not my theme, I will return to my subject and proceed to give you my treatment for Cystitis—which may not be as good as has been adopted by some others—but which has given me entire satisfaction in a large practice for the past five years.

In acute cases, I generally keep the bowels a little loose with some mild aperient—and put them upon the following:

Ŗ.	Emulsion Gum Ara	bic	and	£	w	tei	r,		•		3	ij.
	Tinct. Gelseminum	-		-		•		-			3	ij.
	Sweet Spts. Nitre		-		-			•			3	j.
	Spts. Terebinth.							-		-	3	88.

Sig. Teaspoonful every four to six hours.

I also give—Bromide of Potassium in five gr. doses about three times per day in solution.

Should this treatment fail I put them upon the following:

Ŗ.	Buchu Leaves	•	•	•			
	Uva Ursi		•		-	aa	3 j.
	Eupatorium Pur	oure	um	-			₹ ij.
	Adua nura .	_			_		Oiss

Boil slowly to one pint and add Gum Arabic, Q. S., to form an emulsion. To this add:

Tinct. Gelseminum	-	-		-		-		3	iv.
Sweet Spts. Nitre			-		-		-	3	ij
Bromide Potassium		-		-				3	ij.

Sig. Table-spoonful three times per day. Or, in lieu of this I use the following:

B. Fluid Extract Buchu
" " Uva Ursi
Sweet Spts. Nitre -

Tinct. Gelseminum - aa 3 ij. Bromide Potassium - 3 iii

Sig. Dessert-spoonful 3 times per day.

In chronic cases I give the latter prescription and in addition give the following:

B. Ext. Nux Vomica (Solid)

" Belladonna

" Hyorcyami - aa grs. xx. Hydrastin, • grs. xxx.

Make pills sixty. Sig. One after each meal.

N. B. The Tinct Gelseminum which I use, I make by merely covering the crude root with dilute alcohol or proof spirits.

ON CHOLERA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.

BY EDWARD R. PALMER, M. D., PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Two cases of malignant cholers have lately come under my observation in this city. The first occurred on the 2d and the second on the 3d of July. They were attended by Dr. Manly and myself. Prof. Bell saw the second case in consultation with us.

The subject of the first case was a young lady, aged twenty-eight years. She was taken during the night of July 1st with vomiting and purging. She was seen by Dr. Manly at daylight, July 2d, when the vomiting and purging had ceased. Collapse had taken place. No pulse was perceptible beyond an occasional quiver of the carotids; restlessness a prominent symptom, with death at eight A. M. I saw the case between six and seven A. M.

The second patient was the father of the young lady, and had nursed her throughout her last illness. After her death he went out in town, exposed to the great heat of the mid-day sun, to make

arrangements for the funeral. At two o'clock I was sent for, and found him lying down, breathing rapidly, somewhat hoarse, with a rapid feeble pulse, and anxious expression of countenance. He had just returned from the privy, and had discovered his exhaustion in climbing the stairs to his room. I ordered at once the "chloroform paregoric" which is recommended by Dr. Hartshorne in his "Essentials;" also sent for Dr. Manly. It is needless to follow the case either as regards the treatment on the one hand or the march to dissolution on the other. He died the next day at about one o'clock P. M.

My object in writing this brief article is not to add to the already long history of ineffectual struggles which the profession is too often called upon to make against this rapidly fatal malady; but I have some observations, or more properly some reflections, which I wish to submit to my professional brethren.

Cholera, I am convinced, is no more identical with cholera morbus, nor any more due to a like cause, than is small-pox with pneumonia. The one is clearly due to a specific poison inhaled; the other to the action of non-specific causes. Their prevalence at the same time is simply a coincidence, nothing more. Purging and vomiting constitute the disease in cholera morbus, and when this disease proves fatal it is due to exhaustion from these actions. Purging and vomiting, though usually present, may be entirely absent, and are, relatively speaking, minor symptoms in true cholera.

Suppression of urine, so often spoken of in connection with cholera, may occur or may not, though the former is almost invariably the case. When it does it is not, strictly speaking, the cause of death, but is one of the effects of the specific cause which is crippling other and quite as important functions. Nor is inspissation of the blood entitled to the prominence it holds among the causes of death. The blood certainly fails to circulate, and that usually to a great extent some hours before death.

Cholera appears to be in its essence the result of some unknown specific poison acting upon the ganglionic system of nerves. It is a "ganglionic tetanus," and whenever cured it must be by such agents as will relax this spasm of the vaso-motor and other ganglionic nerves. The purging, the vomiting, the inspissation of the blood, the urinary suppression, these will all, if present, demand attention; but the cholera, which kills without any of

these phenomena, may also carry off the patient after the relief of these symptoms. I can not better explain what I mean than by comparing my second case with one of cholera morbus which I had under treatment at the same time.

The cholera case looked malignant from the start. The countenance was changed to an anxious expression; was pinched and blue; the whole surface was blue and shriveled; the pulse speedily became thready, and in ten or twelve hours was lost; the extremities became cold about the same time; the voice was first husky, and then was lost in a few hours. During the first twelve hours urine was voided regularly; after that not at all. Purging and vomiting were tolerably frequent during the first twelve hours, but ceased, as we believed, under the effect of treatment at the end of that time, after which whisky, brandy, egg-nog, milk, and water were taken and retained. The cerebro-spinal system did not appear to take any part in the affection. Death from collapse resulted in twenty-four hours after the attack. The case throughout reminded me more of one of fatal poisoning than any thing else.

The cholera-morbus case began at ten P. M. of July 2d, the same day and in the same neighborhood as the case of cholera. the patient, an adult man, at eleven P. M. It was a fearful case, the vomiting and purging far exceeding that of the cholera case. Abdominal and crural cramps were well marked; skin cool, but not cold; pulse all the way through full, though latterly feeble. These symptoms, with slight improvement, lasted nearly twentyfour hours, when they gave place to a good sleep, and the case was ended. It was attended by no collapse, no cessation of pulse, no loss of voice, no shriveling, no iciness of the extremities, and none of that ugly blueness which marks cholera. So different was this and every other case of cholera morbus (some twenty or thirty in number) which I have seen this summer from the cholera cases. that I felt no hesitation, even when the vomiting, purging, and cramping were almost incessant, in promising a certain recovery. As for cholera, as I have already said, it is not the purging, vomiting, etc., but the ganglionic tetanus that kills.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Previous numbers of the *Practitioner* have contained articles highly commendatory of the calomel and of the bismuth and pepsin treatment of cholera infantum. I have tried both, and am

fully convinced of their inferiority in this disease to the creasote and lead treatment. In the treatment of a large number of cases during the last three summers but one has proved fatal, and that one was in a state of complete collapse before it was seen. The formula used is as follows:

Ŗ.	Mucilaginis acaciæ	3 88.
	Liquoris calcis	3 iss.
	Creasoti	
	Plumbi acetatis	gr. xvj.

S. A tea-spoonful every one to three hours.

One thing proved is the innocuousness of the acetate, no symptom of lead-poisoning having in any instance resulted. A former professor of chemistry in this city was in the habit of asserting that sugar of lead might be given in scruple or half-dram doses without any toxic effect, which seems, though contrary to general opinion, exceedingly plausible.

Egg-water—the white of one egg to each gobletful—is given in conjunction with the above treatment. By adding a good-sized pinch of bi-carbonate of soda to each glassful the retention of this drink by the stomach is almost assured.

Finally, in the above reference is had to those cases only which are strictly cholera infantum, entero-colitis being excluded as a disease which during its protracted course usually needs a variety of treatment. Here too, however, creasote and lead will give great satisfaction. My object in this note is not the promulgation of a new treatment; but, if possible, to strengthen a good old one, and claim again for the use of sugar of lead freedom from the danger of lead-poisoning.—American Practitioner, August, 1873.

A CASE IN OBSTETRICS.

BY E. F. CHESTER, M. D., OF CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.

The cure I am about to report will I trust, be of interest to the medical profession, as the treatment I adopted was attended with marked success.

Mrs. J. P., aged twenty-nine years, a small woman, of anæmic appearance, consulted me on the 1st of March, 1873. The history of the case is as follows:—Mrs J. P. has had one child, and at the

time of her labor craniotomy was performed. The early stage of her former labor appeared to go on favorably enough for a short time, but uterine contraction became feeble after a few hours, and at last entirely ceased, whilst the head was above the brim of the pelvis. Symptoms of prostration were present, and after waiting thirty hours it was considered by her medical attendants that further delay might prove serious, and craniotomy was performed.

She consulted me at the sixth month of her second pregnancy, and gave the history of her case. I told her that I would correspond with her attending physician. I did so, and became convinced that the following course was the best and complicated with the least danger. I recommended exercise in the open air, a good, generous diet, combined with iron and quiniæ sulph. Taking into consideration the history of her first labor and the risk I should run by allowing the patient to go on to full time, I decided to induce premature labor. At the end of the seventh month I considered myself justified in so doing, for the patient was anxious to have a living child, and the risk of inducing premature labor at the end of the seventh month would not be attended with so much danger to the patient.

On the 1st of April I commenced operating for the induction of premature labor by introducing a sponge tent and keeping it in position by a plug in the vagina. This I removed every eight hours and introduced plugs of a little larger size; warm water was thrown up the vagina for the purpose of enlarging the sponge tents. I pursued this plan of treatment for nearly four days and dilatation On the morning of the 4th of April, the began to take place. strength of the patient beginning to diminish, I decided on puncturing the membranes, which I had declined resorting to in order to afford protection as much as possible to the child. membranes were easily reached with the finger, and a large quantity of liquor amnii escaped. I then administered a teaspoonful of the fluid ext. of ergot (TILDEN & Co.'s) every half hour for two hours. Pains commenced and continued at intervals nntil nine o'clock P. M., when they began to diminish. effort was made on my part to keep up the strength of the patient; beef tea and wine were given many times during the day. At ten o'clock P. M. her pulse rapidly increased in frequency but diminished in strength. The head of the child was then entering the cavity of the pelvis, and the pains being inadequate, I decided

on terminating the labor as soon as possible. I administered a little chloroform, and applied the forceps, and very soon succeeded in bringing into the world a living child.

My patient made a rapid recovery, and at this writing both mother and child are enjoying a good degree of health.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, August, 1873.

ERGOT IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Daniel Kitchen, Assistant Physician to the New York State Lunatic Asylum, makes, in the July number of the American Journal of Insanity, an interesting report of the action of ergot in certain nervous affections. He used the fluid extract and the aqueous extract, or ergotine, made by Merck, of Vienna. The dose of the former is from one to two drachms; the latter from six to ten grains. One drachm of the alcoholic extract is equal to about six grains of the ergotine. He also used a few ounces of a solid extract, which is about equal in strength to imported ergotine. The full physiological effect of ergot will last from one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

"There is probably no condition so annoying to the patient as headache, and certainly it is the most common. In the following forms we have used ergotine with much benefit and comfort to the patient: 1. Headache, depending on plethora or fullness of blood; 2. Headache from anæmia; 3. Headache depending on changes in brain substance and the membranes; 4. Epileptic headaches; 5. Migraine; 6. Headache depending on disordered menstruation. The most common form of headache is the first, or that depending on a plethoric condition of the blood-vessels of the brain. course we can not estimate correctly the amount of pain endured at each sickness, but it depends largely upon the constitutional character and nervous susceptibility of the patient. headaches the course is either very short (a few hours at most), or they last for some days. The pain is usually referable to the back of the head, and there is much throbbing of the temporal arteries. In this class of headaches we have used ergotine largely; about one-hundred patients have been prescribed for, and in almost every instance relief was given in less than half an hour, and the attack thoroughly cut short.

"In headache from an anæmic condition of the brain the bloodvessels are usually lax, and as a consequence there is a slowness of the circulation. Ergotine contracts the blood-vessels, thereby giving tone to the arterial system; the blood is forced more quickly and regularly through the brain, and of course in greater Our cases of cerebral anæmia are comparatively few. and experiments are therefore limited; vet in those cases where we have had an opportunity of using it happy results have followed. In epileptic headaches and if epilepsy we have used ergot largely. In petit mal there are muscular twitchings, congestions of the face. suffusion of the eyes, and a rush of blood to the head. We have in many of these cases been able to ward off the grand mal by large doses of ergotine. We have often combined it with conium, and it seems in this combination to work even more satisfactorily than alone, which is chiefly due, we suppose, to the sedative effect of the conium. In migraine, or sick-headache, we have distended blood-vessels pressing on the opthalmic division of the fifth nerve, thereby causing the pain; and if we accept this theory, then ergotine, by contracting the blood-vessels, will relieve the headache. In headaches depending upon some disordered condition of menstruation we usually have a fullness or congestion of the cerebral vessels; sometimes, however, it may occur form anæmia of the brain. In both forms the use of ergotine is beneficial."

Dr. K. concludes his paper with the following statements:

"1. Benefit of combination with bromide of potassium in epilepsy; 2. It is apt to produce cramps and pain in the stomach, which is remedied by combination with conium; 3. In nervous diseases it soothes all renal irritation and catarrh of the bladder; 4. It dilates the pupil sufficiently to be noticed; 5. Increases both frequency and tension of the pulse; 6. Has no appreciable effect on the heat of the body; 7. In large doses it produces the same effect as conium, by inducing sleep: 8. Its beneficial action in delirium tremens, after bromide of potassium has failed; 9. It combines readily in form of pill with sulphate of quinine; 10. It is a cerebral sedative; 11. Ergotine possesses an advantage over the alcoholic extract in not producing any pain or cramp in the stomach, and is given in smaller quantity; 12. Ergot is not likely to be adulterated, and we always secure an appreciable effect after its administration."—American Practitioner, August, 1873.

ON THE ACTION OF MORPHIA OR OPIUM AND CHLOROFORM IN LABOR.

BY HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The writer is indebted to an article by Hiram Corson, "On the Use of Opium in Labor," in number 22, volume xxviii, of the Medical and Surgical Reporter, for the opportunity of making known to the profession his present views in relation to this most interesting subject. A little more than two years ago he was requested by Prof. Edward Warren, M. D., then editor of a Medical Journal in this city, to prepare a paper for its pages on the use of chloroform in labor. The article appeared just prior to the cessation of the Journal, and as its circulation was limited. probably never met the eye of Dr. Corson, or other readers of the Reporter. Therefore, so much of it as is necessary to explain the ideas of the writer on the modus-operandi of morphia, or opium in labor, is here reproduced. He flatters himself with the belief that the views below expressed on the action of chloroform and morphia in labor will be regarded orthodox by his professional brethren.

In order to a full and clear conception of the condition and circumstances of the woman, rendering the administration of chloroform judicious, or even safe, in ordinary cases of labor, it is of great moment that we remember the anatomical fact that the uterus is furnished with two distinct sets of nerves, *i. e.* from the sympathetic and the spinal systems.

A knowledge of this fact furnishes us with intelligent ideas of the *time* and amount of impression proper to be made with it in cases of parturition, and likewise enables us also to decide these important points when its effects are called for, or deemed advisable, in all other obstetrical proceedings.

But of the anatomical arrangement of the nerves distributed to the uterus:—

The body of the womb receives its supply from the ganglionic or sympathetic system, while those distributed in the cervix and os are derived from the spinal or nervous centres of animal life. Thus we are enabled to comprehend why it is that ergot, gossypium, etc.,

as they direct their action to the sympathetic system, or nerves of organic life, promote contraction of the muscular fibres of the fundus and body of the uterus, thereby aiding the expulsion of its contents; while morphia, chloroform, etc., obtund in their action the sensibility of the spinal nerves supplying the neck and os, when suffering severely from distension taking place in the fibres of those parts, induced by the pressure of the head, or other presenting part of the fœtus, and thus render less painful, or even painless (as under the full action of chloroform) the expulsion of the child by the contractions controlled by the ganglionic nerves. The fact is well-known to all accoucheurs of much experience, that the contractions of the womb are but little affected by chloroform, whether the patient is more or less under its influence during the progress of labor. Obviously, therefore, the use of chloroform or morphia, so far from retarding labor, may, in many cases, facilitate its progress by removing or obtunding the irritability of the nerves supplying the neck, particularly as just noticed, as anæsthesia does not affect the sympathetic nerves presiding over the contractions of the fundus and body of the womb. It will thus be seen that anæsthesia may be induced and carried to any safe or justifiable extent in labor, without interfering in any material degree with the physiological action of the uterus in parturition. We use the term physiological, for the contractions of the womb are undoubtedly of this character, whatever may be thought of pain from the contraction of muscular fibre in other conditions or parts of the The action of the ganglionic nerves on the uterus is organism. made clearly manifest in the violent contractions and expulsive efforts often seen in that organ in coma, or insensibility induced by other causes, as well as chloroform, even in cases where the fœtus is known to be dead, or incapable by its movements of stimulating or exciting uterine contractions. That there should exist differences of opinion among obstetricians regarding the time of administration, and the degree of anæsthesia to be induced by chloroform, in ordinary cases of parturition, is easy of comprehension. In fact, the known diversity of experience in the profession, in regard to many other potent, but not the less valuable, therapeutic agents, is not more remarkable or surprising than in regard to this. Some who admit that labor may be successfully terminated, both to mother and child, whilst the former is under the anæsthetic effects of chloroform, object from religious scruples,

to its administration, and contend that pain in labor was imposed by the Creator as a penalty of violated law. Ergo—she should not be relieved of the sufferings of child-birth, though no risk be incurred to mother or child by the anæsthetic effects of chloroform. Many accoucheurs are aware, from personal observation, that some women experience very little, and a few absolutely no pain in child-birth! And it is known that many females of the lower animals suffer severely in giving birth to their young. Indeed, it is highly probable that painless labors, under favorable circumstances, are very nearly, if not quite, as frequent in women as in the inferior animals.

It would be as rational to urge objections to the anæsthetic effects of chloroform in surgical proceedings and operations as in labor. We read the Creator brought a deep sleep on Adam, ere he removed the part from which he formed his wife. Parties urging the use of chloroform in labor as sinful, or a violation of Divine law, readily embrace all the means of lessening toil, or those for the prolongation of life, notwithstanding the "sweat of the face," and "penalty of death," are expressed as forcibly in the Mosaic writings as the pains of child-birth.

For the benefit of the junior members of the profession, attention is respectfully invited to the importance of the following observations concerning the use of chloroform in labor. greatest moment that the pulse and respiration be carefully watched from the commencement to the close of its administration, as much so, in fact, as in any other condition of the organism justifying or calling for its administration, if we would avoid danger from its These functions afford the only accurate and sure indications of the propriety of continuing the inhalation. We should stop immediately, if we find the pulse becomes weak and the respiration difficult or irregular. Any hesitation or faltering in either should demand the instant cessation of the inhalation. Careful attention to these rules will enable us to keep the larger majority of women sufficiently under its influence, when desirable to do so, for hours; and thus, through its agency, labor may, when necessary, be rendered absolutely painless.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, July, 1873.

ON THE USE OF PANCREATIC EMULSION IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Horace Dobell, M. D., (Practitioner, October, 1872), proposes this remedy for that wretched form of atrophy, debility and marasmus in children, where every part of the body wastes away except the abdomen, the state described by Dr. Druitt in his Vade Mecum in the following few and graphic words: "Emaciation and voracity; the belly swelled and hard; the skin dry and harsh; the eyes red; the tongue strawberry-colored; the breath fætid; the stools dark-colored and offensive; the bowels sometimes costive, sometimes extremely relaxed; the patient usually dies hectic." The author desires to bring prominently forward that this state, provided there is no advanced lung disease, is rapidly cured by pancreatic emulsion given in doses of a teaspoonful every four hours, and regularly persisted in until fat and flesh are restored. It is, of course, necessary that a proper diet should be insisted upon at the same time; but proper diet without the pancreatic emulsion will not do. In addition to the stress laid upon the influence of the salivary and pancreatic juices upon the digestion of starch, in Dr. Prospero Sonsino's paper, the author says we must not forget the action of the pancreatic juice upon fat; and it is probable that the functions of the pancreas are sufficiently independent of each other that they may act separately. As shown by experiments, in addition to the action of pancreas upon fats, it has the power to convert starch into glucin by simple mixture, and this property remains to a certain extent after the pancreas has exhausted its power of acting upon fat. It is possible, therefore, that in different states of depraved health, the one or the other of these properties may be deficient. It is evident that when the power of digesting fat fails to be developed at the proper time, the effect must tell with double force upon children already suffering from deficient digestion of starch.

The children who become the subjects of the kind of wasting now spoken of, are especially: (1) those suckled by mothers whose milk, though abundant, is extremely deficient in nutritive properties; (2) those brought up by hand; (3) those who, at a later period of childhood, have been subjected to similar chronic defects of diet. It is especially when the mother's milk is poor in fat and lactin, that the child becomes dissatisfied and craving; and, in the majority of cases, it is this that first leads to the introduction of farinaceous

food, under the popular nursery belief that it is satisfying. As Dr. Sonsino says, if this is given before the power of digesting starch becomes established, of course, nothing but mischief can be In the same way that the mother is deprived of fat elements by lactation, so is the child deprived of them by persistency in a diet deficient in milk. The injury is a double one, first by cutting off the supply of fat elements necessary for the protection of the tissues; secondly, by paralyzing the functions of the pancreas by prolonged inactivity. This latter is a point, the author thinks, deserving great attention, and thus accounts in great measure for the impossibility of restoring those ill-nourished wasted children by any kind of natural diet after they have been allowed to remain in a chronic state of defective nutrition. author cites three of the very numerous cases where he has seen pancreatic emulsion administered, followed by almost magical recoveries. No amount of milk or cream will take the place of the emulsion, the explanation why, notwithstanding milk is also an of fat, the author thinks turns upon the following points: (1) The fineness of the particles of fat in the pancreatic emulsion; (2) the permanent character of the molecular mixture; (3) the fact that different fats in the pancreatic emulsion, consisting, principally, of stearine, margarine and palmatine, have a high melting point, thus differing from the fat of milk, oleine, which has a low melting point.—Boston Medical and Surgical Jour.—Western Lancet, Aug., 1873.

INJECTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF IRON IN POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE.

A most interesting debate on the treatment of post-partum hemorrhage recently took place at the London Obstetrical Society, in which the merits and demerits of this treatment were fully discussed. Dr. W. S. Playfair states (*The Obstetrical Journal*,) May, 1873), that a few days after this debate he had a case in which he employed it, and firmly believes he saved by it the life of his patient; "yet, very grave and even alarming symptoms followed, due, it can hardly be doubted, to its employment." Referring to the journal just named for minute details of the case, we may state that, "when the iron was injected, although the hand was in the uterus, and the clots within it had been as much as

possible removed, blood was still pouring out abundantly. The powerful astringent at once corrugated all the blood and coagula it came in contact with, and these hardened clots filled up the uterus and the canal of the vagina. In due course these began to decompose, and septic absorption took place. By the finger and the intrauterine injection they were gradually broken down and removed. The improvement unquestionably dated from the expulsion of the two large and decomposing coagula on the sixth and seventh days after delivery. Immediately after this happened, the temperature and pulse fell remarkably, and recovery commenced and continued uninterruptedly.

"What then, is the lesson to be learnt from this case? Is it that the risk is too great, and that the injection of the perchloride of iron should be banished from practice? I think most undoubtedly not. I have little doubt, knowing what I did of the patient's former labor, and having already tried in vain all the antihemorrhagic treatment at our command, that without the perchloride the flooding would have proved fatal. It is indeed precisely in these inveterate cases, where every means of inducing uterine contraction proves unavailing, that it forms so invaluable Rather, I think, it should teach us to limit its use to these only—as, I believe, Dr. Barnes has all along taught. shows also that the retention in utero of hardened coagula, liable to decomposition, may prove a source of danger hitherto unsus-With a knowledge of this fact, it would be our duty to secure the expulsion of the coagula as soon as possible after all risk of hemorrhage had ceased, and make sure that there was a free exit for the discharge.

"This would best be done by satisfying ourselves on the second or third day after delivery that the vagina is not filled with clots, and removing them if present, and by using antiseptic intraterine injections freely, as in the above case, should suspicious symptoms arise. With a knowledge of this source of danger, it might probably be avoided in most cases."—The Western Laneet, August, 1873.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA IN THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS.

G. W. Biggers, M. D., of La Grande, Oregon, says, in the

American Journal of Medical Sciences: The following cases are stated as the result of my experience only with the remedy in question, and I trust that others may try it and report the result.

Case 1. Mrs. H., on third day after labor with her second child; mammæ commenced swelling, after an accumulation of milk. Did not see her until the symptoms were so urgent that there could be no mistake about the commencement of an abscess.

I pursued the antiphlogistic treatment, both general and local, until there was no promise of improvement; on the contrary, the case was continually getting worse. I then prescribed fluid ext. phytolacca decandra, gtts. xx. every three hours, in water. A very marked improvement took place in twelve hours, and in thirty-six hours the patient was well. There was also a suppression of the lochia, which was also re-established.

Case II. Mrs. B., whose child died a few hours after its birth, was attacked, after the secretion of milk took place, with inflammation of the mammary glands, from over-distension, and had the milk withdrawn very regularly, yet the case continued worse, threatening an abscess. I prescribed fluid ext. phytolacca decandra, gtts. xx, every three hours. Marked improvement in ten hours, and a complete recovery within thirty-six hours. There was also a suppression of the lochia in this case, which was re-established with the cessation of the mammary inflammation.

Case III. Mrs. G., at the fourth month of pregnancy, was attacked with imflammation of both mammæ, severe pain, swelling, and very great heat, with severe rigors, amounting to a distinct chill. I prescribed fluid ext. phytolacca decandra, gtts. xv, every three hours in water. The symptoms all subsided, and the patient fully recovered within forty-eight hours, with no other treatment.

I have used the remedy above named in many other cases of mammary inflammation, and it has never yet failed in a single case.

— The Western Lancet, August, 1873.

TAR IN SKIN DISEASES,

Dr. Bulkley, of New York, writes that the use of tar in skin diseases dates as far back as the time of Hippocrates, and that it was used by Pliny, Dioscorides, Galen and others. It then fell into disuse till it was again recommended in modern times by

Cullen, Willan, and Bateman. The tar employed in medicine is commonly that derived from wood, and its varieties are the common wood tar, the oil of tar, the oleum rusci, and the oleum Ordinary wood tar is obtained from the slow combustion of several species of the Pinus and Abies; oleum cadini comes from the Juniperus Oxycedrus and is manufactured in the South of France; oleum rusci is the oil of the birch (Betula alba). The pharmaceutical preparation of tar of oldest date is the unguentum picis liquidæ, made by melting together equal parts of tar and suet. Dr. Bulkley has used the ung. picis liquidæ with good effect in scaly eczema, also in two cases of non-specific palmar psoriasis, combined with sulphur ointment in each instance. When nicely prepared, and fresh, it is not an unpleasant application-very decidedly stimulant, and is especially applicable to ill-conditioned ulcers of the lower extremities. Tar is sometimes employed pure. applied directly to the skin alone, or diluted one-half with olive or Hebra frequently directs a bath of an hour or two, while the parts are covered with tar or its oils. As applied in Vienna, the patient, after tarring, lies between blankets completely naked, or sometimes underclothing of pure wool may be put on, Starch may be dusted on to and the patient attend to business. In applying tar and its preparations, more is hasten the drying. to be expected from an energetic friction at the time with a reasonably stiff brush or flannel than from a great expenditure of the substance used. Ill effects sometimes follow its use. produce an acute eczema, some skins not tolerating the substance at all; while in others an acne is developed from closure and irritation of the sebaceous orifices. Occasionally high fever, fullness and pain in the head, pain in the stomach, vomiting of a blackish fluid, together with dark-colored fæcal evacuations and A French secret remedy, "Goudron Guyot," is a pleasant mode of applying it. An exact imitation of this preparation, in which the odor of the tar is pleasantly masked, is found in the following prescription:

Ŗ	Picis liquidæ	3 ij.
	Potassæ causticæ	3 j .
3.5	Aquæ	3 v.

M. ft. Sol.

It has the advantage of being easily removed with water. Dr. Bulkley praises highly Hebra's tinctura saponis cum pice, than

which, he says, nothing is more successful in allaying a raging pruritus. Tar fulfills three indications: (1) it checks irritation and relieves itching; (2) it checks secretion or diminishes the formation of scales; and (3) it improves nutrition or removes cell deposit. The first and last of these are intimately united, the first being frequently dependent on the last, as in true prurigo, when the papules give rise to the itching by the cell-pressure on the nerve termini; a condition seen also in chronic eczema. Tar is unsuited to cases of chronic psoriasis, where the skin is cracked or excoriated, producing too much irritation, though it is very useful in quiescent cases. In like manner, whilst valuable in mild eczema, it is inappropriate where there is much heat and imflammatory swelling. It is often very serviceable in lupus erythematosus, and in the vegetable parasitic diseases.—Brown-Sequard's Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine, No. 3, 1873.—Western Lancet, August, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

OF Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Chiorate of Potassa in Bowel Complaints.

Alfred S. Gates, M. D., of Franklin Parish, St. Mary's, La., in a communication to us, extols the efficacy of chlorate of potassa in diarrhœa, especially that occurring as a sequela of measles. He writes: "My own child, æt. 18 months, after an attack of measles, suffered from dysentery; passages occurring every hour or two, which persisted for a month without any relief from the accepted remedies. In my extremity I mentioned the case to a medical friend, who advised me to use the chlorate of potassa in gr. iv. doses every two hours; accordingly I prescribed:

R Potass. chlor. gr. xxxij, syr. simp. 3 ss. aqua pur. 3 ss. and gave as directed. After the third dose the character of the discharges was completely changed, the blood and mucus disappeared, and the child made a rapid recovery.

"Measles being epidemic, I saw several other cases with identical symptoms following desquamation. In every case the sufferers were relieved by the remedy. Meeting with success, I determined to give it a fair trial in cases which West, in his

"Diseases of Children," calls inflammatory diarrhea. I have also used it in the dysentery of adults, though with no such decided success as in the above-mentioned cases; though I have reason to suppose that in two cases, in which my faith was shaken, the directions were not followed with any attempt at regularity."—Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences.—The Western Lancet, Aug., 1873.

Hydrate of Chioral in Incontinence of Urine.

Dr. Giralamo Leonardi has found chloral an invaluable remedy in nocturnal incontinence of urine. The dose for children is from five to ten grains taken in water before going to bed. For adults the dose is proportionately larger. The treatment has been successful in all of his recorded cases. The remedy must be repeated for several successive nights.—Medical Times.—Western Lancet, August, 1873.

Treatment of Whooping-Cough with Quinine.

Dr. Dawson, in a paper on this subject (American Journal of Obstetrics), says that the failure of quinine against pertussis, in the hands of others, is undoubtedly to be attributed to its administration, either in large doses at long intervals, or in the form of pills. He invites the profession to give to this treatment of pertuseis a careful trial, feeling convinced that, if the following rules be carefully observed, few, if any, will be disappointed. 1. Give the quirine (sulphate or hydro-chlorate) dissolved by acid in pure water only; for children under three years, from 5 to 8 grains, and for older children and adults, 10 to 12 grains, to the ounce. Give not less than a teaspoonful every, or, at the longest, every two hours, during the day, and whenever cough comes on in the night. 3. Give nothing afterwards for some minutes to destroy the taste or to wash out the mouth. 4. Continue giving it, notwithstanding the first doses may be vomited. 5. Be sure that the quinine is pure and thoroughly dissolved. He attributes the rapid cure effected by quinine, not to the simple destruction of the fungus, but also to its nauseating bitter taste. The effect of a small amount of a solution of quinine, when taken into the mouth and swallowed, is instantly, from its bitter and nauseating taste, to excite a free secretion of thin mucus from the buccal mucous membrane and the salivary glands, and this softens and renders easy of dislodgment the tenacious mucus secreted from the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The frequent repetition of the quinine keeps up this free secretion, and thus prevents the mucus from becoming tenacious and difficult of dislodgment. At each act of coughing, therefore, the accumulated mucus is readily loosened and expectorated, and unobstructed inspiration is obtained.—Brit. Med. Jour.—Charleston Medical Journal and Review, July, 1873.

Phosphatic Food In Debility.

Dr. Routh, of London, gives among others the following instructive cases in the Medical Press and Circular.

July 1, Rev. T. H. F., æt. about 60, has been a clergyman for many years, preaching with notes only, but lately has become confused while preaching, forgetting the thread; seems also to have experienced lately want of power to grasp subjects. himself after a time, but the fear of this makes him very nervous; sleeps fairly, not troubled by dreams; lives in Cheshire, in a damp, cold neighborhood; loss of memory occurs frequently at other times than when preaching; no recollection, especially of names and figures; urine normal, no sediment; total loss of virile power; no backache, but a creeping sensation up from the nape of the neck; no loss of muscular power on either side; eye-sight weak; no indigestion; cannot digest lobster; first sound of heart rather prolonged, especially at base; bowels regular in London, more so than in country. Ordered Parrish's food, oyster and other shell fish, excepting lobster. As his teeth are bad, use a small digestive sausage machine.

July 31. Greatly better. Had profited greatly from the treatment. The mental faculties much improved. States is not the same man. He was now ordered allotropic phosphorus, g. x. daily, after his dinner. My last account from this gentleman was that he had completely recovered.

Mrs. Y., æt. about 42, consulted me in November last for loss of mental power and strength. The catamenia had stopped twelve months, and she too had a large family, with small means, and was much worried by creditors. Her memory is very defective, indeed, gone; she can't remember anything, nor when she puts away any articles of dress. When she has a good night she is rather better for a few hours, and then the same state recurs. She is always worse if she has had her attention forcibly called to anything; is very restless at night; her feet being drawn up as if she was going to have a convulsion; is become shockingly bad-tempered; will

become violent on the slightest contradiction; feels very anxious and unhappy; bowels open; tongue clean; no leucorrhœa at present, although five months back she used to have them copiously for two or three days in lieu of the catamenia.

Ordered mustard to nape of neck; feet in hot water; half a drachm of bromide of potassium every night in water; sol. phosph. used m. x. ter die. A week after (November 12) was generally better, except that she had one bad day.

On the 19th she was better, but she stated that she had taken the bromide very irregularly, finding she could sleep without it, and the head was much less giddy.

This patient I saw for several weeks after. The treatment was interrupted by a bilious attack, which obliged me to suspend the phosphorus; subsequently it was resumed. She is now greatly better; feels that the phosphorus acts as a sort of tonic, or rather, as she expresses it, can't sleep without it. Memory greatly improved; some days not so good; but the intervals are longer, and generally her improvement is marked, and she is, in fact, convalescent.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, August, 1873.

Weaned from Hypodermics.

A young lady living near Albany, N. Y., of good birth and moving in the best circles of society, had been accustomed for a long time to the use of opium, taken in the usual way; on account of the effect not being produced as speedily as desired, she applied to an eminent physician to make hypodermic injections of morphia. He commenced by making the injections as desired of morphia and water; by degrees the quantity of morphia was lessened without her knowledge, until within a few days nothing but pure water was injected; after each injection she would lapse into a quiet sleep, in the same manner that she had been accustomed to, when under the actual use of morphia. This treatment was continued for several months, during which time tonics had been used, to strengthen the system, and bring about a healthy condition, after being so long a time under the influence of opium. When he considered it safe to do so he told her plainly, that she had not taken a particle of morphia for several months and was entirely free from its influence; this statement of course she received with intense surprise, as well as unbounded joy. The lady is to-day entirely free from any desire for opium. By the method stated she had had

her imagination satisfied, habits of sleep at regular times of the day had induced the repose, supposed to be the influence of opium, until the system was free from its influence and she was led to see that it had ceased to be a necessity. But if, on the other hand, she had been told at the outset what was to be the manner of treatment, it would probably have failed of affecting its purpose. We would recommend a trial of the above to those who have such cases in their practice.

We give below the formula for an "anti-opium pill" which has been used for several years in the English hospital, at Pekin, China, and its efficacy proven in numerous instances, but of which we have no actual knowledge.

R. Henbane ½ grain. Camphor ½ grain. Gentian ½ "Cayenne ½ "Cinnamon ½ "Ginger ½ "

Soap and Syrup for coating.

Three pills a day.—The Druggist.—The Clinic, August, 1873.

The Use of Electricity in Labor.

In an Italian Journal, Dr. Martemucci regards electricity as preferable to ergot in cases of inertia of the uterus during labor, for the following reasons. 1. The obstetrician who uses electricity has the uterine contractions under control, and can put a stop to them if any circumstances arise which indicate that this should be done; while, when the uterine action has once been excited by ergot he has no control over it. 2. When ergot is given, the labor must be completed at once; otherwise the fœtus is in danger from pressure on it and on the placenta. 3. Under the use of electricity, the physiological uterine contractions can be closely imitated; while with ergot they are not attended with that periodical relaxation which is so favorable to the mother, and especially to the fœtus.

Dr. Martemucci has also found electricity useful in the hemorrhage attending placenta prævia. He regards his observations as confirmatory of those of Radford and others, as to the value of the treatment.—Medical and Surgical Reporter, August, 1873.

Sponge-tent in Epistaxis.

Dr. James Young (British Medical Journal, May 17, 1873) recommends the use of sponge-tent in cases of bleeding from the

nose, and gives the following method of preparation: "Have a long piece of fine sponge, dipped in a solution of gum, compressed with twine, dried; and, after the twine has been unrolled, the sponge is thickly coated over with white wax. This is easily passed along the floor of the nostril, leaving a piece of red tape for extraction. The tent may remain for six hours, and must be gently rotated before extraction; to prevent fresh hemorrhage."—Cincinnati Medical News, August, 1873.

The Pathology and Treatment of Hooping-cough.

In a paper published in the Swiss Correspondenzblatt of April, 1873, Dr. Rudolf Meyer, of Zurich, gives an interesting account of some auto-laryngoscopic observations he made whilst suffering from a well-marked attack of this disease. He found the mucous membrane of the under-surface of the epiglottis, and of the adjoining parts of the entrance into the glottis, and especially that covering the so-called arytænoid cushion, swollen and red, whilst that of the adjoining parts of the pharynx was also distinctly inflammed. The vocal cords and the lateral and internal parts of the larynx were normal. The inflamed parts were highly sensitive, the least touch bringing on spasmodic cough. In another case. occurring in a middle-aged woman, the same conditions were ascertained to be present. Dr. Meyer effected a cure in his own person in a few day by insufflating some powdered alum; but on trying the same plan with the lady, retching was induced, and he was obliged to use solutions of alum and tannin, which proved successful, though less rapid in action. The plan suggested by Dr. Meyer may be carried out with advantage in adults who are steady, but it is difficult to see how it could be applied to children.— Cincinnati Medical News, August, 1873.

Therapeutic Memoranda.—On the Use of a Sponge-tent in Epistaxis.

By D. S. Skinner, L. R. C. P., London, etc., Lynn Regis.—I immediately passed a large-sized, carbolized sponge-tent into the nose, leaving only the string visible, to extract it. In a very short time the bleeding ceased; there was no recurrence of it during the night, and in the morning she extracted the tent herself, with the greatest ease, and there was no hemorrhage afterward. She complained of no inconvenience or disagreeableness whatever from the tent.—British Med. Jour.—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, August, 1873.

Editorial.

OBITUARY.

ELIAS DURAND.

It is our sad duty to record the death of the distinguished Pharmacien and Chemist, Elias Durand, which took place at his residence in Philadelphia on Thursday Aug., 14th. Though for many years past retired from active participation in business, and oppressed by the weight of advancing years the announcement of his death will cause a painful feeling of surprise and elicit the general and warm-hearted sympathy of the profession and the public.

Mr. Durand was born in the City of Mayenne, France, Jan'y 25th, 1794, where his early life was passed. After a thorough collegiate education he decided to adopt Pharmacy as a profession and to that end removed to Paris to receive the benefit of instruction from the lectures of Thenard, Gay-Lussac, LeFevre and other eminent Chemists. Becoming thoroughly qualified he was commissioned *Pharmacien sous-aide* in the Imperial Army and was present at Lutzen, Hanau, Leipsic and other famous battles of that historic epoch.

After the restoration of the Bourbons Mr. Durand decided to emigrate to the United States, arriving in New York July 1st, 1816. a few years residence alternately in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he finally selected the former city as his permanent home and in 1825 established himself at the S. W. Cor., of 6th and Chestnut Sts., where, for a period of thirty-seven years continuously, he conducted business as a Pharmaceutist and Chemist-making a reputation as such, which, it is no disparagement to others to say, was confessedly the first and foremost in the land. His store was the resort of all the most distinguished Professors and Practitioners of Medicine in a city recognized as the great Entrepot of Medical Science in the United States, who found in him an active, able, earnest co-operator in all that would tend to elevate the standard of scientific progress. He was not content simply to dispense drugs and medicines—but regarding his occupation as something more than a mere trade and means of livelihood he brought the zeal of the enthusiast, the erudition of the savan and the patient, unflagging industry of the student to bear in his daily labors He was for many years a valued correspondent of Medical Journals of the highest standing both at home and abroadand his contributions were always eagerly sought for. He was one of the original founders and for several years Vice-President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and an honorary member of many Scientific Societies both in France and the United States.

In the field of Botanical exploration Mr. D. was among the foremost. It was his main relaxation through life. His superb collection of the North American Flora embracing more than 10.000 species of indigenous plants and which cost him many years of patient toil and study, he some years since generously presented to the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, where it is carefully preserved in a chamber bearing his name.

In social life he was a plain, unassuming, courteous gentleman—of generous impulses and genial sympathetic nature. Finding his chief delight in the tranquillity of the happiest domestic relations, the spirit of a refined and elegant hospitality pervaded his home. Ever kind and considerate to his subordinates, he never failed equally to win the affection and command the respect of his pupils, as the writer of this feeble tribute to his memory can well attest. His hand was ever open to meet the call of charity and many a poor emigré will remember the quiet, unostentatious benevolence which, in doing good, sought to hide itself from sight. Though dead, he will long live in the memory of thousands of friends—his long, useful and honorable career its own best epit aph!

ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

MESSRS. EDITORS JOURNAL MATERIA MEDICA:--

In the March No. of your inestimable Journal I find an article under the above head, taken from "the Medic il and Surgical Reporter," which I trust every physician who has not had an extensive experience in the use of the above agent, will not only carefully preserve, but faithfully carry out the suggestions therein made.

I do not propose to take up time in dilating upon its use, except that I would not only fully corroborate the writer's experience in the treatment of Rheumatism and Chorea, but I would more urgently request its administration in Tuberculosis, especially in those cases which are seen in malarious districts of country.

I also fully agree with Dr. D wis of Chic go, in the belief that its more prominent properties are those of a nerve sedative as well as a stimulant to the mucous membrane. I have been in the almost daily habit of prescribing it in the above and other muladies for the past twelve years.

I also believe that it obtains much of its discredit from the fact that all practitioners have not the same facilities for obtaining it pure, as I usually gather it myself and make my own tiacture. I then never fail in having a reliable article at hand.

Much that I obtained at the Drug Stores operated very imperfectly and unsatisfactorily, until I pursued the former course.

Clyde, N. Y., July 7th, 1878.

TINCTURE MURIATE OF IRON IN ERYSIPELAS.

Dr. Colvin of Clyde, also sends us the following communication:-

"I have this Spring passed through a severe epidemic of Erysipelas, decidedly of a typhoid type, and have treated every case, principally, with a remedy which I have used for the last fifteen years, and with the exception of its use topically, after the manner recommended by Dr. Hamilton Bell, the old fashioned agent Tincture of Muriate of Iron. I applied it once in four hours.

If we have any remedy for that disease, that we might term as much a specific for it as Quinine is for Ague, it is Tincture of the Muriate of Iron."

PHYSICIANS' DIARY FOR 1874.

It is now in the hands of the publisher and will be ready for delivery early in November.

In the compilation of this work, our aim has been to study the wants of the physician in country and city practice, and to exclude as irrelevant all matter that does not directly facilitate the performance of his daily routine of duties. In successive editions we shall endeavor to make such additions and improvements as may from time to time be suggested,

In order to determine how large an edition to print, we wish Physicians, who desire it, would forward their orders at once and they shall be served in turn.

To facilitate this object, we enclose with each copy of this issue of the Journal a blank form of application.

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I would like to sell my location, &c., in the practice of medicine, situated in the Guyandotte Valley, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road, at Cabell Court House, W. Va. A good prospect for a reputable physician. I came here in 1870, and at this time my practice amounts to \$8000 annually. If I can sell, will enter the drug business exclusively.

A. J. BEARDSLEY, M. D.

Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

Journal of Materia Medica

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Vol. 12.]

OCTOBER, 1873.

[No. 10.

Communications.

STYRAX BENZOIN.

(Benzoin.)

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Styracacese, of Lindley.

In the Linnean Artificial Classification, this plant is located in Class, *Decandria*, and Order *Monogynia*.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx campanulate, obscurely 5-tooth ed, inferior. Corolla, funnel-form, in five equal segments, connate at the base, longer than the ealyx. Drupe coriaceous, with 1 or 2, one-seeded nuts; stamens ten or more, on the throat of the corol, united at the base. (The union of the filaments at the base should entitle this plant to rank in Class *Monadelphia*, and there it might properly be grouped in Order Polyandria, as some becauses say the stamens of this genus vary from 5 to 16.)

Specific Character.—Leaves oblong, acuminate, alternate and tomentose beneath. Racemes compound, axillary, the length of the leaves, and, as well as the flowers, tomentose. This tree rises quickly to a considerable hight, and sends off many strong round, leafy branches, which are covered with a tomentose or whitish bark.

HABITAT.—Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, and Java

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, expectorant, and slightly alterative, and diuretic.

HISTORY.—In Sumatra, where it is a native, this tree is reckoned of a sufficient age when it has stood six years, or the trunk is about seven or eight inches in diameter, to afford Benzoin.

The bark is then cut through longitudinally, or somewhat obliquely, at the origin of the principal lower branches, from which the drug exudes in a liquid state, and air soon concretes, when it is scraped off from the bark with a knife or chisel. One tree yields, annually, about three pounds of benzoin. The trees sustain these annual drains only ten or twelve years. The benzoin, which is first obtained from the tree, is the most pure, being soft, very fragrant, and white; that, which flows subsequently, is of a brownish color and interior quality, being very hard and mixed with various impurities.

That which contains most white matter, is most highly A London Author observes:—"Benzoin, however, though rarely employed in a simple state, has been frequently prescribed as a pectoral, and recommended for inveterate coughs, asthmas, obstructions of the lungs and phthisical complaints, where there is not much fever. Dr. Cullen says that the flowers are manifestly a saline substance of the acid kind, possessing considerable acrimony and stimulant power; and observes that in asthma he found it to be hurtful given in doses of half a drachm MEYRICK observes, that the principal use of Gum Benjamin is in perfumes, and to beautify the skin. It is however. an excellent medicine in the asthma, and other disorders of the breast and lungs, which, it relieves by removing obstructions in those parts, and promoting expectoration; for these purposes, the preparation known in the shops by the name of Flowers of Benjamin, is most effectual, and may be taken with safety to the amount of fifteen grains, or a scruple, for a dose. preparation snuffed up the nose, provokes sneezing, and a large discharge of mucus from the head. The manner of preparing it for a cosmetic, is to make a tincture of the gum with rectified spirits of wine, in the proportion of four ounces of the former to a pint of the latter. The ingredients must be set in a warm situation for the space of three or four days, and then strained or

tiltered through paper. One ounce of this tincture put into twenty times the quantity of water, gives a milky color and consistence; from which circumstance the mixture has acquired the appellation of Virgin's Milk; a little of which being rubbed on the face and arms every day with a soft linen rag, makes them agreeably smooth, and removes blotches, spots, and other eruptions, which discolor the skin, and render it unsightly."

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.—DUNGLINSON'S New Remedies contains the following:—"In a paper communicated by Mr. A. URE to the Medico chirurgical Society, January 7th, 1841, he stated, that when a certain portion of benzoic acid or of a soluble benzoic salt is introduced into the stomach, the urine, in the course of a couple of hours, is found, upon adding a portion of muriatic acid, to yield a copious precipitate of beautiful rose pink acicular crystals of hippuric acid. In pursuing his investigations farther, he ascertained, that no trace whatever of uric acid or of any of its salts could be discovered in the urine in question.

It had been wholly superseded by the hippuric; and as the salts, which the acid forms with the ordinary bases occurring in the animal fluids, as soda, ammonia and potassa, are all of easy solubility, Mr. URE inferred, that in benzoic acid we have an agent of great value in the uric acid diathesis; and he affirmed, that the application of the above principle had proved of material benefit in the treatment of certain unhealthy conditions of the urine occurring in subjects of a calculous or gouty diathesis; since it enabled the practitioner to obviate entirely the depositions resulting from excess of uric acid, the fruitful source of that most distressing malady, stone in the bladder; as also to control and prevent the formation of the so called tophaceous concretions or chalkstones, which occasion so much inconvenience, deformity and pain to individuals laboring under gout."

THERAPEUTICS.

Constipation.—In constipation depending upon stricture of the colon, Drs. C. HASTINGS and STREETER, as quoted by WARING, state that the Tincture of Benzoin (ante) will serve to keep up the peristaltic motion without irritating the bowels. In their practice they have seen gutt. xx., taken thrice daily succeed in keeping the bowels active and regular.

Pyrosis.—In this malady, the late Dr. Baillie, as quoted by Waring, was in the habit of employing f. 3 i. of the tineture (of Benzoin oz.ij; prepared Storax, oz. iss; Balsam of Tolu, oz. ss: Socotrine Aloes, gr. clx; Rect. Sp. Oj. Prepared by maceration,) incorporated with mucilage, Dr. B. states that he generally found it most efficacious. Dr. Symonds, states that he can testify to its value in this affection. (Library of Medicine, vol. iv. p. 86.)

Nux Vomica has been highly lauded in this affection, and in some cases will be found advantageous alternated with benzoin. LINNEUS regarded nux vomica almost as a specific in pyrosis. He advised it in doses of gr. x, but this quantity is considered much too large for ordinary cases.

Dr. WARING remarks:—"It certainly appears, in some cases, to exercise a powerful influence, but is inadmissible in inflammatory states of the intestinal canal. Its value has been confirmed by Drs. Belcome, Mellor, &c."

Strumous Laryngitis.—Dr. WARING states:—"In Strumous Laryngitis, attended with cough and copious expectoration, Dr. CHEYNE found the following f rmula particularly serviceable;

Ŗ.	T. Benzoin Co.,	-		-		-		-		-	f.	3 j.
	Mucilag. Acaciæ		•		-		-		•		,f.	3 j.
	Syr. Papav. Alb.	•		-						-	f.	3 j.
	Aq. Cinnam.		-		-				-		f. ;	3 vj.
3.6	6 1 . 11											

M. ft. haust."

Chronic Laryngitis and Chronic Catarrhs.—M. M. TROUSSEAU and PIDOUX as quoted by W., consider that Benzoin fumigations are of great service. They advise the air of the patient's apartment to be impregnated with the vapor of Benzoin, the drug being thrown upon burning coals; or it may be inhaled from a common inhaler, the balsam being placed in boiling water. Reil, as quoted by Stillé, states that from his own experience he believes benzoic acid to be one of the best expectorants in the bronchial catarrh of old persons.

Irritability of the Bladder.—Dr. WARING observes:—"Dr. PROUT derived much benefit from the Tincture of Benzoin associated or alternated with Infusion of Diosma. It should be given, he observes, in small doses, largely diluted, and persevered

in for a long time, a seton or issue being at the same time established over the region of the kidneys. Mr. Soden, of Bath, relates four cases successfully treated with this medicine. On account of the Benzoic Acid it contains, it would be indicated as a diuretic where the kidneys require stimulating, and in cases of phosphatic deposit and of alkaline urine." Colchicum or belladonna will often be found beneficial, alternated, or administered in combination with benzoin. In irritability of the bladder, belladonna, carried to the extent of inducing its toxical effects, proved effectual in the hands of Behrend, (Lancet, June 25, 1859).

Pruritus Scroti.—Mr. E. WILSON, as quoted by WARING, states that in pruritus scroti, pencilling the parts with the compound tincture of benzoin will be found useful. (Diseases of the Skin, p. 344.)

Uric Acid Culculus.—Dr. Stillé remarks:—"The principal use of benzoic acid is to diminish the tendency to the formation of uric acid calculus. In spite of the theoretical views above stated, (in relation to its physiological effects) experience has proved that this object may be, partially at least, secured, and the effects of the disease palliated. Upon this ground it was recommended by Golding Bird to be administered in doses of eight to ten grains in syrup, or dissolved in a weak solution of carbonate or phosphate of soda, thrice a day. Cinnamon water forms an appropriate vehicle. Dr. URE announced, in 1844, that from ten to twenty grains of benzoic acid, given twice a day, in cases of phosphatic urine, is capable of rendering the urine acid, and thus preventing the irritation of the vesical mucous membrane, which is so distressing a symptom of that form of disease. also been found by Dr. G. B. Wood to palliate the derangement of function and general distress which accompany phosphatic urine, speedily changing the reaction of the fluid and rendering This effect is, however only to be expected when it transparent. the state of the urine depends upon disease in the bladder itself. It is of no advantage when phosphatic urine is produced by derangements of the digestive or the nervous system. benzoate of ammonia has been recommended under the same circumstances by Dr. Holland. It may be prepared extemporaneously by dissolving five or six grains of benzoic acid and as much sesqui-carbonate of ammonia in an ounce of boiling water."

Incontinence of Urine.—Dr. Delcour, and also Dr. Casper Morris, have treated incontinence of urine, without an altered constitution of this secretion, successfully by means of benzoic acid. (Trans. Phil. Coll. of Med., March 7th, 1855.) Herfelder is quoted as having used Lupulin with advantage in nocturnal incontinence of urine. In some cases a combination of benzoin and Lupulin, will be more efficient than either used alone.

Jaundice.—According to FLACE, as quoted by Stille, benzoic acid is a specific remedy for jaundice. Dr. HARLEY reports favorably of its use.

Dysentery.—Stillé says that the compound tincture of benzoin is sometimes used in the treatment of chronic dysentery. Sometimes a combination of sulphate of copper and opium, alternated with benzoin, proves highly serviceable.

Inertia of the Bladder.—Mr. URE published, in the Lancet, Nov. 21, 1863, a case of inertia of the bladder, with stagnation of urine (that fluid being strongly ammoniacal, and containing a large quantity of ropy mucus and some pus), in which the administration of gr. x, of the acid, in a mucilaginous draught three times a day, was attended with the best effects.

Gout.—Waring states:—In Gout, Benzoic Acid was advised by Mr. Ure and Dr. Prout, to prevent the deposition of, and to remove when formed, the masses of urate of sods, which so commonly occur about the joints of gouty subjects. It was recommended on the supposition that Benzoic Acid converted the Uric Acid deposits into Hippuric Acid; but if the conclusion of Drs. Keller, Booth, and Garrod be correct, this medicine will exercise no remedial effect in these cases."

Local Application.—Dr. S. remarks:—"As a local application to indolent and gargrenous sores it is often of signal advantage. BOURDEL recommends the tineture of benzoin as a remedy for sore nipples. The first application is painful for a few minutes, but the subsequent ones are less or not at all so, and the infant can usually nurse without difficulty and without pain to the mother.

A mixture of one part of tincture of benzoin and four of glycerin, after having been strained, forms the most efficient cure for *chapped hands and lips* that we have ever used. Benzoated cold cream is also an excellent application in cases of the same nature.

A simple tincture (benzoin \mathfrak{F} ij; alcohol Oj.) is also much employed as a cosmetic, when mixed with water, to remove freckles and slight papular and other eruptions, as well as to preserve the freshness and suppleness of the shin. The simple tincture is used in the preparation of *court plaster*."

"Benzine or benzole, a liquid obtained by distilling benzoic acid with lime, has been used to destroy lice in animals and to cure the atch in man."

Dose of the powdered Gum, gr. x—gr. xxx. Dose of Benzoic Acid, gr. x—gr. xx.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA IN SCARLET FEVER.

BY G. J. S. CAMDEN, ESQ., RHYL.

The following treatment of scarlet fever has come down from master to pupil through four or five generations of medical men,—to myself from a partner I joined in 1828—therefore extending over a period of nearly 150 years. I was nearly losing a patient, when my partner told me if I persisted in treating scarlet fever secundum artem, I should lose many. He then told me what he had been taught by his master, and had used for thirty years with the greatest success. I adopted his system, and am fully satisfied with the results. Never give emetics or aperients, nor bleed, nor use leeches, nor do anything to lower the power of life, but give ammon. carb. on the very onslaught of the disease, the earlier the better, when it will cut the disease short. I used it as follows:—

Ŗ.	Ammon. carb	gr. x. vel gr. xij.
	Aquæ	3 iv. 3 vj. vel 3 viij.
F	or sixteen years and above.	
Ŗ	Ammon carb	gr. viij. vel. gr. x.
	Aquæ	3 iv. 3 vj. vel 3 viij.
12	years to 16 years.	
Ŗ	Ammon. carb	gr. vj. vel gr. viij.
	Aquæ	3 iv. 3 vj. vel 3 viij.
6	years to 12 years.	

Ŗ.	Ammon. carb gr	. iv. vel gr. vj.
	Aquæ	3 ij. vel 3 iij.
4 y	ears to 6 years.	
Ŗ	Ammon. carb	gr. ij. vel iv.
	Aquæ	3 j. vel. ij.
2 y	ears to 4 years.	

Unless distilled water be used it must be cold boiled rain-water filtered, the dose to be taken every two, four, or six hours, according to the severity of the throat symptoms; the quantity of water to be regulated on the same principle. The worse the throat the stronger the dose of ammonia, the smaller quantity of water, and to be given most frequently. The choking from the ammonia is instantly relieved by a small quantity of cold water, but if done without the better. If the power of life is at a low ebb, wine or teaspoonful of brandy, and the same of water between each dose, and beware of aperients. I have waited five or six days. The foregoing prescriptions I sent to a lady in Ireland, who had seen the effect in eleven cases, in her own house. In the original treatment in cases in which the tonsils had become gangrenous, the following was used as a gargle:

Ŗ.	Rad. pyrethri	₹ ii j .
	Aquæ	ž xvj.
	Decoque ad	3 x. et cola;
	Adde syrup. rheados	₹ ij.

M. Gargar sæpe utend.

My partner used it whilst with me but once; I never used it, though I had one extremely severe case with gangrenous throat, through the nurse's negligence. There were twenty-two patients in the house—a school—and none died. I only used the ammonia and the brandy. In each case the child recovered. I never used leeches but once—the child being delirious—and then put on only two, and as soon as they came off stopped the bleeding. In my severe case ascites supervened, which nothing relieved. After several months in dread of paracentesis the umbilicus ulcerated, and the cavity emptied, the child recovered, and grew a fine young woman. One great essential is the room kept cool and well ventilated.

Some few of my medical brethren have followed the treatment on my telling them, and were as much satisfied as myself; but most are incredulous. I never lost a dozen patients from scarlet fever in the course of twenty-five years, though I lost two in forty eight hours in one house; but that was the abominable situation of it—the corner of a small wood into which the drainage from a farm yard ran in close proximity.

About the year 1838 (I think) there was a letter in the Lancet in which the use of ammon. carb. in scarlet fever was mentioned as a new discovery by a German M. D. Since then two letters have appeared in the Times from Dr. C. Witt—one on December 1, 1858, the other I forget when. Of diphtheria I know nothing, but believe it to be only another phase of scarlet fever. sequelæ you have less after the ammonia treatment, having seen but little, and should anasarca supervene, it will readily yield, as I have of late years found (with alternate doses of quinine as a tonic), to liberal doses of potass. bi-carb. (Howard's) with potass. nitrat. taken in a large quantity of water. The potass. nitrat. I use is to be obtained only at powder makers'. It has been melted by heat and kept so for two or three days, so that all water of crystallization is driven off. I mention this as I have always used it, and fancy I should not get a similar effect from any other. The sudden retrocession of the eruption I never knew to be of consequence; but the most severe and frequently fatal cases are usually those in which the eruption does not appear, and these cases are more frequent than is supposed, and are not suspected till too late. To my eye there is such a peculiar appearance of the throat it cannot be mistaken.-Medical Times and Gazette.-Braithwaite's.—Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, September, 1873.

ON THE PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

BY DR. GEORGE JOHNSON, F. R. S., PHYSICIAN TO KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

While acute Bright's disease is usually associated with a more or less copious epithelial desquamation, there may be no desquamation of renal epethelium and either no tube-casts or only small hyaline casts in the urine; while in other cases, either with or without epithelial casts, there may be casts crowded with small exudation-cells. The appearances which I have described are

sharply defined in some cases, while in others they gradually merge into each other. Epithelial casts and desquamation may be abundant or entirely absent, or present in moderate amount. The casts with exudation cells may be numerous and unassociated with epithelial casts, or the two forms of tube-casts may be combined with and replace each other in variable proportions. It is certainly interesting, and, I think, of some practical importance, to note these different appearances in the urine.

In all the cases of acute Bright's disease to which I have hitherto referred, although the microscopical appearances in the urine are various, the general symptoms and the physical and chemical characters of the secretion are alike, and in particular the presence of a large amount of albumen is a constant phenomenon. Now, I have to tell you that we sometimes, though rarely, meet with cases of acute general dropsy in which the urine, although scanty, contains not a trace of albumen. In the great majority of cases acute Bright's disease and acute albuminuria are synonymous terms; but in these few exceptional cases the latter term is inapplicable, for the urine is not albuminous. Dr. Blackall described two cases of acute general dropsy after scarlet fever, in which the urine was not coagulable either by heat or by nitric, or, as he calls it, "nitrous" acid (op. cit., p. 12 to 21). Dr. Roberts gives the history of two cases after scarlet fever, both fatal-one acute, the other chronic (On Urinary and Renal Diseases pp. 24 and 400.) Dr. Basham has reported the case of an adult in whom general dropsy followed exposure to wet and cold. He recovered (Lancet, August, 1867). And I have notes of four cases that have come under my own observation. Three of these cases recovered, and the fourth was improving when he was lost sight of. my cases the dropsy followed scarlet fever, and in the other two it was, probably, a result of exposure to cold. In two of the cases neither albumen nor tube-casts could be discovered throughout; in one a trace of albumen was found on one occasion; and in the fourth, after general dropsy had existed for six weeks without albumen or tube-casts a trace of albumen and some hyaline casts appeared.

Now what is the explanation of these rare, remarkable, and exceptional cases? I have neither seen nor heard of any satisfactory explanation of them, and I am not prepared to give you one; but I venture upon one or two suggestions and queries. There is reason to believe that suppressed action of the skin is a powerful

concurring cause of the dropsy which is associated with albuminuria; and this, perhaps, is the explanation of the frequent association of dropsy with the renal disease which results from scarlet fever or from exposure to cold and wet. In both these classes of cases the functions of the skin must obviously be more or less impaired—in the one by the specific inflammation, and in the other by cold; whereas diphtheritic albuminuria, without implication of the skin in the morbid process, rarely if ever, gives rise to general dropsy. Then the question arises, is it possible that suppression of the cutaneous secretion may alone cause acute general dropsy without the implication of the kidneys? May acute general dropsy result from a metastasis of the perspiration from the skin to the areolar tissue and the serous membranes? And may the scanty secretion of urine in these exceptional cases be a result of the morbid transfer of water to the tissues where the dropsical effusion takes place, as, by a reversed action, the perspiration is checked and the skin of a diabetic patient rendered dry by the copious flux of liquid through the kidneys? I am not prepared to answer these questions. In most cases of acute dropsy without albuminuria the urine has been scanty and high colored. In one of Dr. Robert's cases the urine was scanty almost to suppression. only two drachms having been voided in twenty-four hours; "It contained casts, but not a trace of albumen." The form of tube. casts is not mentioned. The total quantity of urine voided during the last seven days of life amounted to between six and seven ounces. No autopsy was permitted. In the second case the urine contained neither albumen nor casts, but it was scanty and highcolored; and death having occurred after an illness of five months, "the kidneys were found to be good examples of the smooth, white Bright's kidney." In this case it would seem that, although there was no albuminuria, there was some structural change in the Dr. Wilks has published in the sixth volume of the Pathological Transactions a remarkable case of general dropsy, with a peculiar form of renal disease, but without albuminuria, in a woman aged 35. The urine passed amounted to about twelve ounces in the day, of specific gravity 1012, and not albuminous. A few days before death the urine became less in quantity, and for the last four days none was obtained. The kidneys were pale and large, their combined weight being seventeen ounces. The cortical portion was seen by the naked eye to be scattered over with small round dots like grains of sand. On a microscopic examination

these were found to be the Malpighian bodies, the capillaries of which were covered over with mulberry-like masses of oil-globules, while the tubes were healthy.

It may hereafter happen to some of you to have the oportunity of throwing additional light upon the pathology of these rare and exceptional cases of general dropsy not dependent on heart-disease and unassociated with albuminuria.

We have seen that the chief varieties and modifications of acute Bright's disease with albuminuria are the following:—1, with epithelial desquamation (desquamative nephritis); 2, without desquamation, either with or without small hyaline casts; 3, with exudation-cell casts, either with or without epithelial casts and desquamation. Lastly, we have, as an entirely distinct class of cases, rare, exceptional, and obscure in their pathology, acute general and febrile dropsy, without albuminuria.

Changes in the Blood.—The effect of acute Bright's disease is not only to cause an admixture of blood-constituents with the urine, but also to bring about a large accumulation of urinary materials While the urine is usually more or less bloody, the blood becomes in a greater or less degree urinous. Dr Christison was the first to announce the fact that the blood in these cases contains a large amount of urea and that urea is found in the dropsical and inflammatory effusions (Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, October 1829). Not only is the blood altered by an accumulation of urinary materials, but also by a loss of its own normal constituents. The density of the serum is reduced from 1030 to 1022 or even 1020. The loss of density is greatest when the urine has been most albuminous; and it is probably explained by the escape of serum through the kidneys. globin or coloring matter also diminishes rapidly, the normal proportion being 1,335 in 10,000. Dr. Christison found it reduced, after a few weeks' illness, as low as 955 in one case, in another to 564; and in a young man ill for three months and a half subsequent to scarlet fever, who had never been bled before, it was only 427. At the commencement of the disease the loss of coloring matter is less rapid than the extreme pallor of the patient would seem to indicate; and it is probable that the blanched appearance of the skin is partly occasioned by the quantity of water in the subcutaneous tissue.

Etiology.—Acute Bright's disease may occur at all ages from infancy to extreme old age. The two most frequent causes of acute Bright's disease with dropsy are exposure to wet and cold and scarlet fever. Either of these causes is alone sufficient to excite the disease; but their combined action—exposure to cold during the progress of scarlet fever—is a most powerful determining Diphtheria is a frequent cause of cause of the malady. albuminuria; but, as I have before said, albuminuria is rarely associated with dropsy. Amongst the less frequent causes of acute albuminuria are measles, erysipelas, pyæmia, the absorption of poisonous materials from the uterus after parturition, rheumatic fever, the malarious poison, typhus and typhoid fever, cholera, and lastly, excessive eating and drinking. more especially when combined with dyspepsia. In the majority of cases acute albuminuria, resulting from other causes than scarles fever and exposure to cold, is unassociated with dropsy, and its history belongs to that of the diseases with which it is associated We shall find hereafter that albuminuria reas a complication. sulting from one or other of the various causes here referred to sometimes leads to a chronic and incurable degeneration of the Excess of alcohol is a more frequent cause of chronic than of acute Bright's disease. A remarkable case of transient alcoholic albuminuria occurred when Dr. Baxter was housephysician to our hospital. A man between twenty and thirty years of age was brought in one night by the police. unconscious, and breathing stertorously. He was believed to be drunk, and a large quantity of vinous liquor was pumped out of his stomach. The unconsciousness remaining, uraemia was suspected, and some urine drawn off with the catheter was "loaded with albumen." He was then put into bed, cupped over When Dr. Baxter visited the the loins, and a purgative given. ward in the morning he found the man sitting up and clamoring for his discharge. He said that he had been very drunk over night, but now he had nothing the matter with him. He passed some urine, which was found of normal color and specific gravity, and without a trace of albumen. He then left the hospital in triumph. The temporary albuminuria was the result of renal congestion while the excess of alcohol was being exercised by the kidneys.

Diagnosis.—In most cases of acute Bright's disease the symptoms are so obvious, that the disease can scarcely be over-looked or mistaken for any other. The only case in which there is

a possibility of acute albuminuria being unrecognized are those in But, the existence of alwhich it is unassociated with dropsy. buminuria being discovered, it is not always easy to determine whether this is the result of a recent acute attack, or of a chronic degeneration of the kidney. We shall be in a better position to discuss this important practical question after we have studied the various forms of chronic Bright's disease. Meanwhile, however, I may tell you that, as a rule, high-colored, smoky and blood-tinged urine, of high specific gravity, is an indication of a recent acute attack; and equally so is a copious sediment composed of epithelial and blood-casts, or of exudation-cell casts, alone or mixed with epithelial casts. The appearance of oily casts and cells, in combination with numerous epithelial casts, does not materially affect the diagnosis. On the other hand, urine of low specific gravity and very pale in color, yet highly albuminous, is usually evidence of chronic disease; and this evidence is strengthened by the appearance of numerous oily casts and cells unassociated with Large hyaline casts in pale epithelial or exudation-cell casts. highly albuminous urine point to disease not only chronic, but in an advanced stage. We shall return to the subject, and discuss it more fully in a future lecture.

Prognosis.—Acute Bright's disease has a tendency to terminate in complete recovery. It is essentially a curable disease, as much so as acute bronchitis or acute pneumonia. The earlier the patient comes under treatment the better is his prospect of recovery; and, on the other hand, the longer the symptoms have continued without signs of amendment, the more grave does the prognosis become. The prognosis is, on the whole, more favorable in the young and middle-aged than in those more advanced in years; but the disease may prove mild and tractable even in very aged persons. For obvious reasons, the prospect of recovery is better in the case of those who can avoid exposure to cold and other injurious influences, than when the patients' circumstances are less favorable.

In favorable cases a copious secretion of urine, of comparatively low specific gravity and of paler colour, with a diminishing amount of albumen and decrease of dropsy, are amongst the earliest signs of amendment. Albuminuria is usually the last symptom to disappear. The time of its disappearance varies, in different cases of recovery, from a few days to many months. If the urine continue albuminous for more than six months, it becomes more

and more doubtful whether it will ever cease to be so; but I have seen cases of complete recovery after albuminuria had continued for one, two, and even three years. So long as the urine continues albuminous, in however slight a degree, although the dropsy and all other general symptoms may have passed away, recovery must be considered incomplete. Acute Bright's disease, although, as a rule, a curable, is not unfrequently a fatal disease. some symptoms and complications which indicate a case of more than ordinary peril; such as a scanty secretion of highly albuminous urine; frequent and distressing vomiting; great anasarca, with a tendency to erysipelatous inflammation of the skin, dropsical effusion within the chest, either in the pleura or the pericardium, or both, with urgent dyspnæa; inflammation of the lung, or pleura, or pericardium, or endocardium; severe and persistent headache, which is apt to be followed by convulsions and by coma, with a brown and dry tongue. All these are symptoms of grave, though not always of fatal import. the renal disease is acute, and therefore essentially curable, recovery sometimes occurs after the most formidable symptoms of uræmic poisoning have been present.

A consideration of the exciting causes of the renal disease forms an element in the prognostic indications. When Bright's disease results from some inherent constitutional defect, without obvious exciting cause, it is generally more intractable than when it is directly due to exposure to cold or to the influence of some specific blood-poison, as, for instance, that of scarlet fever or erysipelas. To all general rules of this kind there are exceptions, and each case requires a separate and careful study.

Let me impress upon you one point of practical importance. Before you pronounce a patient to be entirely free from his malady, be careful to test the urine, not only after rest and fasting—i. e., in the morning before breakfast—but after food and exercise. Albuminous urine is usually more copiously so after food and exercise; and you will sometimes find that, while the urine before breakfast is quite free from albumen, that which is secreted after a meal is decidedly and even copiously albuminous. In some cases exercise has even more influence than food in exciting renal congestion and albuminuria.

An attack of acute Bright's disease confers no immunity from future attacks; on the contrary, the disease may occur more than

once in the same subject, a result of either inexplicable predisposition, or of a liability resulting from a first attack. I think my experience warrants the statement that when acute albuminuria has resulted from some non-specific cause, such as exposure to cold and wet, or excessive eating and drinking, it is more likely to recur than when it has been excited by a specific poison, such as that of scarlet fever, which, as a rule, does not occur a second time in the same individual; but I have known patients so unfortunate as to have two attacks of scarlet fever, and each attack complicated with albuminuria.—British Med., Jour.—Braithwaite's Retrospect. —Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour., September, 1873.

CHOLERA INFANTUM: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

By ALEX. McBride, of Berea, Ohio.

It is not without mature reflection and long observation that I venture to write upon this subject. It is now nine years since I made a particular observation upon this disease, and my observations upon it every year since (when the disease has occurred) have confirmed my conclusion of that time.

During the summer of 1864, I observed that all the cases of cholers infantum were preceded by heat-rash or prickly heat (lichen tropicus). The choleraic condition supervened in no case till after the retrocedence of the rash. In every well-pronounced case which I have seen since, where a history of the case could be obtained, it has been found that the rash had preceded the defluxions. need not go into an investigation of the minute pathology, or attempt a graphic or classific description of heat rash. Suffice it to say that heat-rash, or lichen tropicus, is a red papillary eruption or rash that appears on the skin of delicate or fair-skinned persons. when the atmospheric temperature is for many days about 80° and above. I say the rash occurs to fair-skinned persons; perhaps it occurs to brunettes, but I think for them a higher heat is required. The retrocession appears to be caused by a lowering of temperature. In this the disease resembles cholera morbus. I have never seen this disease (cholera morbus) well developed, except during cool nights following hot days.

Notwithstanding what writers have said about cholera infantum being solely a disease of cities, developed by hot weather, aided by some peculiar cause, I beg leave to differ; for I assert that I have seen the disease as thoroughly developed in the airy and salubrious rural regions as it possibly could be anywhere, but it was always in a season of great heat, interspersed with damp or chilly nights, and always following the heat-rash. I have no doubt, however, that the disease in cities is more intractable; for the reason that the heat is not only greater, but not so well blended off with cool breezes as in the country.

The remote and exciting causes, then, are high atmospheric temperature long continued, alternated with a low temperature; and the proximate cause is retrocession of heat-rash.

Now, this is as I have seen it. If others have not seen it so, their failure therein can not invalidate what I have seen. Last summer I presented these observations to a medical society in Cleveland. None of the gentlemen were prepared to contradict my views, although they all said they had not made the same observations; but one gentleman went so far as to say that he had seen a case of cholera infantum with the heat-rash fully out at the time, which fact would rather contradict my observations. But, inasmuch as he is the only man who ever saw the like, I believe that no other man ever will see it, for such an exhausting and depleting defluxion as that in question is wholly incompatible with any kind of redness on the skin.

Now, if my cause and pathology be correct, the treatment is almost inevitable. There is nothing more wanted to be done than to restore the flow of blood to the surface, maintain it there, and establish a tonic state of the capillaries and of the muscular tunic of the bowels.

We are not lacking in remedies to accomplish all this. The medicines are belladonna, opium, camphor, arsenic, strychnia, and last, but not least, cantharides. The important features of belladonna are, that it is a vital or arterial stimulant, and is the quickest of all medicines to cause a flow of blood to the surface.

To a child one year old, with cholera infantum, give half a drop of fluid extract of belladonna, and you will see the pallid surface change to red in thirty minutes, and the flux will be checked; then give arsenic and opium (arterial and capillary tonics) to maintain the status of the circulation, and your case is quiet and comfortable. Add strychnine to give tone to the muscular tunic of the in-

testines, and there is only one thing lacking to complete the cure, and that is a diuretic: this may be nitrous ether and cubeb, or some other diuretic. Of course, all these articles are not necessary in every case.

If a case is in a very sunken or collapsed condition, I do not hesitate to give 20 drops tr. cantharides to begin with, or apply to the abdomen five inches square—twenty-five superficial inches—of fly plaster.—The plaster should not remain on more than an hour or an hour and a half. The dose of 20 drops of the tincture will seldom require to be given more than once. Although this might seem a large dose for a child a year old, it is no more than equal to 120 minims for an adult—a dose which I give many times every year in similar conditions, congestions, stasis, etc.

The formula which I have used with unvarying success this season, in cholera infantum and all the choleraic diseases of adults, is the following:

Dose for a child one year old, 6 to 8 drops; for an adult, in a severe case of cholera or cholera morbus, 70 minims, or a teaspoonful. To be repeated once in three hours, more or less, according to severity.

The first dose generally checks the symptoms decidedly, so that frequent repetitions are seldom necessary. Although the dose of belladonna, in the child's dose, is but little more than one-fourth of a minim, it very often brings out the peculiar red flush. I never made a combination of remedies in which the different ingredients so harmonized, and seemed so much to enhance each other's value. It may appear to some that the spts. nitre and tr. cubeb are added for some whimsical reason, but not so. It has long been a maxim with me, that when powerful or poison medicines were used, which did not, as part of their therapeutic effect, increase the quantity of some natural excretion, a diuretic should be used, to carry out of

[&]quot;This formula was arranged on the theory that an ounce-phial of liquid will pour ordinarily seven teaspoons of convenient fullness (usually it will be eight.)—Ed. L. & O

the system the results of their disintegrating effects; and I find, in the use of arsenic especially, this practice has an excellent effect, and so I think of the others.

But this I will discuss no further at present. Let any one examine carefully each ingredient of the above formula, and I think he will be forced to the conclusion that they, by acting in harmony, will fulfill all the conditions necessary for the cure of cholera infantum and the choleraic diseases; and, in severe and collapsed cases, the cantharides may be added, to get the case over the dangerous shoals.

For the troublesome diarrhoa which sometimes follows the acute stage of cholera infantum, if you do not choose to use the arsenic and opium (thus, tr. opii, 2 to 4 drops; Fowler's solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop, three or four times per day), the next best remedy perhaps is 5 to 10 grains bismuth, with 1-10 to 1-6 gr. of opium, two to four times per day.

Much more might be said about this disease, and upon the therapeutic principle of these remedies, but I don't know that more words are necessary; the fraternity will comprehend my meaning. But this much I will add: I do not undertake to say that the disease never does or can occur without the rash preceding. I have no doubt cases will be met with where it can not be shown that the rash preceded. Neither is it true that the disease will follow every case of heat-rash.

I suppose it is *sudden* retrocession of the rash, occasioned by cold or damp air, that causes the difficulty. This rash, like measles or scarlatina, when it runs its course uninterrupted, occasions no difficulty.

As complete and threatening a case of choleraic disease as I ever saw, resulted from the sudden retrocession of the rash of scarlatina. This case was successfully turned by the application of a fly plaster to the epigastrium.—The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.

CREASOTE IN THE TREATMENT OF GONORRHŒA.

BY ULYSSES L. HUYETTE, M. D., RELFE, PHELPS CO., MO.

The tendency to routine practice in our profession has long been its bane, and is ever to be reprobated by its friends. In no instance

is this proneness so manifest as in the treatment of venereal diseases. Well nigh every practitioner has a specific methodwalks in a beaten path—and can give you a concise answer when interrogated concerning his treatment of syphilis or gonorrhea. To this pre-eminence of the specific plan is doubtless due the slow progress in this direction in comparison with that of the other branches of our profession. We do not in this paper propose to attempt to set right the profession upon the subject-nor yet to add much to what is already known—but wish humbly to present the results of an experience which, if it but stimulate to further research, will amply repay the writer. Having long been in doubt as to the efficacy of the ordinary plans of treating gonorrhæa, and having frequently suffered disappointment and chagrin at the tardy convalescence of my patients, I naturally was led to inquire into the rationale of my treatment, and to consider what indeed was the true course to pursue. The following considerations presented 'themselves: 1st, this is not an ordinary inflammation, but a specific disease—the result of a cause sui generis—a peculiar poison whose toxic properties are manifest in the pathological condition of the part affected; 2d, not only is the origin of the disease due to this cause, but its duration also is dependent upon the same element present in the pus secreted from the mucous surface of the urethra.

For, if gonorrheal pus will give rise to the disease when brought in contact with healthy mucous surfaces, we cannot but think it capable of renewing it constantly as it comes in contact with the lining of the urethra from which it emanates. Hence, if the origin and duration of the affection be due to a specific virus, what is the indication? Certainly not an antiphlogistic course, which does not destroy the materies morbi present. We naturally look for some means by which we may rob the pus of its septic properties, and render it harmless. And almost intuitively we look to the class of antiseptic agents for the means to accomplish Creasote, whose powers are well known, is the remedy we selected, and after an ample trial in numerous cases in all stages, we are safe in asserting its claims upon the attention of the Another question arises: Shall we use it locally or internally? We deem the former insufficient, from the fact that in many instances we are unable to reach the whole diseased surface by an injection, however well executed; so we should trust to its internal use—by which it is eliminated by the kidneys and passes over the entire mucous tract.

That creasote is the only remedy of this class which will destroy the toxic power of the pus we do not claim, but deem it highly probable that carbolic acid, and other agents of the kind will effect the same end. We are aware that we render ourselves liable to the charge of "specifist," which we reprobated in the beginning of our paper, but of this charge we plead not guilty, from the fact that we are not proposing a specific for a disease, but a means of removing a constant specific cause, of the extension and maintenance of the disease; a poison upon which the malady depends, which must be neutralized ere we can hope for a cure. Hence the propriety and the necessity of some agent or class of agents by which to combat it. The mode of administration which I have adopted is in the form of an emulsion from 1 to 3 gtt., ter die, and at late bed-time. I find this applicable to all cases, save perhaps, in some advanced stages of gleet, in which the poisonous element The astringent properties of creasote have been is not present. recognized, and some may be disposed to attribute any good effects which flow from its use to that property; but we cannot admit this argument, for there are many more highly astringent remedies which would be preferable if that effect alone were desired. claim for it a higher virtue, and trust those interested will give it a trial.

Thus, in short, we claim that gonorrhosa is a disease sui generis, due to a specific virus or toxic agent, and that the only rational method of cutting short its operations is to rob the disease of its chief characteristic; to deprive the pus, which is constantly bathing the mucous surface, of its virulent power, when the case will be virtually closed.

By an antiphlogistic course we may reduce the inflammatory action, but only to be excited again by the effects of the pus; and the disease if treated so, will only end when the toxic element will have been exhausted and the pus ceases to be virulent.—Saint Louis Medical and Surgical Jour.—September, 1873.

ON THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

BY STEPHEN H. WARD, M. D., F. R. C. P.

The first thing to be insisted upon is rest in bed, and in the recumbent position, in which the bowels are best kept quiet. Diet stands next in importance to rest. That kind of diet should be ordered which gives least work to the alimentary canal, and which is most likely to be assimilated should the mesenteric glands be implicated, and which will send down to the large bowel a minimum amount of irritating waste material. Milk is the best form of nourishment in these cases; flour boiled with milk is a good combination; farinaceous articles of diet are also admissible. As a rule, the patients do better without alcoholic stimuli; but where there is much prostration these must be given.

It is important that an even temperature should be maintained in the bedroom or ward by night as well as by day. It had long been remarked that patients passing, say, twenty stools in twenty-four hours, would pass a large proportion of them in the night-time. The action of the skin, which it is desirable not to check, can be evenly maintained in bed. Dr. Ward has found the application of a broad flannel roller in some cases to do good by carrying out the indication of support and local surface-warmth. During the period of convalescence, flannel next the skin, and otherwise adequate clothing, are essential.

Special remedial agents render important service in the relief of various symptoms. An occasional dose of opium at night, where there are irritability and restlessness, may be given, not to lock up the bowels, but with a view of procuring sleep. A dose of castor oil, guarded with laudanum, is often of service in bringing away scybalous fecal matter that has been retained, and caused griping and distress. For the tenesmus from which some patients suffer so much, an injection of starch and opium is the best remedy. The possibility of irritation being kept up by hemorrhoids must not be lost sight of. The severe and oft-repeated straining in the earlier stages of the disease gives rise at times to prolapsus ani, which in the more advanced stage may become a source of annoyance, and require surgical aid.

The complexion and course of chronic dysentery may be modified by the association of some special cachexia, as that of scurvy, ague or tuberculosis. Where such exists the treatment will have to be modified. Where there are evidences of scorbutic taint, lime or lemon-juice must be given. It is here that the Bael fruit, which has enjoyed so much repute in India, will be found useful. If there be any old malarious influence at work, the symptoms will exhibit periodicity—the patients will perhaps be worse on alternate

days, and then quinine will be the remedy. Where cough, hectic, etc., point to the tuberculous diathesis, cod-liver oil and tonics are indicated.—Half-Yearly Abstract.—Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, September, 1873.

BROMO-CHLORALUM IN THE TREATMENT OF VAGINAL DISCHARGES.

Dr. Melvin Rhorer, of Louisville, has been using for some time back Bromo-Chloralum as a topical application in vaginal discharges with a success which leads him to esteem it an agent of considerable value in this class of cases. Owing to its antiseptic as well as astringent properties, he regards it of especial value in such discharges as are accompanied by fetor. He applies it in certain conditions, undiluted, directly to the seat of the disease by means of pledgets of lint; at other times he uses it as an injection or wash of varying strength, beginning generally with one part of the ordinary solution to eight parts of water. Dr Rhorer writes:

"In leucorrhœa, an affection in which I have had frequent opportunities to try it, when associated with anæmia, chlorosis or merely a lax state of fiber, I have usually met with very marked success, combining a course of general tonics with the local treat-Before using the Bromo-Chloralum the vagina should first be thoroughly cleansed by injections of tepid water, made best by means of a Davidson syringe; after which about a pint of the in jection, one to eight, should be thrown well into the canal one or more times daily. The discharge is generally diminished, and sometimes is arrested altogether, by the first injection. Occasionally, however, no effect whatever is observed, when I am in the habit of increasing the strength of the injection up to the point of producing decided burning or even pain after its use. In leucorrhæa depending on ulceration of the os the Bromo-Chloralum should be applied undiluted, on pledgets of lint, immediately to the seat of the trouble. By this means I am certain that in some cases at least I have accomplished more than I have done with nitrate of silver or carbolic acid, especially where the lesion was not attended by much loss of substance, but consisted of simple erosions.

"Gonorrhæa in the female I have also sometimes found to be promptly arrested by this agent. In cases where the inflammation is considerable, and the parts swollen and tender, injections of al-

most any kind cause, it is well known, great pain. Here before using the remedy it will be necessary first to reduce the inflammation by hot applications, hot hip-baths, injections of warm water where these can be borne, and by constitutional means. Gonorrhæa frequently persists by reason of the seat of the disease not being reached by our remedies. It is therefore indispensable to any full measure of success that frequent examinations of the parts involved the vulva, vagina, and os-should be made, in order to see whether our remedies are being properly applied. Where the disease affects the vulva, vaginal canal, and urethra alone the injections may safely be intrusted to the patient. The same may be said of the management of lint or cotton when used to keep the lips of the vulva apart; but when the disease is deeper seated, affecting the os or the cul de sacs, it will generally be found necessary that the physician ahould make the injections with his own hand. From the observance of this precaution cases which had hung on for weeks yielded in a few days.

"Allow me here to insist on the necessity of making all injections into the vagina while the patient is in the recumbent posture. As ordinarily done—stooping over a vessel and injecting with an ordinary syringe—the fluid often escapes without reaching the parts affected. A bed-pan placed beneath the patient's hips will prevent the clothes being soiled. Gonorrhæa of the vagina has generally yielded to this treatment in from eight to ten days. Gonorrhæa in the male has not yielded to the Bromo-Chloralum, the urethral mucous membrane in the male being too sensitive to admit the use of the remedy of a strength capable of doing good.

"In uterine carcinoma the Bromo-Chloralum will promptly arrest fetor; while in clots of the uterus, and in the fetid discharges which succeed abortions and labors, I much prefer it to the ordinary disinfectants, such as bisulphite of soda, permanganate of potash, etc.

"Bromo-Chloralum may, when it is desirable, be combined with other therapeutic agents. We have sometimes thought that the addition of opium or some of its salts has increased its efficiency in certain cases marked by tenderness. Finally it recommends itself by its cheapness."—American Practitioner, September, 1873.

Monthly Summary.

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Gelsemnium in Odontaigia.

Gelseminum sempervirens is a plant growing in the Southern States of North America. Its active properties were discovered by accident. It has been for many years past used in America, chiefly by irregular practitioners. A few months ago I happened to hear of its being employed with very great success in a case of pains in the jaw from decayed teeth, and I determined to make some inquiry into its therapeutical virtues. Mr. Jeffs, the apothecary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, very kindly prepared for me a tincture by macerating for a week an ounce of the root with eight ounces of proof spirit. All the following observations were made with this preparation.

The cases in which I have found this drug of most use are those of bad tooth-ache, which the patients themselves, and even some practitioners, call neuralgia. Short notes of some of these cases follow.

Mary L——, seventeen years old, came March 10th, 1873, complaining of shooting pains in the right side of the face, which had lasted for nine weeks. There were many decayed teeth. She had taken citrate of iron with benefit, but the pains returned when the medicine was left off. Ordered to take ten minims of the tincture of gelseminum in water every three hours. Came on March 13th, saying that the pains had ceased completely the day following the first administration of the drug. To take now instead the quassia and iron mixture of the hospital.

Emma B——, aged twenty, came on January 6th, 1873, complaining of pain in the lower and upper jaws, lasting three weeks, and in the head. Last night had no sleep. The pains last two or three hours and then cease. Many decayed teeth in both jaws. To take fifteen minims of the tincture of gelseminum in water, every three hours.—January 9th: Pains much relieved; eating brings them on again, "it strikes cold." To continue the gelseminum.

Richard T—, aged fifty-three, came on March 22d, 1873, complaining of shooting pains in the upper jaw since Christmas, coming on about four o'clock every day and lasting till midnight;

many decayed teeth. To take twenty minims of tincture of gelseminum, in water, every three hours.—March 26th; Pains ceased on the 23d of March, the day after the first visit. To take the quassia and iron mixture three times daily.

Fanny S—, aged thirty-eight, came on March 24th, 1873, complaining of pains in the face lasting for fourteen days; throbbing, paroxysmal; gums swollen; many decayed teeth. To take twenty minims of tincture of gelseminum, in water, every three hours. She came again on March 27th, saying the pains were bad all the night of the 24th, but ceased on the 25th, and had not returned. She now only feels weak. To take the quassia and iron mixture.—J. W. Legg, M. D., in Lancet.—Dental Cosmos, Sept., 1873.

Abnormal Behaviour of Albuminous Urine Under the Usual Tests.

Dr. Brown-Sequard (Archives of Scientific and Practical Med.,) points out a possible source of error in applying the usual tests for albumen in the urine. It is a well known fact that boiling alone is not always sufficient to cause coagulation of albumen, even when the reaction of the urine is decidedly acid. In such cases. however, the subsequent addition of nitric acid, with a renewed application of heat, will generally produce a precipitate. Brown-Sequard states that in several cases that have come under his observation, he has demonstrated the presence of albumen by adding nitric acid and then applying heat, but has failed to obtain a precipitate by heat alone, or by nitric acid (and heat) after the specimen had been once boiled. There must be, therefore, a modification of albumen, which, so far from being coagulated, actually loses its coagulability by boiling.—The Doctor, Aug., 1873.

Eczema of the Genital Organs.

Dr. Montmeja, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris has recorded some cases of eczema occurring upon the external genital organs, in La France Medicale, July 6th. In some of the cases tincture of iodine has been the chief local application, and achieved a cure of the disease in two months. Beyond this he has prescribed daily the following as a lotion to allay the itching in affected part:

Ŗ	Corrosive sublimate	2 parts.
	Water	500 "
	Alcohol	sufficient quantity

to dissolve the corrosive sublimate. He has observed in many of these cases the vesicles and scales of eczema supervene on an old standing intertrigo in which mechanical irritation has produced its effects.—The Doctor, August, 1873.

Cod-Liver Oil Mixture.

A preparation that has met with much favor, under the above name, has been made by the writer from a formula given him by Mr. Hassard of Philadelphia. It is made as follows: eggs, No. iv; lemon juice, q. s. Place the eggs in a suitable vessel, and pour over them sufficient lemon juice to cover them, and let the whole remain for 24 or 48 hours. Then pass the whole through a strainer, and add, with agitation, the following, and in the order given: To the lemon-juice and eggs add an equal volume of honey, cod-liver oil, and brandy or whisky. The w. ole forms a permanent emulsion, and will keep good during the summer months for a month, and longer in cooler weather. The taste of the oil can be completely covered by the addition of a few drops of oil of wintergreen, or oil of bitter almonds. This mixture is pleasant to take, and a valuable therapeutic agent.

P. S. Glycerine may be substituted for the honey. E. S. W.—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, September, 1873.

Fungus Hæmatedes.

August 2d, 1873, Charles Richman, age 36 years, applied to me On making an examination, found a large tumor in the left groin, of a red fungous appearance, about the size of a quart cup. He stated that it had been seven years growing, and that on several occasions he had nearly lost his life from hemor-On pressing the tumor it again started bleeding, and I found it impossible to control it by styptics. I immediately called to my assistance Dr. Todd, of Manayunk, and Dr. Young of Green Lane, both of this city. Dr. Young gave ether and chloroform mixed, and I proceeded to remove the tumor, Dr. Todd securing the vessels. I removed the tumor in about one minute, and in less than five minutes we had ligated twenty-one vessels, and arrested the hemorrhage, brought the wound together by sutures, and applied a solution of one part of Bromo-Chloralum to ten parts of water. I continued this application for ten days, when the wound was healed, and no appearance of the disease is left. effect of the Bromo-Chloralum was to remove all fetor and to

maintain the wound in a perfectly healthy condition. The patient being of a scrofulous diathesis, I gave internally equal parts of tonic syrup and elixir iodo-bromide of calcium comp., as manufactured by Tilden & Co., one teaspoonful three times a day. This tumor being one of the forms of cancer, and the remarkable success attending these agents, renders them worthy of notice by the profession. Mr. Richman resides at Yorktown, New Jersey, and may be consulted as to the wonderful effects of the remedies.—Paine's Journal of Domestic Medicine.

Bromide of Potassium in Cholera.

Dr. William Pepper, *Medical Times*, July 12th, 1873, recommends the use of Bromide of Potassium in the collapse of cholera. He advises it given in doses of forty-five grains in three ounces of water every twenty minutes, by mouth or injection. This drug, he thinks, has a wonderful power in quieting irritation of the sympathetic nerve, which irritation he regards as the source of the symptoms of relapse.—*The Clinic*, September, 1873.

Catarrh.

Within the last few months, I have treated and cured many cases of catarrh in the head, in various forms, by atomizing the nose and throat once or twice a day with equal parts of Mecca oil and oil of tar; and the internal use of equal parts of tonic and purgative syrups. In a few cases I have used instead, the iodobromide of calcium, with the happiest effects. In all cases, to remove the fetor when it exists, I atomize the nose with a weak solution of the bromo-chloralum.—Paine's Journal of Domestic Medicine.

Syrup of Borax. B. Borax.

Dissolve by the aid of heat. For laryngeal catarrh, a teaspoonful to be taken from 7 to 10 times a day, and swallowed without dilution, and avoiding to drink immediately after, so as to prolong the contact of the remedy. E. S. W.—Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, September, 1873.

Pruritus Vulva.

Take of bichloride of mercury, one part; alum, twenty parts; starch, one-hundred parts; water, twenty-five hundred parts. Mix S. Apply freely to the part.—Revue de Therap.—The Clinic, September, 1873.

Lotion of Acetic Acid for Baidness.

The following lotion is said to be superior for a shampooing liquid, for removing dandruff, and useful and pleasant application for baldness. It is, of course, moderately stimulating, and in those cases in which the hair-follicles are not destroyed, but have become merely inactive, we should think it might prove both efficacious and agreeable: Take of acetic acid 1 drachm; Cologne water 1 ounce; water, to make in all 6 ounces. Mix.—Druggists' Circular. Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, August, 1873.

Editorial.

We give considerable space this month, to illustrations of Wells & BuLuce's "Steam Fumigator," because we have on many occasions demonstrated its value and usefulness—not only in removing odors and disinfecting apartments; but in imparting a delightful perfume to a large building by simply passing one quart of Florida Water through it.

Dr. Wells' long experience as a surgeon in connection with the Navy and in city hospitals, fully qualifies him to speak authoritatively on the subject of disinfectants; and has led him to study the best methods of using them, in order that they might prove most effective; aided by Mr. DuLuce's experience as a mechanic, his attention to this subject resulted in the invention of the apparatus, represented on this page.

Soon after they first brought this apparatus to the notice of the public, Dr. Wells was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to join the Squadron, and is now there. We give an extract from a letter recently received from him.

"The Monitor "Terror" has been laying here a long time, and was full of roaches, vermin and foul odors from these and other causes. I fumigated the vessel with Bromo-Chloralum and it destroyed all the bad odors at once. It was a very difficult vessel to fumigate being divided off into small spaces by many bulk-heads. Dr. Cook, the Surgeon of the "Terror" was so well pleased with the "Bromo" that he made a requisition on the Department at Washington for some of it.

"I have used it freely on board my Vessel in the "bilge pantries," &c., and would not be without it, on account of its not only being a perfect deodorizer and disinfectant, but because of its odorless and non-poisonous character which is a great desideratum on shipboard. We have had no fevers of any kind as yet this season in the Squadron, and hope we shall not. All the Officers who have been using the fumigator, say it is just the thing for Vessels"

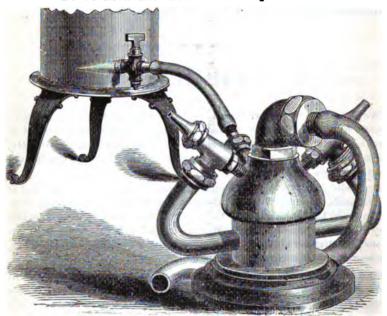
H. H. WELLS, M. D., KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

PATENT ATOMIZER AND VOLATILIZER.

BY HENBY M. WELLS, Surgeon, and E. S. DuLuor, Chief Engineer, United States Navy.

For Disinfecting and Deodorizing Ships and their Cargoes; Hospitals, Insane Asylums, Public Buildings, Tenement Houses, Hospital Clothing and Bedding, Street Cars, &c.

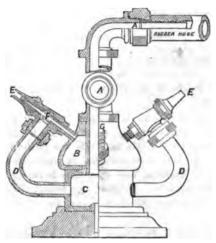
To be used with steam or compressed air.



The invention relates to that class of disinfecting apparatus, in which steam or compressed air is employed as a medium for the conveyance and distribution of any deodorizing or disinfecting liquid; and it consists of an apparatus in which the steam or compressed air supply-pipe passes centrally through the chamber containing the disinfectant, into a steam-chest placed immediately under said chamber, by which means the heat, radiating inward from the central supply-pipe and the base of the chamber containing the disinfectant, vaporizes the same and causes it to ascend into jets; where it is met and surrounded by the steam, which atomizes and projects it into the apartment to be fumigated, in the form of fine spray or vapor.

B is the chamber which is partially filled from a reservoir, through a small hose attached to the coupling G, with Bromo-Chloralum, or any other suitable liquor disinfectant; and A the steam supply pipe which passes centrally through said chamber and communicates with the steam-chest C, underneath; D D, are

steam pipes which are used to conduct the steam into the jets E E, when it meets the escaping disinfecting liquid or vapor, which ascends from the chamber B, assisted by a partial vacuum formed by the passage of the steam, completely enveloping the inner pipe of the jets, depending upon the flow from the reservoir, which is regulated by a stop-cock, and atomizes it and projects it into the room or closed space, desired to be operated upon, in the form of a fine spray or vapor, which rapidly mingles with and saturates the atmosphere thoroughly, penetrating the smallest crevices in walls, ceilings, &c.



When steam is objectionable or cannot be had, compressed air may be used. A continuous stream of the disinfectant can be supplied to the chamber B from the reservoir, regulating the quantity by the stop-cock and delivering it at the mouth of the jets E E divided spray; compressed air may be obtained in sufficient force from an ordinary force pump as is used for water.

The nozzles E E may be removed, when desired, to clean the jet of any obstruction caused by deposition of any matter therein.

EXTRACT FROM THE JUDGE'S REPORT IN DEPARTMENT IV., GROUP 2 AT THE 41st., EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, held in the City of New York, October, 1872.

Prof. ADOLPH OTT, Chairman.

No. 265. Apparatus for vaporizing and atomizing disinfectants.

"They take pleasure in declaring it as the most efficient apparatus known to them for the purposes intended. To diffuse disinfectants or deodorizers in the form of a fine spray or mist in the atmosphere to be purified, strikes them as a very happy idea and they doubt not that wherever used, this method will materially aid in preventing the spread of diseases of the zymotic class, provided it be fed with the proper fluid. We recommend it for the Medal of special award."

A true copy of 'the report on file.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

GOUT PILLS.

Dr. Theo. H. Jewett, of South Berwick, Maine, recommends the following formula of pill as very efficacious in Rheumatism and Gout.

T ₁	Colch. Ex. Acet
	Calomel
	Aloes Soc
	Ipecac
M. ft. mass.	divid. in pilllx.

PHYSICIANS' DIARY FOR 1874.

It is now in the hands of the publisher and will be ready for delivery early in November.

In the compilation of this work, our aim has been to study the wants of the physician in country and city practice, and to exclude as irrelevant all matter that does not directly facilitate the performance of his daily routine of duties. In successive editions we shall endeavor to make such additions and improvements as may from time to time be suggested.

In order to determine how large an edition to print, we wish Physicians, who desire it, would forward their orders at once and they shall be served in turn.

To facilitate this object, we enclose with each copy of this issue of the Journal a blank form of application.

Price One Dollar, including postage. Orders should be addressed to JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA,

New Lebanon, N. Y.



FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my location, House and Lot, &c., in the town of New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, immediately on the Lebanon Branch Rail Road, 45 miles from Louisville.

This is an excellent opportunity for a good Physician to get into an extensive practice at once. For particulars address

N. G. LEAKE, M. D.

New Haven, Nelson Co., Ky.

GCorrespondents will oblige us by writing plainly their Names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

Yournal of Materia Medica

DEVOTED TO

Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Vol. 12.]

NOVEMBER, 1873.

[No. 11.

Communications.

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

HEPATICA AMERICANA.

(Liverwort)

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculacea.

In the Linnean, or sexual system, this plant will be found in in Class *Polyandria*, and in Order, *Polygynia*.

HABITAT.—United States of America.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Calyx 3-sepalled, a little distance below the corol, entire; petals 6 to 9; carpels without tails.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Flowers bluish, or purplish, mixed with white; blooms in this locality in April; leaves heart-reniform, 3-lobed; lobes entire, round-obtuse; sepals, obtuse.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Demulcent, tonic and astringent; to which some add directic and alterative.

PART USED.—The whole plant.

HISTORY.—Some Botanists admit but one species of this genus, others two. Its popular name should be liver-leaf, and not liverwort, as this is the well known name of the Marchantia polymorpha, a cryptogamous plant, found growing on earth and stones, in wet or damp places. The hepatica is a perennial plant, whose

leaves retain their freshness, resisting the influence of frost and snow, and its flowers are among the first to greet the return of spring. This agent has been extensively employed in domestic practice in a variety of diseases in this country and Europe. Water is said to extract all its active properties.

THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Homoptysis.—Formerly this agent acquired quite a reputation in the treatment of this affection. No doubt it will prove beneficial in mild attacks, but in aggravated cases, other remedies should be associated with it. Given in conjunction with Lycopus Virginicus, or with Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, much advantage may be realized. The most reliable remedies used in homoptysis, are sulphuric acid, tannic acid, matico, plumbi acetas, gallic acid, etc. When using any of the above-mentioned articles in the treatment of this malady, an infusion of hepatica may be taken ad libitum.

Coughs.—A svrup of liverwort has been extensively used in domestic practice for the relief of colds, and coughs. A little veratrum viride, or aconite, added to the syrup, makes a very efficient remedy for coughs. If the cough be caused by irritation, add 1-20th of a grain of morphine, twice a day to a dose of the syrup.

Hepatic Affections.—In Europe this plant was formerly used to some extent, in the treatment of chronic hepatic affections. This agent may be used to advantage in this complaint, alternated with Nitro-muriatic acid, both internally and externally.

The Nitro-muriatic acid was first proposed by Dr. Scott, in 1795. Mr. Annesley, who employed it extensively, placed great reliance on it; and Sir. J. McGrigor, as quoted by Dr. Waring, observed, after employing it in about 200 cases:—"One fact we are clear and decided in, that the injury to the constitution is infinitely less from the acid than from the mercurial ointment, and that men are not half the time convalescent from the first as they are from the last remedy."

It is said that the influence of the acid is not in the least degree counteracted by opium, even when exhibited in the largest doses. The renowned Dr. MEAD of England, won a great reputation in the treatment of Hydrophobia with a remedy, which he called

Liverwort. I find in the writings of a very able London Author, remarks relative to the medical properties of Liverwort, in which it is stated that it is one of the articles in the celebrated Dr. MEAD'S prescription for the cure of Hydrophobia, concerning which he says:-"I can safely affirm that I have never known this method to fail of success where it has been followed before the hydrophobia began; although in the course of about thirty years, besides the experience made by others both in town and country, I have used it a thousand times. I have often wished that I knew so certain a remedy in any other disease." His method of treatment is as follows: "Let the patient be blooded at the arm, nine Take of the herb called in Latin, Lichen Cinercus or ten ounces. Terrestris, or in English, Ash colored, Ground Liverwort, cleaned. dried and powdered, half an ounce; of black pepper powdered, Mix these well together, and divide the whole two drachms. into four doses, one of which must be taken every morning fasting. for four successive mornings, in cow's milk, warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into the cold bath, or a cold spring or river, every morning, fasting, for a month; he must be dipped all over, but not stay in (with head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold After this, he must go in three times a week for a fortnight longer." Author adds: "Later writers have declared that this remedy has been tried without success." He continues:- "However, as Dr. MEAD was no quack, but the most eminent physician of his time, his remedy for hydrophobia ought not to be neglected by those who may have the misfortune to suffer under this dreadful malady." This London Author, more than fifty years ago penned the following relative to Dr. MEAD, Hydrophobia and Liverwort: of course understood that Dr. MEAD's prescription is intended for those only who have been bitten by a rabid animal, and have either neglected to cut out the wounded part through ignorance, or from a doubt whether the animal were really mad; and also where the removal of the affected part would endanger the patient's life; for it cannot be too universally made known, that for the bad effects of the bite of mad dogs or venomous reptiles. excision of the bitten part is the only certain preventive, and should be instantly performed wherever death is not likely to be

the consequence. Hesitation to do this has cost thousands their lives." Two objects are secured by introducing the above quotation, which might be considered germain to the subject: first, the agent called liver-wort by Dr. MEAD, was incorrectly named, second, that little, or no reliance, should be placed upon popular names.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract - Dose, 2 to 3 Drams.

INFUSION OF LIVERWORT.

Fluid Extract - - - Four Ounces.

Water - - - - One Pint.

To be taken ad libitum.

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

Fluid Extract - Three Ounces.

Syrup - Six Ounces.

Dose—Two to three ounces.

CASE OF PUERPERAL INSANITY SUCCESS-FULLY TREATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

BY L. B. JOHNSON, M. D., WALHALLO, S. C.

Mrs. R., of Irish descent, of small stature, was delivered with instruments, of a second child at full term—after a very tedious labor of fifteen hours duration, about midnight, July 3rd., 1872. Notwithstanding her evident exhaustion, she passed the remainder of the night comparatively comfortable, obtaining some sleep, though her nervous system seemed considerably shocked from the long and protracted suffering; and possibly somewhat from the use of chloroform, which was used to a limited extent during the operation.

During the next ten days everything seemed to progress favorably, at the expiration of which time, her lochial discharge ceased, and an offensive ichorous discharge substituted, together with an annoying pruritus pudendum; bowels constipated; great thirst, retention of urine, with torticollis of right side of neck and

slight though unmistakable signs of hemiplegia or left side. Laxatives with warm vaginal injections, and evacuation of the urine with the catheter, were the remedies used till the 18th, when she, feeling much better than usual, sat up all the afternoon, though the day was damp; and she partook of soup, a young pigeon and fruit, and as appeared afterwards, she had partaken clandestinely, of peaches and pears. At 6 o'clock P. M. was taken suddenly ill, I was sent for in great haste, and found her unconscious with occasional tremors, and presenting all the appearances of having suffered from a terrible convulsion. this time to the 26th, (eight days) her head was drawn to the right side and she was completely paralysed on the left side and lay in a semi-comatose condition; urine discharged involuntarily; taking no nourishment; muttering incoherently and begging that her "child might be saved." (child was still-born). She had a convulsion on the 20th, also on the 25th, which was the last one she had.

During all the time from her confinement to the 25th, we had continual rains, and our patient occupied a small damp room without fire. On this day while under the influence of chloroform, we moved her into a larger and more comfortable room; for the purpose of moving her and changing her clothing we were compelled to subject her to the influence of chloroform, as she suffered most intolerable pains when moved in the least degree.

On the 26th, she passed from this semi-comatose condition to a state of wild delirium, her head and neck became straight, and she had almost superhuman strength, even on the paralysed side; she was constantly employed in imaginary occupations. She employed much of her time in cooking; then in cutting and sewing, and to this imaginary occupation she would devote hours upon hours, and frequently the entire night; and often when she would be unable to find her scissors she would resort to the not uncommon mode of procedure in such cases and startle her attendants by the peculiar noise, and would be astonished to find she had torn the sheet almost from end to end. Frequently, however, during these pastime engagements, she would become lost, "bothered," as she would term it and end in some incoherent remark about the "child." This condition though painful as it was

to her family and friends, continued to the first of August, when she slept and woke in the afternoon partially composed and rational. During the night of 1st, Sept., she slept tolerably well and seemed rational; she spoke of her condition, said she was satisfied her mind had been confused; during the day of 2d, Sept., was tolerably composed with intervals of wakefulness; during the 3rd, and 4th, was again wild and frantic; was in constant fear of falling—and becoming frightened at every movement and imaginary noise conceivable; would often be frightened at a mere fly on the sheet and make the most violent efforts to rise and leave the bed; and would frequently end her exclamations with "she thought it was the child."

The treatment from the 15th, to the 30th, was but little more than palliative; the greater part of the time being unable to swallow even a spoonful of water; her bowels during this time were in a constipated condition, and were relieved by Citrate Magnesia and large injections of warm water and soap, frequent application of sinapisms to the arms and legs, and on the 25th applied blister to back of neck, and one to each thigh; morphine was used to keep her quiet and on the 30th, on account of her wild and sleepless condition, I gave her 1 gr. of morphine every two hours, until sleep was procured; also fomentation of hops to pudendum, and vaginal injections of warm water with a small quantity of carbolic acid. August 1st, she was quiet; 2d and 3d, again wild and almost uncontrollable, morphine failing to produce any effect on her whatever, I gave her 20 grs. Chloral Hydrate. repeated every two hours, until she had taken 60 grs. produced a sound and refreshing sleep of four hours and continued doseing, until the morning of the 5th; during the 5th and 6th, remained tolerable quiet and at times partially rational; from this time she partook more or less every day of proper nourishment, such as soups, milk punch, chicken or beef tea; friction t the skin, and took only such med:cines as were absolutely necessary; thus she continued improving slowly, and was dis charged about the 15th Sept., at which time she weighed sixtyeight pounds, which shows the terrible ordeal through which she had passed.

During the early part of her sickness we used as a disinfectant,

Daily's Prophylactic fluid, not being able at that time to procure any other kind, we used some half a dozen bottles, it evidently did good, but owing to the intolerable smell arising from involuntary discharges of the urine and bowels, it was found to be inadequate to the wants of destroying the foul and offensive odors constantly emanating from the sick bed. I ordered a small lot of "Bromo Chloralum," and during the remainder of her sickness which extended through many weeks, we used less than two bottles, and it most effectually eradicated every trace of offensiveness from the room. A weak solution was also used to great advantage on the bed sores; much gratification was expressed by the attendants at the marked difference between the effects of the morphine and the chloral hydrate.

In reference to the causes of her mental aberration, I am clearly of the opinion that the shock to the nervous system caused by the tedious and protracted labour and the loss of the child, the damp and unpleasant weather, not having the benefit of a fire, and her indiscreetness the evening of the 18th July, were the prime causes of her great trouble, and I am also satisfied that she would never have recovered her sanity but for the use of Chloral Hydrate. And the many prejudicial reports against its use only prevented its use at an earlier day. But all doubts were soon set at rest, and at subsequent times, after 8d, August, when her mind would become wandering, the chloral would be again repeated with the same happy results.

SORE NIPPLES.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, in an instructive lecture on this subject, says:

"The forms of sore nipples are, first, inflammation. This generally occurs in those cases where the nipple is naturally contracted, or in those cases, which are not at all infrequent, where the nipple is almost completely absent. The child when placed at the breast has great difficulty in getting hold of the nipple, especially when the breast is distended, which renders the nipple still more retracted; it pulls away at it, and as a result of the irritation to the breast an inflammation of the nipple takes place.

This inflammation of the nipple may by propagation pass into the lacteal ducts, and we may have mammary abscess as a consequence of that. Second, fissure or erosion of the nipple. These fissures of the nipple are of two forms. One comes from inflammation of the nipple; but there is another form which exists just at the base of the nipple, and gives the most intense pain and suffering, the patient perhaps bursting out into a profuse perspiration as the child is placed at the breast. The next form of sore nipple is where the surface of the nipple is red and denuded of its cuticle. The nipple is very much retracted, and in this case there is a fissure at the top. The pain is very intense, and it may be that the woman experiences as much suffering from this as from any thing else during the entire puerperal period. The process does not generally confine itself to the nipple alone, but the areolar tissue around the nipple becomes inflamed, and as the inflammation becomes more intense perhaps one half or two-thirds of the nipple becomes more entirely destroyed in the process. These three forms are distinctly and readily recognized; and now a few words with regard to the treatment of them.

"In the first place, for drawing the nipple out, there is a great difference among authors as regards the propriety of applying the child to the breast immediately after the confinement has been completed, and also as to the proper time when it should be done. Some writers recommend that it should be done as soon as possible after delivery. The reason given for this early application of the child to the breast is that the child by nursing stimulates the breasts, which excites reflex action in the uterus, thereby producing uterine contraction, which renders the woman less liable to post-partum hemorrhage.

"With reference to that point, I can say I do not consider it to be sound practice. I adopted it for some years, but have given it up entirely. You can procure uterine contraction, which will place the woman out of all danger from post-partum hemorrhage, by means which are far less exhausting for the patient than the resort to the troublesome efforts of the child at nursing. I now advise to get the woman completely restored after the fatigue of confinement before applying the child to the nipple. The first stage after parturition is that of exhaustion. The whole effort of the system has been used to accomplish this result, and so complete is the exhaustion that it is very commonly manifested by nervous chills. If the woman is permitted to get a few hours of

sleep, her exhausted nerve-power will be restored, and then is the time to direct that the child should be placed to the breast. The main reason for this is that the breast is not now distended, and the nipple is easier drawn out. The traction excites the more rapid secretion from the breast, and the first secretions from the breast are of great benefit to the child as a laxative, being its first proper food. It is then that the nipple can be more readily grasped by the child, and properly formed. If, however, you wait until the secretion of milk, has taken place, and the breast has become distended, before applying the child, the distension itself causes obstruction to a free flow through the ducts, and the nipple and breasts may become a very great source of irritation.

"There are some cases in which the nipple congenitally is so short that the child can not get hold, and it must be drawn out by some mechanical appliance. The most common method resorted to for accomplishing this is the old-fashioned application of a bottle, which has been filled with hot water and emptied, and the use of the breast-pump.

"A few words with regard to breast-pumps. Most of them are constructed upon principles utterly devoid of common sense. Most of them have so small an opening in the part applied to the breast that the nipple is constricted, and the milk can not flow at all after the first two or three exhaustions of the instrument. The essential requisite for an efficient breast-pump is a large bell-shaped extremity, so that the nipple is not at all constricted by the narrow diameter which is applied over it. The pump which meets the indications most satisfactorily, and which has come to my notice, is what is called Mattson's breast-pump, and it is a most excellent instrument.

"With regard to treatment of sore nipples, the following are the rules which chiefly govern me in the management of these cases. If the nipple is inflamed, apply a poultice until the inflammation is subdued, and then apply a solution of nitrate of lead in glycerine, ten grains to the ounce. This is also the most complete and perfect prophylactic against the occurrence of sore nipple that I know of. This solution should be applied immediately after nursing, having first washed the nipple perfectly clean. The application must also be washed off every time before the child nurses. It is almost a specific, when properly used, against excoriations and ulcerations. If the tendency is quite strong to sore

nipples, the, solution may be used of the strength of fifteen grains to the ounce, or even one scruple; but as a rule the ten-grain solution is sufficient. Next, where the cuticle is denuded and we have a raw surface, or it becomes so irritated that there is a tendency to an abrasion, the indication is to form an artificial cuticle, which will entirely protect the parts and yet permit the milk to pass through it. For this purpose collodion has been extensively used. The objection to collodion is this, that it contracts as it dries, and thus itself becomes a source of superficial irritation and discomfort, and does not readily permit the flow of the milk I have used for this purpose, and with the most satisfactory results, the compound tincture of benzoin. Wipe the nipple dry after the child has nursed, and with a camel's-hair brush apply four or five The first application may produce some coats of this tincture. burning, but when once applied this will be overlooked, and the woman will desire its re-application. This forms a most excellent artificial cuticle, and at the same time permits the flow of milk without obstruction. Cicatrization will take place under this coating, and the patient will thank you for the benefit received. the fissure is at the base of the nipple—very small it may be, but accompanied by the most severe and agonizing pain—the most satisfactory method of management is to touch the fissure with a fine point of nitrate of silver, and apply over this the compound tincture of benzoin as before.

"When the inflammation and ulceration have gone to such an extent as to destroy the surface of the nipple, and there is danger of the inflammation extending back to the mammary gland, do not allow your patient to torture herself by allowing the child to nurse. Remove the child entirely, and empty the breasts by the breastpump or by rubbing. I then use as an application in these cases the following:

Ŗ.	Rose Ointment	3 j .
	Carbonate Magnesia	Э ј.
	Calomel	gr. xxx. M.

These ingredients should be rubbed together very carefully, and it should be freshly prepared, perhaps every twenty-four or thirty-six hours. If the child is permitted to nurse at all, it should be done entirely through an artificial shield, and the best shield is one made of the cow's teat. The objection to the india-rubber shield is that there is an offensive odor emitted from them, and they

are very apt to make the child's mouth sore. If, however, it becomes necessary to use the shields which are in the market, in selecting them get a broad base, what is called the L-shaped glass, in the same manner as in the selection of the breast-pump. The ordinary nipple-shield seen in the stores is simply abominable."—, American Practitioner.

Monthly Summary.

OF

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Furning Nitric Acid For Internal Piles.

Prof. Billroth records twenty-six cases of prolapsing piles treated by him in various ways. In four instances he applied the actual cautery, in ten the galvano-cautery, and in the remainder fuming nitric acid. The latter plan was pursued as recommended by Dr. Houston, of Dublin. The results proved eminently satisfactory. His mode of proceeding was as follws: evacuation of the bowels was obtained by means of castor-oil given the day previously. Before the operation the mass was brought down by an injection. The patient was then placed on the side, with the knees flexed. The parts adjacent to the anus were first well protected by oil, so that no injury should be done them. small piece of wood was then dipped in the acid and applied to the outside of the swollen mass, until it had become tolerably stiff, and had assumed a yellowish-green color. It was then smeared with some simple form of ointment, and returned within the . The operation was easily performed without an sphincter. anæsthetic, and an opiate suppository was rarely given afterward. It is proper to keep the patient in bed. Fever rarely follows, though retention of urine is not uncommon for the first few days. The eschar usually separates without loss of blood. It is proper to give castor-oil on the third or fourth day, provided no fæces have passed. Hemorrhage will be likely to occur if the fæces become hardened; such accidents, however, are readily controlled by ice. Of the patients treated in this way some were discharged on the fifth and ninth days, though severe cases were under treatment from six to eight weeks. Several of the patients were examined a year after the operation, and there was no stricture in

any one of them. Bilroth believes that in very severe cases this treatment may fail, and suggests the use of the acid nitrate of mercury, as recommended by Curling. (Wiener Med. Wochenschrift).—American Practitioner.

Suppression of Perspiration.

Socoloff gives an abstract of the results which follow varnishing the skin and suppression of the cutaneous secretion.

- 1. A few hours before the death of the animals so treated, clonic and tetanic spasms appear in various groups of muscles, while the temperature in the rectum sinks in a marked degree.
- 2. Enveloping the animals in wadding did not serve to raise the temperature or arrest the fatal result.
- 3. Respiration of oxygen proved ineffectual to resuscitate the animals.
- 4. In the stomach ulcers were observed, the result of deep extravasations.
- 5. Albumen appeared in the urine very soon after the skin was varnished.
- 6. In all cases a diffuse parenchymatous inflammation of the kidneys was observed—sometimes swelling of the cells, and sometimes fatty degeneration. This result was independent of the nature of the varnish used, whether turpentine, varnish, gelatine, or gum.

Lang (Arch. d. Heilkunds, xiii., p. 277, 287, 1872), investigates the cause of death when the skin has been varnished. In addition to other phenomena he found an hour or two after death "triple phosphate crystals" in various parts of the body, and some of the uriniferous tubules blocked with a finely granular dark mass. He thinks that the triple phosphate crystals are the result of decomposition of urea, and that the cause of death is uramia.—AmJour. Med. Sciences.—Am. Jour. of Dental Science.

Chioral as an Application in Fetid Ulcers.

MM. Dusardin, Beaumetz and Hirine communicated at a recent meeting of the Paris Medical Hospital Society, the result of the investigations they have been making into the "Anti Putrid and Anti-Fermentiscible Properties of Solutions of Hydrate of Chloral and their Therapeutical Applications." Their attention was first drawn to the subject by the remarkable success which attended the

application of a solution of chloral diluted by 100 parts of water to a vast eschar of the buttocks which occurred during an attack of typhoid. Since then they have employed the solution in the treatment of various wounds in bad condition, and in suppuration occurring in closed cavities,

With respect to the therapeutical applications, the authors observe that the action of diluted chloral on wounds of a bad nature has been known for some time; Burggraeve having indicated it as one of the best applications. In Italy it has acquired a great reputation, and Dr. Francisco reports the great benefit he has derived from its use in a concentrated form, (5 parts to 20) in in-The authors have also employed it in numerous. veterate ulcers. cases of gangrenous wounds, and wounds of a bad character, but they have in the great majority of these confined themselves to solutions of 1-50 or 1-00. Several of these cases are published in the Union Medicale (May 27 and 29,) and the authors believe themselves authorized to recommend the use of chloral under these circumstances. So also, as it prevents decomposition of the urine. it may render great service in affections of the urinary organs.-Med. Times and Gazette.—Am. Jour. of Dental Science.

Resuscitation of Still-Born Children.-Schultze's Method.

Dr. Lusk, in the New York Med. Jour., thus describes the above excellent method: "The operator seizes the child under the arms. the index finger of each hand in the arm-pit, the thumbs over the anterior portion of the trunk, the remaining fingers placed along the back, which is turned towards the operator; while the head is steadied between the palms of the hands. As the operator stands up, the child, so held, is allowed to swing between his out-spread The tractions thus made in both directions upon the ribs by the pectoral muscles above and the abdominal muscles below. produce the widest separation of the ribs, while the weight of the liver causes descent of the diaphragm, and thus inspiration is Next, with extended arms, the operator swings the child upwards until the breech and legs fall forward toward the When the body in thus doubled up the ribs close together, the diaphragm is pushed upward, and forcible expiration takes place, driving through the mouth and nostrils great quantities of mucus and fluids from the air passages. Still keeping the arms extended, the child should be allowed after a few moments to swing back between the legs. In this way expiration and inspiration.

are to be maintained until spontaneous respiration occurs. As the temperature is apt to fall during the swinging movements, warm water should be kept handy in which occasionally to plunge the child."—Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Digitalis an Anaphrodislac.

M. Gourvat, in the course of a paper published in the Gazette Med. de Paris on the action of digitalis says: "When digitalis or digitalin is administered for some time to a man in full possession of sexual powers, these become gradually weakened, the propensities disappear, formation of the liquor seminis diminishes, and may at last cease altogether. The anaphrodisiac properties of the drug are the secret of its good effect in spermatorrhæa."—American Practitioner.

Isnard on the Treatment of Constipation by Arsenic.

Dr. Isnard (Marseilles Medical, 1872) states many other physicians besides himself have observed that arsenic excites the appetite and improves the digestion and facilitates the action of the bowels, but he is not aware that it has been methodically applied for the relief of constipation. Besides (1) improving the appetite, it (2) excites the muscular action of the intestines, and (3) it augments the secretions of the alimentary mucous membrane. It is particularly useful in the constipation of debilitated and anæmic females, sedentary persons, and old people. He administers arsenious acid in the dose of six to ten milligrammes, twice or thrice a day, with food. Sometimes smaller doses suffice. It may be used steadily for some time.—American Practitioner, Sept., 1873.

Editorial.

SOL. IODO-BROMIDE CALCIUM COMP. IN POISONING BY RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

BY C. S. LACY, M. D., MACEDON, N. Y.

Most writers have concurred in the belief that the inflammatory action produced by contact with the Rhus Toxicodendron was of an erysipelatous nature, but Prof. White of Howard University, says, "the opinion is

erroneous and the changes are of an eczematous nature." However, I have nothing to do in this article with the character of the inflammation. It is merely my purpose to speak of a few cases that have come under my supervision and the different modes of treatment and what I consider almost a specific in these cases, as much so at least, as the Muriated Tinct. Iron in Erysipelas or Quinine in Intermittent Fever—that is the Solution of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound. Although I have not tried it in hundreds of cases, I think I have tried it in enough to warrant me in saying it is almost a specific. I will detail a few cases and my different modes of treatment in these obstinate cases, (or what I used to call obstinate cases.) I have asked physicians what their treatment was in such cases and have received the answer many times, "you cannot do much for them—only use some cooling lotion, for they will run a certain course."

Case 1st. Mr. H. a farmer, came to me May 15, 1878, saying that he had poisoned himself while at work building a stone wall. There was a small patch of e-uption on his right hand and fore-arm.

For several days I continued to apply the usual remedies, but to little purpose for the inflammation and eruptions continued to spread until on the 17th, his hired man came after me to go and see him. I did so and found the inflammation extending all over his body, causing great suffering. As a last resort I prepared a solution of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., as a wash—also some with Sarsaparilla, so that he got about 20 drops at a dose every three hours. The next morning I found him much better-the inflammation had subsided and there was marked general improvement. I continued the same treatment and in three days from the time he commenced using the "Solution," I discharged him cured. I was satisfied from the termination of this case, of the efficacy of the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp. in all such cases, although some may contend that "the disease had run its course." I used the Solution as a last resort, because I had met with such success in the treatment of diseases of a cutaneous nature with it—but I had no theoretical grounds to warrant me in its use at that time. Soon after I read the views of Prof. MAISCH, who contends that the poisonous effect in such cases is attributable to Toxicodendric Acid. Knowing full well that alkalies will neutralize acids, I concluded that any alkali would answer as well as the "Solution," provided it did not combine with the acid to form a salt equally poisonous. I soon had an opportunity of testing the matter.

June 20, 1873,—was sent for by Mrs. D. While picking berries had been poisoned by the Rhus—found her face very much swollen—arm and a portion of the body covered with the eruption, gave her a wash of soda and left. Next morning found her much worse—gave aconite to reduce fever—also prepared a wash of Ammonia. Next day found her much worse—discontinued the Ammonia and Aconite and gave the "Solution" as in the first case—followed it up for two days when the lady had nearly

recovered and was able to attend to her domestic duties. In four days she was completely cured.

Case 3rd. Mr. S., farmer, was poisoned while at work repairing an old fence. Was called to see him July 18, 1878. His face and limbs were very much swolk n and he was suffering very much from the intolerable itching induced by the poison. I did not resort to any treatment this time but the "Solution,"—gave him a wash, also the same dose internally as in the other cases. Next day found the inflammation very much abated—scarcely any swelling of his face and limbs and no irritation whatever. 12th, found all the symptoms improved—no trace scarcely of the disease.—13th, discharged cured.

I will mention one more case in conclusion, though I could give further instances. These however will suffice, as it is only my desire to direct the attention of the profession to the efficacy of this remedy in this particular affection.

Case 4th, Mrs. W. was poisoned while picking berries in her garden. There was much swelling of the face and limbs. I employed the same course of treatment as in previous cases and in two days she was discharged cured. She told me that she had been poisoned by the Ivy twice before, but she never had anything "cure her up," as my medicine did. She was generally sick a week or two.

This concludes the list of cases I shall record at the present time, and if they are the means of putting a new remedy in the hands of physicians for treatment of these cases, I am satisfied with my humble effort. I will say in conclusion that I think the great efficacy of the "Solution" depends in a great measure on the combination of the several powerful alkalies.

DIANHŒA MIXTURE.

Messrs, Tilden & Co.:

Gents.—I transmit you a recipe which I have found very useful in flux, after having tried unsuccessfully the usual remedies in use.

Ŗ	Carbo. Ligni		
	Creta Prep	88	3 ss.
	Aqua Cinnamoni		۷iv.

Misce. Sig. Take one teaspoonful every two hours Yours, respectfully,

> WM. C. LEE, Junction City, Lane Co., Oregon.

ST Correspondents will oblige us by writing plainly their names, Toun, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

THE

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Communications.

CITRUS LIMONUM.

BY JOSEPH BATES, M. D.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiacese.

In the Linnean artificial classification this plant will be found in Class Polyadelphia, Order Polyandria.

GENERIC DESCRIPTION.—Calyx urceolate 3 to 5 cleft, usually 5; petals from 4 to 8, usually 5, oblong; stamens 20 to 60, filaments more or less compressed, more or less united at the base; anthers oblong; style round; stigma hemispherical; fruit 9 to 18-celled.

Specific Character.—A shrub from 10 to 15 feet in hight, much branched, young branches flexible; petiole margined; flowers white, tinged with red; fruit ovoid, yellow, uneven, and terminated by an elongated knob, or nipple-like protuberance; rind has two coats, the outer abounds in a fragrant oil, the internal thick, whitish and coriaceous; leaves alternate, ovate oblong, serrulate or sub-dentate.

Habitat.—A native of Asia. Cultivated in the South of Europe, West Indies and other warm portions of both hemispheres.

HISTORY.—Citric acid is procured in large quantities from the

lemon; twenty gallons of good lemon juice is said to afford fully ten pounds of white crystals of this acid.

It has been largely employed in the arts; particularly in calicoprinting. Its volatile essential oil is used to quite an extent in the manufacture of perfumery. The fruit has been employed internally, and externally as a medicinal agent.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Refrigerant, anti-scorbutic, and sedative. These properties exist in the juice of the fruit. The volatile oil, obtained from the rind, is stimulant and acrid.

THERAPEUTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Acute Dysentery.—In dysentery, after clearing the alimentary canal of its offending materials, opium is a remedy of the highest value: administered in combination with-lemon juice its beneficial effects will, often, be greatly enhanced. Dr. FERGUSSON, as quoted by WARING, cites numerous authorities, and his own experience, in favor of the opinion, that the juice of the lime and lemon is, in reality an important means of cure in this malady. quotes a letter from Dr. O'CONNOR, who states that, in the disease called "Bische," in Trinidad, and which appears to be identical with very acute dysentery, the natives constantly and successfully employ suppositories, the base of which is the lime or lemon, with strong lemonade for drink. This constitutes the sole treatment. Dr. DENGER, of Nimeguen, is quoted, who, in his account of the epidemic dysentery in that town, in 1736, successfully employed large and repeated doses of lemon-juice. Doct. ZIMMERMANN, as quoted in the Ed. Med. and Surg. Jour., Oct. 1st, 1837, found in the dysentery epidemic in Switzerland, in 1765, that the juice of acid fruits was of "prodigious use," and apparently tended to the recovery of the patients. Lemonade, used freely for drink, will be found a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of this malady.

Diarrheea.—The remedy commonly in use amongst the Burmese of the Tenasserim Provinces, for bilious diarrheea, is lime-juice, which they take in large quantities (WARING.)

Many of our country physicians place great confidence in a free use of lemon-juice in the treatment of this affection. Lemonade, to which if added a few drops of laudanum, or a twentieth of a grain of morphine, will, frequently, be found, efficient in arresting this complaint among children.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.—Dr. Dewees states that where alkalies have failed to afford relief he has often employed lemon-juice with decided advantage. He cites instances in which its utility was unequivocal. He has, in several instances, confined patients for days together upon lemon-juice and water, with the most decided advantage.

He mentions one lady who took the juice of a dozen lemons daily, for many days together with the most decided advantage, and nothing beside. Some cases would respond favorably by alternating this agent with pepsin, bismuth, or potassæ chloras.

Scurvy.—Dr. Waring observes:—"In scurvy, lime-juice is of the utmost value. Since the introduction of this article into the regular rations of sailors, scurvy has become a rare disease, compared at least, with what it was previous to the introduction of this remedy by Gilbert Blane. As a preventive to scurvy, it is of the greatest importance; and when the disease, from the neglect of proper precaution, has appeared, there are few, if any, more efficacious remedies." An ounce of the juice per day is sufficient, in most instances as a preventive; and when the disease becomes apparent, four or five ounces per day will arrest its progress.

Dropsy and Dropsical Affections.—Lemon-juice is highly extolled in the treatment of dropsy by Drs. Schwabe, Drecheler, and others, as quoted in the Lancet, 1842-3, p. 459. Several cases are mentioned by these physicians, in which cures were effected solely by its use, and that, too, when other remedies had failed. Dose, a tablespoonful thrice daily; and in one instance, the dose was increased to six tablespoonfuls. It proved, in every case, powerfully diuretic. (WARING).

There are some forms of dropsy in which an infusion of the flowers of Sambucus Canadensis, taken freely, alternated with lemon-juice, will prove extremely serviceable. Sarothamnus Scoparius, Common Broom, is a valuable remedy to alternate with lemon juice in the treatment of this malady. Waring observes, p. 571:—"In dropsy and dropsical affections, the common Broom was held in high esteem by Sydenham, Mead, and Cullen. More recently, it has been employed by Dr. Darwell, who states that he can bear witness to its excellent

effects, often removing the effusion, when other remedies fail; he adds that it acts powerfully on the kidneys, and usually affords relief in a few days. The late Dr. R. Pearson was a great advocate for this remedy. He recommends that the seeds should be substituted for the leaves, tops, and roots, which are the parts usually employed. He states that they are powerfully diuretic, and produce their effect without weakening the patient. He recommends the following Tincture:

Proof. Spirits - - - 3 ij.

Macerate for ten days. Dose, f. 3 j-ij, thrice daily.

If it produce diarrhoea, five or six drops of T. Opii, may be added. If much debility be present, it may be combined with Iron or Quinine. He found it eminently serviceable in all dropsies, excepting ovarian and hydrothorax. Dropsies depending on cardiac disease are especially benefited by Broom tops." Lemonjuice may be associated to advantage with most of the medicinal agents usually employed in the treatment of this class of affections. It should not be administered in conjunction with Alkalies and their Carbonates, Sulphates, and Tartrates; Carbonates of Earths and Metals, or Acetates.

Rheumatism.—The testimony of writers is somewhat conflicting relative to the utility of lemon-juice in the treatment of rheumatism.

Dr. Bence Jones, as stated by Dunglison, found from experiments made on a healthy person, that lemon-juice in twelve ounce doses daily, causes temporarily an excessive acidity of the urine and a deposit of free uric acid,—acting, therefore, as a free acid on the urine, and not at all resembling in its effects those produced by citrate of potassa and other vegetable acid salts. When taken pure, without water, no strong or diuretic action was observable, and the pulse presented nothing remarkable in force or frequency. In St. George's Hospital, he found free uric acid in the urine, twelve hours after it had been passed, in every case in which large doses of lemon-juice were given; and hence, he remarks, in chronic rheumatism and gout it should be administered with care, lest red sand or uric acid calculus should be induced.

The following commendatory remarks relative to its value in

this disease are to be found in Waring's Practical Therapeutics:— "In Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, Lemon-juice has recently been extensively employed; and it is stated on competent authority to be a speedy and efficacious remedy. The dose is f. 3 i.-f. 3 ii. every four or six hours. Dr. Owen Reese * of Guy's Hospital, states that, in his practice, he has employed it with the greatest success; and that the relief from pain, in the majority of cases, was such, that had any one not been acquainted with the remedy in use, watched the progress of the case, he would have concluded that sedatives had been employed. EESE considers that it acts, in common with all vegetable acids by effecting a transformation of the tissues generally (?). The remedy appears greatly to depress the heart's action; the pulse, in one instance, being reduced from 120 to 75. The urine was rendered alkaline by its use; and in one case, in which the urine was alkaline before treatment, it became acid after the juice had been employed. Its value in these cases is also attested by Dr. Golding BIRD, Mr. MIDDLETON, Dr. RANKING, Mr. DALRYMPLE, and others, (Lancet, Sept. 1850.) There are however, two forms of Rheumatism in which Dr. REESE states lime juice has been found to fail-1, that occurring in cachectic subjects, which he designates Cachectic Rheumatism; and 2, that attendant on Syphilis."

This remedy may be associated with opiates, colchicum, aconite, and many other agents in the treatment of this malady. Dr. Cummins, of Wheeling, Virginia, was very favorably impressed with the action of lemon-juice in rheumatism, and spoke of it, as "by far the best medicine that has ever been promulgated in that disease, and (he adds) Dr. Reese, for his discovery and the promulgation of it, is deserving of the highest esteem of the profession, and the lasting gratitude of his race," American Jour. of Medical Science, April, 1853, p. 353. This remedy is far from being a specific in this disease, and must fall under the same ban of other remedies, when thus considered; it will nevertheless, be ound a very valuable adjuvant.

Pruritus Scroti, and Pruritus Ani.—Dr. WARING observes: "In Pruritus Scroti, and Pruritus Ani, lemon-juice is often an effectual

^{*} Medical Gazette, Jan. 25, 1849, and Edin. Monthly Jour. Aug., 1849.

remedy. The parts should be first bathed in hot water, and afterwards the lemon juice should be freely applied. When the pain and smarting caused by the application subside, great relief will be experienced. Dr. Oppler relates an obstinate case, which had resisted all external and internal remedies for ten weeks, but which yielded rapidly and completely to the application of diluted lemon-juice." The Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury, Olive oil, Borax, Colchicum, and Bromo-Chloralum have been employed, topically in this affection, with decided advantage, particularly the Bromo-Chloralum.

Febrile and Inflammatory Diseases.—Dr. WARING remarks: "In Febrile and Inflammatory Diseases, an agreeable refrigerant beverage is formed by macerating two sliced limes or lemons and oz. ij. of Sugar in Oj. of boiling water. When cool, it should be strained and drank ad libitim."

WHEN TO LANCE THE GUMS.

Dr. J. L. Smith says in his late work on "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood:"—The gum lancet is now much less frequently employed than formerly. It is used more by the ignorant practitioner, who is deficient in the ability to diagnosticate obscure diseases, than by one of intelligence, who can discern more clearly the true pathological state. Its use is more frequent in some countries, as England, under the teaching of great names, than in others, as France, where the highest authorities, as Rilliet and Barthez, discountenance it.

It is well to bear in mind, as aiding in the elucidation of this subject, the remark made by Trousseau, that the tooth is not released by lancing the gum over the advancing crown. The gum is not rendered tense by pressure of the tooth, as many seem to think, for, if so, the incision would not remain linear, and the edges of the wound would not unite, as they ordinarily do by first intention within a day or two. This speedy healing of the incision, unless the tooth is on the point of protruding, is an important fact, for it shows that the effect of the scarification can only last one or two days. The early repair of the dental follicle is probably conservative so far as the development of the tooth is concerned. It may help us to understand how active, how powerful, the

process of absorption is, if we reflect that the roots of the deciduous teeth are more or less absorbed by the advancing second set, without much pain or suffering from the pressure. If the calcareous particles of the teeth are so readily absorbed, what is the foundation for the belief that the fleshy substance of the gum is absorbed with such difficulty? Too much importance has evidently been attached to the supposed tension and resistance of the gum in the process of dentition.

Follicles in the period of development are especially liable to inflammation. We see this in the follicular stomatitis and enteritis so common when the buccal and intestinal follicles are in the state of most rapid growth. Does not this law in reference to the follicles hold true of those by which the teeth are formed, so that the period of their enlargement and greatest activity, which corresponds with the growth and protrusion of the teeth, is also the period when they are most liable to congestion and inflammation? This fact affords a better explanation of the frequency of the so-called laborious or difficult dentition than that it is due to the resistance which dental evolution encounters from the gums.

If there are no symptoms except such as occur directly from the swelling and congestion of the gum, the lancet should seldom be used. The pathological state of the gum which would, without doubt, require its use, is an abscess over the tooth. As to symptoms which are general or referable to other organs, as fever and diarrhea, the lancet should not be used if the symptoms can be controlled by other safe measures. All co-operating causes should first be removed, when in a large proportion of cases the patient will experience such relief that scarification can be deferred.

If the state of the infant is such that life is in danger, as in convulsions, or there is danger that the infant will be permanently injured or disabled, as by paralysis, every measure which can possibly give relief should be employed without delay. In these dangerous nervous affections, therefore, the gums, if swollen, should be lanced. I know no accidents of dentition which require prompt scarification except suppurative inflammation of the gums, convulsions, and paralysis. In other cases the operation may be safely postponed till other measures have been employed.— Cincinnati Medical News, October, 1873.

ANTIDOTISM AND THERAPEUTIC ANTAGONISM.

The following abstract of Gubler and Labée's papers in the Bulletin de Therapeutique is extracted from the last number (Oct. 12) of the Lyon Medicale.

The two terms Antidotism and Antagonism are for these authors, synonymous; the etymology of the word antidote (anti, against; dotos, given) not justifying the restriction usually given to its meaning. the authors recall the statements of Bernard, who has established the synergetic (auxiliary) action of chloroform and morphine also of Harley in the case of opium and hemlock.

The antagonism between opium and belladonna opens the series. This antidotism is only partial; the auxiliary actions are more extensive. As antidotes, the emetics and secretion excitants are more sure, and as to the thebaic intoxication, Gubler recommends sulphate of quinia as the veritable antidote. The opposition between the two is so great that the opium-sulphate of quinine association is without effect in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism.

Strychnine and Opium.—The action of opium or its salts is very slow in cases of strychnine poisoning; everywhere the antagonism is feeble.

Strychnine and the poisonous Solanacea.-Nothing certain.

Strychnine and Anæsthetics.—The excitant period of etherisation is too pronounced, that of chloroformisation is a little less, nevertheless, too much so; chloral is preferable. Oré, of Bordeaux, injects it into the veins; but, contrary to the opinion of Lieberich, strychnine is not an antidote to chloral.

Strychnine and Calabar Bean. Strychnine and Curare.—The first seems to have the same physiological action as the second. According to Bernard, Strychnine increases the reflex action of the cord, curare paralyses the motor nerves. The antagonism, thus, is only apparent. According to Martin-Magron, Buisson, Brown-Sequard, the two poisons have similar properties; an excitant action on the cord, a paralytic action on the extremities of the motor nerves. The difference consists in the fact that curare acts first on the motor nerves so that its influence upon the cord can not be manifested, while strychnine acts upon the cord before it paralyses the extremities of the motor nerves.

Strychnine and Aconitine.—Although the action of aconitine seems to approach that of curare, clinical experimentation is more favorable to aconitine in the treatment of strychnism.

Atropia and Prussic Acid. The antagonism is doubtful; besides, prussic acid has an action upon the red globules of the blood of which it makes a most active poison.

Atropine and Physostigma.—Here the antagonism is only partial. A non-toxic dose of each, administered simultaneously, may kill outright.—The Clinic, Nov., 1873.

Monthly Summary.

OF

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Phosphorus in Neuralgia.

In October of last year I wrote a letter to the British Medical Journal, calling attention to the value of phosphorus in the treatment of neuralgia. Since this date I have given it a semewhat extensive trial, the general result of which is to confirm the favorable report I made of it in my first letter. I have prescribed it in various neuroses, in melancholia, in impotence, in mercurial tremor, in locomotor ataxy, etc., but have come to the conclusion that its value is most conspicuously and constantly seen in cases of nerve-pain, accompanied or caused by asthenia; indeed, while it has appeared to me quite inert in most of the separate diseases I have mentioned above, it has rarely disappointed me, when properly administered, in true cases of anæmic or asthenic neuralgia, amongst the remedies for which disorders I believe it will ever hold a high and secure place. Its mode of administration is, however, of importance; and while in many respects agreeing with Mr. S. Ashburton Thompson in his remarks upon this remedy, which appear in the Practitioner for July, I cannot indorse his statement as to the wisdom, or even the safety, of beginning with a dose of one-twelfth of a grain every four hours. M. Gubler, in a recent number of the Bulletin Generale Therapeutique, is more correct, I think, in urging great caution in the administration of this remedy: indeed, in the seventeen cases treated by Mr. Thompson, one suffered from serious and alarming symptoms, we may fairly presume, of the phosphorus, which was administered in the dose of one-twelfth of a grain. My custom is to commence with one-hundredth of a grain, and gradually increase this by onefiftieth of a grain at a time, until, if necessary, one-tenth of a grain is taken with each dose. Beyond this quantity I do not go; as I think that, if the remedy be of use, relief will be attained by this dose equally with a larger. After trying several preparations, I now use a formula which Mr. Potts, dispenser to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, hit upon, and which seems to answer every purpose, in being tasteless, transparent, and readily prepared. He dissolves ten grains of phosphorus in two ounces of ether, agitating the solution from time to time; and of this solution, one minim (containing one-hundredth of a grain) is administered in an ounce of water with half a dram of glycerine. The glycerine suspends the phosphorus so perfectly that a transparent mixture is the result. The addition of a little bitter infusion entirely removes any soupcon of lucifer-matches which may hover about the medicine.—Bradley, Brit. Med. Jour.—The Clinic, Nov., 1873.

New Method of Healing Ulcers.

Dr. Nussbaum, in the Wien Med. Presse, claims to have successfully treated upward of sixty cases of chronic, extensive and otherwise intractable cases of leg-ulcers by the following simple The patient is at first narcotized, and then around the ulcer of the leg or foot, a finger's breadth from its margin, an incision extending down to the fasciæ is made. Numerous bloodvessels are divided, and a severe hemorrhage ensues, unless a fine pledget of lint be packed into the cut and the entire ulcer strongly compressed. The packing with lint is also necessary to prevent union of the cut edges by the following day. Upon the second day the bandage and the lint are removed. From then until a cure is effected a simple water-dressing is applied. The author states that an astonishing change can be seen even in the first twenty-The ulcer which yesterday threw off quarts of thin, offensive, ichorous pus furnishes to-day not more than a tablespoonful of thick, non-offensive, healthy pus. The old ulcer becomes rapidly smaller, healing from the margin toward the center, and is healed in a short time; but the cut is changed into a broad circular sore, which also speedily cicatrizes. diminution of the secretion and other favorable changes occurring in the ulcer find an explanation from the fact that the circumcision has divided dozens of large, abnormally-widened blood-vessels. Time is thus given for the lessened nutritive material, which previously was carried off by the excessive secretion, to be transformed into cells and connective tissue; in other words, granulations are formed, which fill up and heal the deep ulcer. Without claiming this as a radical method, the author assures us that the cure is much more rapid, and the cicatrix becomes more elastic and resisting, than in the ordinary means applied, which usually require so much time that the patients depart with half-cured ulcers, soon to find themselves in their previous deplorable condition.—Phila. Med. Times.—American Practitioner.

Treatment of Castraigia.

Dr. Joulin (France Medicale) strongly advocates for the treatment of gastralgia: 1. A poultice of ice for ten minutes, morning and evening, to the pit of the stomach; 2. A mustard plaster to the same spot immediately on removing the ice poultice, to be kept on as long as possible; 3. Pounded ice, to be taken morning and evening, a table-spoonful every five minutes for one hour; 4. A mustard bath with two pounds of mustard three times a week.

The ice of the poultice is to be chopped up in small bits and inclosed in an india-rubber bag. The ice taken internally must be pounded with sugar, or it may be prepared by an ice-man to the taste of the patient. It must be swallowed down suddenly, and not kept in the mouth, as it would lose its coldness. If a table-spoonful would be too much at a time, as we fancy it mostly would, several tea-spoonfuls may be taken instead. The mustard bath Dr. Joulin regards as a powerful tonic.—American Practitioner.

Atrovia in Salivation.

Dr. Wilhelm Ebstein (Breslau), concludes a paper on this subject in the Berlin *Med. Wochenschrift* June 23 as follows:

A work by my friend Paul Gurtzner in Pfluger's Archiv., furnishes the proof that irritation of the medula oblongata is followed by a marked increase of salivary secretion which is checked on the side in which the chorda tympani and sympathetic have been divided; on the other hand, it continues on the other side, where both or one of these nerves remain intact; so that the assumption of a salivary centre in the spinal cord is justifiable. **

Of far greater practical importance is the therapeutic value of atropia in the treatment of salivation as experimental investigations have so clearly indicated. We have in atropia a means which markedly relieves the distress of salivation. When I give my patient a hypodermic injection of 0.0016 atropia, I assure him a perfect night's rest which would be else impossible on his con-

stantly saturated pillow. In salivation, atropia is the proper narcotic.—The Clinic, September, 1873.

Milksickness vs. Castritis.

On our way from the Cleveland meeting of the American Institute, we discovered a valuable mine of medical wealth. had hoped to present our readers some of the new ore, fresh from the quarry; but, as is too often the case, modesty interferes. We will give one specimen—one fact, as it was told to us: region, Northern Ohio," said Dr.—, "we have a great many cases, called by the people milksickness. Now I have treated many of these cases, studied the symptoms, watched the action of the sharply indicated remedies, and it is my candid opinion that milksickness is no more nor less than inflammation of the stomach. There is the same throbbing at the precardial region, the same retching, the same thirst, and the same prominent remedy indicated -Arsenicum album. In fact, it was the action of this remedy that led me to the above conclusion. The attacks occur chiefly in September when the country is all dried up; the people are dried up, and very bilious (bronze) looking; and a hearty drink of water, over-eating, cold etc., precipitates an attack. The disease, in both man and animals, is very violent, and runs a rapid course; but I have been unusually successful with the cases coming into my We made a post mortem in the cases of animals, and the stomach presented evidence of inflammation."

QUERY.—"You had to grope blindly until you came to the correct conclusion as to the pathology of the disease?"

Answer.—"Well no. The symptoms were clear and characteristic; similia was an ample guide—still, it was more satisfactory when I knew the disease, its course, etc."

Shall we hear from our friend?—Medical Investigator, October, 1873.

Editorial.

INDICATIONS FOR BELLADONNA.

BY DR. B. F. HUMPHREYS, OF TYLER, SMITH CO., TEXAS.

In the May Number of the Cin. Ecl. Med. Journ., page 248, I see a brief article under the above caption, by Dr. CRUMBINE, giving the symptoms,

diagnosis and prognosis in a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, of a congestive type, in which there were coma, dilated pupils, etc. On account of the last symptom, (dilated pupils.) Dr. C. hesi ates to use Belladonna; and, therefore, consults Dr. Scudder, who tells him "that dilated pupils is the indication for Belladonna, &c.," Without any design either of affirming or denying this symptom being the indication for Belladonna, I am influenced to write this brief report of a case I attended a few days ago, hoping it may interest some of your readers.

Monday, Aug., 5th, P. M. Called to N. M., boy, aged 5 years, who fell the 2nd inst, from the top of a high fence. Complained at the time, of much pain in the head and spine. Weather exceedingly hot. The next day, he walked with his parents two or three miles, on a visit to relatives. Returned home the 14th, inst., with a burning fever. Late on the evening of the 6th, I saw him, pulse 180; skin dry, and very hot; face flushed; light coat on tongue; complained of great pain in head and spine. His mother had given him Pill Hydrarg, and followed with Sulphate of Magnesia. As there seemed to be much determination to the nervous centres, I gave the following.

Ŗ	Tinct. Verat. Vir	M. xx.	
	Fluid Ext. Gelseminum	M. xl.	
	Water	oz. ijss.	M.

Sig. One teaspoonful every hour until the fever begins to subside, then at longer intervals.

Tuesday Aug. 6th, 8 o'clock A. M., to my surprise, found my patient in statu quo. Ordered the medicine continued perseveringly through the the day; called at night, pulse 120; but more soft and compressible. He had now sunk into a profound stupor, from which it was almo t impossible to arouse him for a single moment; low muttering delirium, subsultus Parents anxious, uneasy and much distressed. I now tendinum, &c. began studying the case with deep earnestness. Why would not the remedies, which had been so plainly indicated, relieve the little sufferer? They had rarely disappointed me. I opened his closed eye-lids. pupils were contracted. I wanted to use Belladonna for his comatose condition. The general symptom, coms, called for this remedy. I resolved to be governed by the general indication. I gave 8 drops Tinct. Belladona; applied cold packs to head, and Comp. Croton Liniment slong the spine. In one hour and a quarter he awoke from his stupor; wanted water; laughed, talked cheerfully and partook of some soup which was in readiness for him.

The flush had left his cheeks, pulse 90; skin moist and pliant; pupils much dilated. In 2 hours the belladonna was repeated.

At 10 P. M. I left, ordering the belladona continued in 2 drop doses every two or three hours, p. r. n., through the night. After getting under the influence of the Belladonna, he slept but little—was rather restless.

At 11 P. M., he took Quinia Sulph., grs. ij.—which was repeated every 2 hours through the night.

Wednesday, Aug. 7th, A. M. Patient entirely clear of fever, and free from pain in the cerebro-spinal region. On account of his being so perfectly relieved, his mother permitted him to get out of bed; and from this imprudence as well as exposure to the sun and fatigue at play, at night he relapsed, and was as bad as ever. Pupils somewhat dilated. Coma deep as last night; the Belladonna was again resorted to, and given for a time, without any apparent effect. It was continued, however, through the night, being alternated with the Veratrum, and by morning there was a perfect remission, when Quinia was freely administered for two or three days; and, by Thursday noon, he was out of bed—"gay as a lark." He made a thorough and rapid recovery, for which much credit is due to the Belladonna, given upon the general indication. Let us hear from others on this subject.

PHYSICIANS' DIARY FOR 1874.

It is now in the hands of the publisher and will be ready for delivery early in December.

In the compilation of this work, our aim has been to study the wants of the physician in country and city practice, and to exclude as irrelevant all matter that does not directly facilitate the performance of his daily routine of duties. In successive editions we shall endeavor to make such additions and improvements as may from time to time be suggested.

In order to determine how large an edition to print, we wish Physicians who desire it, would forward their orders at once and they shall be served in turn,

Price One Dollar, including postage. Orders should be addressed to JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA,

New Lebanon, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 28th, 1873.

Messrs. Tilden & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—Allow me to add my testimony, to that which is accumulating so rapidly, in favor of your excellent remedies and compounds. I have been in the habit of using them quite extensively in my practice for a number of years, and I may say that they never disappoint me. Your Bromo-Chloralum supplies a want, long felt among the medical profession, for a deodorizer and disinfectant, that is at once powerful, effective and agreeable to use. Too much cannot be said in its praise, for the relief and cure of that horribly annoying and embarrassing affection, offensive perspiring feet. Persons, who, by the most constant care and cleanliness, have been unable to find any relief, have

been under my observation, entirely cured by the daily use of dilute Bromo-Chloralum. I have also used it for a gargle in offensive breath proceeding from chronic affections of the mouth and throat, with very pleasing results. other fluid preparations I have used to quite a considerable extent in my practice with much satisfaction and I take pleasure in recommending them to the profession. My motive in writing you at this time, however, is more particularly, to congratulate you upon the success, (in my hands at least) of your Elix. Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp. I have been in the habit of using it, more or less, ever since its introduction into the market, as an alterative in all skin diseases of obscure origin, or where a syphilitic or scrofulous taint was suspected; in glandular enlargements of similar origin; such as indolent, or nonsuppurative bubo of the groin, enlargement of the prostate, etc., and it has ever met my expectations and requirements. I have lately, however, had a case, where its use and success appear to me something of a novelty and I will therefore give you a brief account of it. About one year ago-in the Fall of '72,-I was called to see a patient who was affected with commencing goitre. The patient was an otherwise healthy appearing female of about 30 years of age, with no scrofulous or syphilitic history that could be ascertained. The enlargement, was principally confined to the right lobe of the gland, and was about two thirds as large as a hen's egg; the left lobe was also slightly enlarged. To be brief, after trying the usual remedies recommended in such cases, including the administration of the various preparations of iodine, blisters and leeches to the surface, etc., with no improvement, I commenced, about three months ago, the use of the Elixir lodo-Bromide Calcium Comp. and to-day the gland is of normal size and consistence. There was none of the disturbance of the digestive function, so constant and annoying, during the administration of the ordinary preparations of iodine.

Altogether the effects and results of the use of the remedy, in this single case, have been very pleasing and happy, and I hope to hear, that it has proved as efficacious in the hands of others, in the treatment of similar cases.

Very Respectfully, etc.,

EDWARD A TODD, M. D.

Prof. Physiology, Bennett Medical College.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF GEO. WILLIAMS, M. D.

BELVIDERE, IOWA, Oct. 31st, '73.

"I have been using the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp. for about one year and was the first physician who introduced it in practice here—though others witnessing its good effects in my hands have been led to adopt it also. I have used it in about one-hundred and fifty cases where I deemed such a medicine applicable, and have never yet been disappointed in its effects. I think it is beyond all doubt the most valuable alterative we possess, and that it has a wider scope of usefulness than any remedy I know of. I have treated several cases of cancerous disease, administering it internally and have found more

benefit from it than any other agent I have used. In leucorrhosa, both internally and by vaginal application its use has been attended with wonderful success. I have not seen a case of Uterine Leucorrhosa (unaccompanied with acute inflammation) which did not yield to the use of this remedy. I use for this purpose, internally, Elixir Iodo-Bromide, 2 parts—Syr. Sarsap. 1 part; as a vaginal injection, the Solution Iodo-Bromide, Glycerine and Infusion of Golden Seal in proper proportion. I have found the same treatment to be very efficacious in Catarrh.

In short, I consider it *supreme* in the treatment of Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, Cancerous diseases, Ulcerations, Glandular Enlargements and a wide variety of skin diseases. If I had time and space I could give particular details of the successful results following the use of the Iodo-Bromide, in cases heretofore considered incurable. In some instances of course indications would sometimes present themselves requiring the use of other remedies in conjunction—but in each the Iodo-Bromide was the chief and successful one in the case."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF Dr. R. H. PHELPS.

LITTLETON, MASS., Oct. 28th, '73.

"I have been using your Disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, in a case of cancer in which the odor emitted was more than ordinarily offensive. I had previously tried Carbolic Acid, Zinc Chloride and other disinfectants without success—but the promo-Unioralum at once produced the happiest results. I applied it full strength to the ulcer with a brush and then covered it with a cloth, well saturated with the same. I dont know what we should have done in this case without it.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF D. L. FIELD, M. D.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 29, '73.

"I desire to say that I regard the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp. as one among the best alteratives and blood-depurators in all the range of the Materia Medica."

NOTICE.

I will take a partner, or dispose of my practice which is exclusively office business, in a growing city of seventy thousand inhabitants. Address,

Q. VAN HUMMEL, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

ERRATUM.—page 336—for Dianhœa Mixture—read Diarrhœa Mixture.

SCOrrespondents will oblige us by writing plainly their names, Town, County and State. We are frequently unable to answer letters because these are omitted.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Journal of Wateria Wedica.

CONTAINING A BRIEF SUMMARY OF

THE ACTION AND USES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA,

INCLUDING THEIR DOSES, MOST IMPORTANT CONTRA-INDICATIONS, INCOMPATIBLES

AND ANTIDOTES.

TOGETHER WITH THE

Analyses of the Principal Mineral Waters of

Gurope and the United States

AND

FORMULÆ FOR DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, &c.

NEW LEBANON, N. Y.,
PUBLISHED BY TILDEN & COMPANY,
1378.

PREFACE.

Owing to an insufficient supply of back numbers of the Journal of Materia Medica to meet the demands of the many enquiries concerning particular articles which have been referred to at length in it, and for the purpose of conveying the information so often solicited in regard to our medicinal preparations in general, we issue this publication, as a Supplement, appending many tables desirable and valuable to the profession.

The first edition was published some two years ago, since which time we have added largely to our catalogue of medicines, and we now present the profession a carefully revised and enlarged edition. We have purposed to have it contain a comprehensive summary of the action and uses of all our various drugs, simple and compound, and in every grade of combination; and they comprise a large class of the most ap proved agents in the materia medica, the most popular as well as efficient instruments for combating disease, including, also, several combinations and valuable medicines, which are as yet comparatively new, but whose promptness of action and agreeableness, in a word, whose remedial and practical utility have been so highly recommended as to give them a prominent place among therapeutical agents. We have also stated the dese of each article, and when deemed important, the most palpable contra-indications, incompatibles, and antidotes. Our prime object has been to place before the physician's eye the varied medicinal application of each remedy, and to reduce to the smallest possible bulk.

Perhaps there has been no time since we began the publication of the Journal of Materia Medica when it was more sought for or read than at present. The inducements which exist under the present state of affairs for the debasement of medical substances generally demand increased care on the part of dealers in medicines, as well as on the part of the Profession great discrimination against deception and fraud, more particularly in their preparation, into which enter materials of high cost, and which are frequently offered at a cost less than the material can be purchased for.

A recent article in the Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette and New York Medical Journal, bearing particularly upon these points, being of interest to the Profession, we give entire:

"It is curious to compare the prices current as issued by the various manufacturers of what, in contradistinction to Chemicals, are called Pharmaceuticals. Take, for instance, the class of Fluid Extracts, one list before us quotes Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla (Comp.) at \$2.85 per lb.; another quotes the same at \$1.25. One quotes Fluid Extract of Buchu at \$3.25, another the same at \$1.25, and so on, the prices varying from twice to three times as much on one list as another. Now, a fluid extract, according to every acknowledged authority, is made, with a very few well-known exceptions, of such strength that for every troy ounce of the drug there must be just a fluid ounce of the Fluid Extract. This is the strength prescribed by the U.S. Pharmacopæia, and that which of course forms the basis of their employment in the treatment of disease, and especially in making the other preparations of the same drug. Where a troy ounce of a drug is used in making a pint of its syrup, a fluid ounce of its fluid extract added to fifteen fluid ounces of simple syrup, would be expected to furnish a pint of syrup of corresponding strength. So simple and easy is this method of preparing the weaker liquid preparations used in medicine, that it is now very much resorted to by Pharmaceutists and Physicians, and is recognized in several instances in the Pharmacopæia. What, then, is the reason that Fluid Extracts differ so greatly in price from different makers? Is it because some possess facilities for making them so much cheaper than others, or must we look for other causes? This, we think, can be answered conclusively thus:-Throwing out of view the exact processes laid down in the Pharmacopæia, to which some manufacturers conscientiously adhere, there are only two considerations which can materially affect the economy of extraction of drugs-these are the completeness of the means of pressure and of the recovery of the excess of alcohol employed. At the present enormous cost of alcohol it is essential that not a drop shall be wasted to secure an economical result; hence most skillful percolation must be resorted to, connected with pressure for securing every drop of the percolate, and then well adjusted apparatus for distillation must be used in concentrating the liquid. These requirements are met, perhaps, by all the leading manufacturers. and yet this great disparity in prices. The true reason is, undoubtedly, that some few manufacturers make these preparations of full strength. while the majority wholly ignore the standards of the Pharmacopæia, and sell preparations of just such strength as suits themselves. We

will not ask whether this is justifiable on the professional ethics, but we put it to the reader whether it is dealing justly toward that very large class of purchasers who are led by names, with very little knowledge as to the real merits of a preparation. If a fluid extract may represent one-fourth its weight of a drug, or may be equal to its own weight, according to the whim of the maker, what value can it have in any rational scheme of medicine? As to the interest of the purchaser, it evidently lies in this, as in all other cases, in getting the best. If a man will ignore the standards of good practice in his manipulations, what confidence can one have in his fairness in business transactions? On the other hand, inflexible honesty in manufacturing indicates a similar principle in dealing. We should not think it necessary to go over these obvious points, but for the purpose of calling attention to an invariable rule which may be applied to these price currents. When a Fluid Extract is offered at a given price, let the buyer count up the cost of the drug, remembering that a pint will take sixteen troy ounces (equal to a commercial pound and two ounces), with the menstruum, almost always alcoholic, and which by every process is liable to some waste, and the sum of these items will be the minimum cost of the preparations. To get at the fair selling price, a margin must be added for fuel and labor, and a profit of not less than twenty per cent to the manufacturer. If the price quoted falls much below this, depend upon it, there is a deficiency somewhere, and the apparent cheapness does not imply economy to the purchaser."

The results of Competition in the manufacture of medicines frequently leads on to a kind of rivalry which can only be sustained by low prices and adulteration. Pure remedies can not be sold for the same as impure ones. Those who offer medicines at reduced prices make their profits by adding often worthless articles, or articles that chemically change the action and power of remedies to such an extent that disappointment must necessarily follow their exhibition. The character of the manufacturer must secure character for his preparations. profession should obtain a better and more critical knowledge of the various manufacturers, that due weight may be given to the names associated with the preparations they use, and should then be more careful to observe that the authenticated label of the manufacturer is affixed. honest manufacturer, no less than the itinerant doctor, the quack or charlatan, is an imposter. Both by a system of false assurances often obtain possession of the business which legitimately and humanely belongs to the man of science and honest purposes

The price of Medicines should be a minor consideration with the

physician. His dominant object should be to obtain pure drugs, and such can not be obtained at the low prices quoted by some manufacturers, as the crude articles themselves actually often cost more than the preparations do after they have passed through the expensive manipulations and processes of the laboratory. Yet it is not unfrequently the case that physicians are startled at the apparent difference in the price, and are influenced too much in their decision in favor of the cheap articles, forgetting that they may not only be entirely worthless, but that the effects of the uncertainty and bad quality of these substances are transmitted directly to the practice of medicine, and in failing to fulfill the indications to their use they not only bring distrust and discredit upon both the science and art of medicine, but also tend directly to foster and uphold the quackeries and nostrums of the day in many ways: forgetting that perhaps one-fourth the quantity of the best preparation would answer their purpose at a less actual cost, and at the same time would promote their reputation for success and skill.

On the purity of Medicines are pending numerous and important issues, such as affect the success and reputation of the physician, the interest of his patients, the mitigation and cure of disease, the hope and expectation of anxious friends, and even in many instances life itself. Every medicinal agent used for the mitigation or cure of disease should be given *free from any adulteration*. This subject presents a common interest for the contemplation of the profession. Much of a physician's success in obtaining and retaining a practice must, necessarily, depend upon the purity of the agents he employs. If they are spurious, in consequence of which the action and power are deficient, the practitioner must be disappointed in the treatment of maladies, and the result will almost invariably be that the patient and friends will be disappointed in the medical attendant, and he will be discharged and another called to administer in his stead.

The effects of impure drugs are not limited to the physician and his confiding patrons, or even his patients' friends. Communities have an interest at stake, and the circumstances may be such that the doctor may have a public verdict against him, and his reputation, however good, however meritorious and hard-earned, destroyed simply by the exhibition of adulterated medicines.

There are other issues pending, such as protracted disease and increased sufferings, and the loss of life plainly to be attributed to this sole cause. The laws of our land are framed for the punishment of fraud and its suppression, but no law has yet been passed adequate to suppress this alarming and increasing one, the adulteration of medicines.

A counterfeit currency has laws for its prohibition, and punishment of the offending parties, but this is not the case with spurious or fictitious drugs. And yet the man, who stands convicted for making and passing counterfeit money, has not committed a crime that should be mentioned in relation to its guilt and moral turpitude, when contrasted with that of manufacturing and vending impure medicines. The former has aimed only to defraud in money—the latter not only takes your money but protracts the sufferings of disease that finally end in premature dissolution.

As health constitutes the crowning blessing of life, without which wealth, applause, and fame sink into absolute insignificance; so that system of deception that aims directly or indirectly at the destruction of the citadel of health may in all truth be said to constitute the "ne plus ultra" of fraudulent transactions, and to merit a general rebuke. This is a matter that comes home to us all. There is no one of us who can claim exemption from the evils growing out of the deterioration and debasement of medical substances.

Every plant in the materia medica possesses some specific or general medicinal principle upon which its value, as a therapeutic agent, depends. The various forms in which medicines are prepared give evidence of difference of opinion in regard to the most appropriate and effective mode of administering them, and no one class of pharmaceutic preparations can be used exclusively in medical practice to the rejection of all others. Their remedial properties are due to some one or more active principles. The preservation and presentation of these, in an unaltered state, in all preparations, should be the aim and purpose of the manipulator. The processes by which they are obtained, preserved and made available to fulfill the conditions of their administration, are important points of consideration to the medical practitioner.

The substance or crude material should in all cases be analyzed, and its relation to a standard quality ascertained, because it is a well ascertained fact that plants grown in different localities, upon moist or dry soils, lowlands or uplands, or collected early or late in the season, vary in their proximate principles.

To overcome these contingencies as far as possible, we cultivate extensively the most important plants. By the analysis of a particular article, and the soil upon which it is proposed to grow it, the nutriment necessary to its perfect development is determined. Principal among these are the narcotics, as hyoscyamus, belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, &c. All these are limited to a certain state or condition of growth

for manufacturing purposes, and are used in the recent state. As many of the principles of plants are of a volatile and delicate nature, readily injured by heat, causing a conversion of fixed soluble principles into insoluble and inert compounds, we early adopted the process of evaporation at a low temperature in receivers from which the air is exhausted by an air pump.

Solid or Pilular Extracts should represent all the active medicinal principles of the plant from whence they are derived. These may be an alkaloid, resinoid, acid, volatile or fixed oil, oleo-resin, or a neutral principle, (without acid or alkaline reaction), separate or combined, and should be preserved in their natural relations, so that the therapeutical effect shall be the same as the crude material. By an accurate analysis of the plant, the menstruum and manipulation can be adapted to the peculiar characteristics of its active constituents, and their preservation by evaporation in a vacuum rendered more certainly than by any other known process. Theý may be of the pilular consistence, or by further drying, brought to a powdered state, and in that form present all the active medicinal or positive medical constituents of the plant in a very concentrated form.

Inferior or sophisticated preparations consist chiefly in the employment of crude materials rejected as unfit for any other purpose, either old or worm eaten—the admixture of gum and starch to give the required consistence, or keep up the general average of production, or as one of many instances, the use of cichorium intybus for leontodon taraxacum, or solanum nigrum for atropa belladonna.

FLUID EXTRACTS vary from the preceding class in degree of concentration. The general principles observed in their preparation are the same, but the process by which the medicinal properties of the plant are exhibited in the fluid form, admits of the preparation being made of any required standard of strength, definite and uniform as regards the amount of active medicinal principles represented by any given quantity, held in solution so as to form clear preparations. Conceding fluid extracts to be made from materials of standard quality, and by processes calculated to exhibit the activity of the plant, they meet the requirements of the practitioner by supplying a strength of preparation intermediate between the solid extract and the tincture—avoid the unnecesary bulk of infusions—the uncertainty of decoctions—the stimulation modifying the therapeutical action of many tinctures—are with great facility taken into the system, requiring little or no digestion—act as soon as administered, and when immediate effect of medicine is desired.

are the best forms in which it can be employed. The physician is enabled to regulate the dose with greater ease and certainty, and for convenience in calculating doses, they are generally made of the strength of one pound of the drug to one pint of fluid—are capable of ready combination, or of converting into tinctures, syrups and infusions for purposes of further combination.

Alkaloids and Resinoids.—They purport to be the active principles of the plants, and have the same relation to the plants whence they are derived, that quinia does to the cinchonas, and morphia to opium. The alkaloids possess all and the same properties with the mineral alkalies; they crystalize, turn red, blue litmus paper, and combining with acids form perfectly defined salts. The discovery of these principles, ordiarily designated resinoids, is more recent, and only up to a certain point do they possess the peculiar characteristics of resins. Jalapin forms an exception. Many of these agents, styled indifferently alkaloids or resinoids, do not present any marked acid or alkaline characteristics, such as piperine, asparagine, glycyrrhizine, &c. These substances are more numerous than the resins, properly so-called.

It is often necessary when these principles have been reduced, to combine with them sugar of milk or the powder of the same drug, to secure an impalpable powder, because they are often oleaginous in their character. This fact, when it occurs, is distinctly stated upon the bottle, and the quantity always increased in proportion to the admixture, that each bottle shall contain one ounce of the active principle.

These agents are subject to much adulteration; but the tests are simple and easy. Concentrated preparations proper, or alkaloid and resincids, should be carefully distinguished from the alcoholic and hydroalcoholic extracts, dried and powdered, of which large quantities are being made and sold for them. However convenient and valuable they may be as a class, they are preparations which should be sold at only a small advance from the cost of the solid extracts; and it is due to the physician that he understands definitely whether he is administering the medicinal principles of a drug in an isolated form, or in the form of a powdered solid extract—at the same time he should not be charged the price of the former while dispensing the latter.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Journal of Materia Medica.

Aconitum Napellus.

(Aconite.)

THE aconite is undoubtedly one of the most powerful and reliable of the acro-narcotics. Its action on the nervous system in medicinal doses is that of a direct sedative. It differs from opium and its preparations, in being more concentrated and uniform in its action and possesses another advantage in its freedom from any tendency to unduly excite the nervous system, or to produce constipation. Aconite gives good results in almost the entire range of neuralgic affections, and in those obscure complications of rheumatism and neuralgia, in which there is freedom from local or constitutional trouble, independent of the nervous derangement. It is much employed in the treatment of gout, scrofula, secondary syphilis, scirrhus and certain cutaneous diseases, amaurosis, paralysis, epilepsy, intermittent fevers, diseases of the heart, in inflammation of the brain and its meninges, of the throat, of the lungs and pleura, peritoneum, intestinal mucous membrane. whether attended with dysentery or diarrhea, in erysipelas, acute corneitis and conjunctivitis, &c. Dr. Preston says: "I have used it for five years, during which time I have repeatedly exhibited it in various neuralgies, and other neuropathic diseases, and have yet to find a case it did not cure." Dr. Stewart, of Peekskill, N. Y., writes: "In acute rheumatism it is a valuable remedy given in conjunction with vin. colch. sem., in the dose of five minims of the former to half a dram of the latter. It is almost my main reliance in that disease." It should be administered with caution, and for greater accuracy the fluid extract should be diluted. See

Journal of Materia Medica, Nov. 1866.

Contra-indications. — Chlorotic, ansemic and paralytic affections. Great depression of nervous energy and brain, of the vital powers. Hemorrhagic irritability and feebleness of the circulation. Mechanical impediment to the passage of the blood, particularly through the heart and lungs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	Leaves,			 Dose.	2 to 8 drops.
"	"	Root,			 "	8 to 8 "
Solid	66	.			 "	1 to 1 grain.
"	1 "			.	 "	1 to 2.
44	į̃ "				 **	1 to 2.
			part of a			

Achillea Millefolium.

(Yarrow.)

Mild aromatic tonic, anti-spasmodic and astringent. Employed in intermittents, flatulent colic and nervous affections, for the suppression of hemorrhages and of profuse mucous discharges, and in low forms of exanthematous fevers with difficult eruptions.

Alnus Rubra.

(Tag Alder.)

Alterative, emetic, and astringent. Useful in scrofula, secondary syphilis, and several forms of cutaneous disease. Its astringent properties render it useful in hematuria, and other hemorrhages. The *alnuin* possesses alterative, tonic, and astringent powers, and is recommended in herpes, syphilis, scorbutus, scrofula, impetigo, &c. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

Angelica Atropurpurea.

(Angelica Root.)

Aromatic, stimulant carminative and diuretic; used in flatulent colic, heart-burn, in diseases of the urinary organs and passive dropsy as a diuretic with *uva ursi*, and *eupatorium purpureum*, and as a popular remedy to promote menstruation.

PREPARATION.

Anthemis Nobilis.

(Chamomile.)

Tonic, alterative and emetic. Given in small doses its tonic and alterative properties are manifest; in large ones it is emetic. Used in dyspepsia, intermittent and typhus fevers, in flatulence, colic, spasms of the stomach, hysteria, nervous diseases, and in painful dysmenorrhea. It improves the digestive organs, and is recommended as an anti-periodic, and as an agent for preventing suppurations in phlegmonous erysipelas and in phthisis. M. Ozanam affirms of it the great virtue of preventing suppurations when the evil has not advanced too far, and of drying them up where they have existed for a long time. He says: "Chamomile in large doses will be indicated in the prevalent diathesis of amputation, in puerperal fever, in plegmonous erysipelas—in fact, in every case in which it is desired to prevent too abundant or too long continued suppurations."

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extra	ıct	. Dose	to 🛊	1 dram.
Solid "		. "	4 to	20 grains.
Pills, 2 gra	ins	"	1 to	4.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

(Bitter Root.)

Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emetic, tonic and laxative. Valuable in the treatment of chronic, hepatic affections, dyspepsia, amenorrhea, rheumatism, syphilitic affections, scrofula, jaundice and dropsy. In doses of forty to sixty grains of the root pulverized, it promptly produces emesis, with little previous nausea. The extract may be given in from two to eight grain doses, and repeated as circumstances might require. See Journal of Materia Medica, Oct., 1866.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extrac	i 	Dose,	tonic, 10 to 20 drops.
"		66	diaphoretic, 15 to 25 drops.
.4 44	•••••	66	emetic, 1 to 1 dram.
Apocynin		44	1 to 2 "
Pills of Apoc	vnin, 1 grain,	"	1 to 2.
" Extra	et Apocynum, 2 grains	44	1 to 4.

Apocynum Cannabinum.

(Indian Hemp.)

Tonic, alterative, powerful emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, inducing a tendency to sleep, independent of the exhaustion consequent upon vomiting. The evacuations brought on by it are large, feculent, watery, and are succeeded by perspiration. It is a most powerful hydragogue, cathartic, and diuretic.

It acts so powerfully in draining the system, that Dr. Rush called it the "vegetable trocar." Dr. Valentine Mott used it in dropsy, among his clinical patients. It is suited to tonic dropsy, being too active for cases of an atonic character, where iron is ad-

visable.

Dr. Knapp gave it in intermittent fever, pneumonic affections, dysentery, and as an alterative in enteritis. As a tonic, it is admirably calculated to improve the tone of the digestive apparatus, and through this medium produces a corresponding effect upon

the general system.

The following extract is from the pen of Dr. Griscom: indian hemp, when taken internally, appears to have four different and distinct operations upon the system: 1st, as an emetic; 2d, as a purgative; 3d, as a sudorific; 4th, as a diuretic. of these effects it produces almost invariably. Its first operation, when taken into the stomach, is that of producing nausea, if given in sufficient quantity (which need not be large), and if this is increased, vomiting will be the result. It very soon evinces its action upon the peristaltic motions of the prima via, by producing copious feculent and watery discharges, particularly the latter; which action, when once excited, is very easily continued by the occasional administration of a wineglass-ful of the infusion. The next operation of this remedy is upon the skin, when it displays its sudorific properties often in a very remarkable manner. Copious perspiration almost invariably follows its exhibition, to which effect is, in a great measure, attributed by some, the powerful influence it exercises over the various forms of dropsy. The activity of its diuretic properties does not appear to be so great in many instances as in others. In some cases, the urinary secretion, although somewhat increased in quantity, is not such as to be commensurate with the effect produced on the disease by the exhibition of the medicine. In other instances, its diuretic operation has been more manifest, causing very profuse discharges of urine, and in a very short time relieving the overloaded tissues of their burden."

In typhoid fever, during the convalescing stages, it is used in combination with hydrastin or gentian. The wine of apocynum is an excellent form for administering this remedy in cases of

dropsy, in that while apocynum is producing its peculiar effects, the wine both assists it by its tonic properties and keeps up the vigor of the system. See Journal of Materia Medica, Aug., 1861, Oct., 1866.

PREPARATIONS.						
Fluid	Extract		. Dose,	tonic,	5 to 15 drops.	
• •	"		"	emetic.	20 to 80 ".	
Solid	44			•	1 to 5 grains.	
Pills.					1 to 8	

Aralia Hispida.

(Dwarf Elder.)

Sudorific, diuretic, and alterative. Is regarded as very valuable in dropsy, gravel, and in suppression of urine. Dr. Peck, of Mass., recommends it as a diuretic in dropsy, particularly so as more acceptable to the stomach than other remedies of the same class.

PREPARATION.

Aralia Racemosa.

(Spikenard.)

Alterative and gently stimulant. Used in cutaneous, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, and in pulmonary diseases.

Recommended as having been administered with considerable

success in dropsies.

Michaux cites it as sudorific. Dr. Sarrazin makes mention of it as very useful as a cataplasm in inveterate ulcers.

PREPARATION.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi,

(Uva Ursi.)

Astringent, tonic and diuretic. As an astringent, it is applicable to all the purposes for which astringents are used, as in chronic diarrhea and dysentery, diabetes and menorrhagia. Its principal use, however, is in chronic affections of the kidneys and urinary passages, in vesical catarrh, chronic gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, incontinence of urine, strangury, and in excessive mucous discharges. In gonorrhea, with bloody and mu-

cous discharges, and pain in the vesical region, it speedily allays all these unpleasant symptoms. Dr. Harris, of Fayette, Alabama, prefers it to ergot, in its property of promoting uterine contraction. Dr. De Beauvais says he has seen, among other facts, the uva ursi arrest, in a young hysterical woman, in about half an hour from the first dose, a very severe vesical tenesmus. The same thing occurred with a person with hemorrhoids, blenorrhagia, and varices of the neck of the bladder. For further remarks, see Journal of Materia Medica for 1858, and 1859.

Incompatibles. — Salts of iron and lead, gelatin, tartar emetic,

nitrate of silver, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	066,	to 1 dram.
Solid "	"	5 to 15 grains.
Pills, 2 grains	"	2 to 7.

· Aristolochia Serpentaria.

(Snake Root.)

Stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic. In typhoid febrile conditions, in cases where active stimulation can not be borne, it will be found very available. As a gargle, it is valuable in malignant sore throat. In dyspepsia, it has been employed as a tonic, and has proved useful in amenorrhea. Sydenham mentioned serpentaria as a remedy for intermittent fever. Some attribute to it anthelmintic properties. It has been employed as a diaphoretico-diuretic in rheumatism.

Dr. GEO. D. WHELDON speaks highly of its alterative proper-

ties in certain cutaneous diseases.

It is said to add much to the efficacy of cinchona. See Journal of Materia Medica, June, 1860.

PREPARATION.

Arnica Montana.

(Arnica.)

The first effect from the operation of this medicine is an irritation of the digestive organs, marked by a sense of heaviness in the epigastric region, nausea, and sometimes vomiting, but these soon pass off if the medicine is persisted in, in moderate doses. The second effect is manifest on the skin, and the entire nervous system, by headache, more or less severe, by spasmodic movements, tingling and pricking of the limbs, and a sort of contraction.

tion in the respiratory muscles. It is a very energetic stimulant. In small doses, it accelerates the pulse, promotes perspiration, increases the secretions of the kidneys, &c. In Germany, it is used as a stimulant in typhoid fever and other adynamic febrile diseases, in chronic palsy and amenorrhea; also as a tonic in rheumatism, and as a tonic and diuretic in the asthenic forms of dropsy. It has proved very useful in intermittent fever, also in nyctalopia and amaurosis, and in that disordered condition of the system which succeeds concussion of the brain from falls and blows. It has been recommended in diarrhea, dysentery, nephritis, gout, chlorosis and diseases where there is debility, torpor or inactivity of function.

Externally, it is used in the form of a fomentation, or diluted tincture or fluid extract to prevent or discuss local inflammation,

and to prevent ecchymosis.

See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

Antidotes.—Vegetable acids are recommended to counteract its' poisonous effects.

Contra-indications. — Inflammatory and hemorrhagic diathesis.

Internal congestion.

Incompatibles.—Sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, &c.

PREPARATION.

Artemisia Absinthium.

(Wormwood.)

Anthelmintic, tonic and narcotic. Used in intermittent fever, jaundice, and for worms. It is also used to promote the appetite in atonic dyspepsia, amenorrhea, chronic leucorrhea, obstinate diarrhea, etc. Combined with a fixed alkaline salt, it proves powerfully diuretic. Externally it is useful in fomentations for bruises and local inflammations, and has been advised as an external application in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, either in the form of tineture, infusion or poultice. Said also to possess emmenagogue properties.

Incompatibles.—Sulphate of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, ni-

trate of silver, tartar emetic.

PREPARATIONS.

Artemisia Abrotanum.

(Southernwood.)

Tonic and anti-spasmodic. Employed in intermittents to promote the appetite, in atonic dyspepsia, and in debilitated condition of the digestive organs. Formerly employed with success to expel worms, to prevent their formation and development; well worth a trial in visceral obstructions, jaundice, and hypochondriasis.

PREPARATION.

Artemisia Vulgaris.

(Mugwort.)

Anthelmintic, tonic, and deobstruent; is reputed beneficial in epilepsy, hysteria, and amenorrhoea. Employed often as an emmenagogue, and in intermittent fevers; externally used in fomentations for bruises and local inflammations.

Dr. Burdach, of Germany, some years since, recommended this

agent to the profession, as potent in epilepsy.

of childhood.

Dr. Neumeister, of Arneburg, has used mugwort, in connec-

tion with assafeetida, with marked success, in chorea.

It is pronounced, by some, efficient in the convulsive diseases

PREPARATION.

Arum Triphyllum.

(Wila Turnip.)

Acrid, expectorant, diaphoretic. It has been advantageously given in asthma, pertussis, chronic catarrh, chronic rheumatism, flatulence, croup, stomatitis, chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, low stages of typhus fever, and various diseases connected with a cachectic state of the system.

PREPARATION.

Aspidium Filix Mas. (Male Fern.)

Its specific property is anthelmintic. The accounts of its efficacy in the treatment of tapeworm are too numerous to admit of any reasonable doubt on the subject. DR PESCHIER stated that in the course of nine months 150 tape worms had been expelled by the extract. DR EBERS found it completely successful in eight cases. M. Ronsel never found it to fail. Its use should be followed by a purgative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	, 2 to 4 drams.
Solid " "	9 to 15 grains
Pills, 2 grains	4 to 7.

Asclepias Incarnata.

(White Indian Hemp.)

Alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Dr. Wm. Hauser, of Georgia, has used it with the happiest results in many forms of fever, but regards it especially, as equal to anything now known, in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis. He has used it with little regard to the stage of the disease, and with the best success. Prof. Tully recommends it in catarrh, asthma, syphilis, rheumatism, and worms. Reputed by many to be emetic and cathartic.

Dr. King regards it as possessing anthelmintic properties, and as useful in chronic mucous diseases of the stomach. See Journal of Materia Medica, Oct., 1861.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	Dose,	20	to	40	drops.
Solid	"					grains

Asclepias Tuberosa.

(Pleurisy Root.)

Diaphoretic, expectorant, carminative, diuretic, tonic and antispasmodic. Used in pleurisy, pneumonia, catarrh, febrile diseases, acute rheumatism and dysentery. Useful in indigestion, and in all cases of flatus in adults and children. It is said that a number of cases of prolapsus uteri have been cured under the use of one ounce of pleurisy root mixed with half an ounce of the root of aletris farinosa, and given, in dram doses, three times a day. It is said to have been prescribed with favorable effect in catarrh, bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints, where it was necessary to determine to the skin, and at the same time promote free expectoration. Dr. Parker, of Massachusetts, employed it with great success, for twenty years, in dysentery. A pill composed of equal parts of asclepidia and dioscoreia, will be found very beneficial in flatulency, borborygmi, and where persons are subject to flatulent or bilious colic. See Journal of Materia Medica, Oct. 1861.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	ose,	i to	2 drams.
			5 grains.
Pills of Asclepidin, 1 grain	**	1 to	5.

Atropa Belladonna.

(Belladonna.)

REMEDIAL EMPLOYMENT.—Tumors.—There is abundant evidence in favor of its efficacy in discussing glandular affections, particularly in engorgements of the breasts, and in scrofulous tumors and swellings of the joints; employed both internally and externally. In Braithwaite's Retrospect, Part 38, p. 175, it is recommended in the form of an ointment as a convenient application to carbuncles or boils. Dubois remarks that belladonna alleviates, more than any other remedy, the pains of cancer, and cures sometimes, if not cancer, diseases closely resembling it.

Neuralgia.—M. Trouseau employed belladonna successfully in the treatment of this disease. He administered the extract in one-fifth of a grain every hour until vertigo was produced. Then the frequency of the doses is to be diminished, but their impression ought to be maintained for several days, or until no trace of the attack remains. Dr. Hutchinson, of Nottingham, prescribed this agent three times a day, beginning with one-quarter of a grain, gradually increasing the dose to one grain. Copland says that belladonna is one of the most successful remedies for the

relief and cure of this class of diseases.

It will be found advantageous many times, to give it in combination with quinine, or with some of the preparations of iron. It is recommended to be employed internally and externally. Dr. HUNT has an excellent paper on this disease, in BRAITHWAITE'S Retrospect, Part 10, and his main reliance for a cure is belladonna.

Spasmodic Diseases.—Belladonna relieves the pain consequent upon spasm of the sphincter ani muscle. Dupuytren employed this ointment combined with acetate of lead, and presumed that its efficacy depended upon its direct power of preventing constriction of the sphincter. It will be found valuable in convulsions, spasms, epilepsy, puerperal convulsions, whooping cough, chorea, mania, paralysis, amaurosis, rheumatism, gout, dysmenorrhea, obstinate intermittents, rigidity of the os uteri, and all diseases in which the nervous system is involved.

Spasm of the urethra is also stated to have been overcome, so as to permit the escape of calculi from the bladder, by means of

friction with extract of belladonna upon the perineum.

Incontinence of Urine.—MORAND, TROUSSEAU, BLACHE, BRETONNEAU, BROKE, HUTCHINSON, HEWSON, and CONDIE attest to its efficacy in curing this infirmity. The Medical Times and Gazette also make favorable allusion to its use in this connection.

Whooping Cough.—Give to a child three years old, afflicted with this malady, three drops of fluid extract of belladonna

three times a day. Increase or diminish the dose to correspond to the age or susceptibility of the patient. By adding half a grain of sulphate of zinc to each dose, or a drop or two of nitric acid, the cure will be more speedily accomplished. Let the effect on the eye be the index for graduating the dose.

Constipation.—Trousseau declares belladonna to be the remedy par excellence for habitual constipation. Give it, in doses of a quarter of a grain, two or three times in twenty-four hours. Copland recommends small doses of belladonna in alvine ob-

structions.

Strangulated Hernia.—In spasmodic affections in which there is paroxysmal muscular contractions, belladonna has been beneficially employed. DAVID reports two cases in which the internal use of this remedy led to the reduction of strangulated hernia, which seemed to demand an operation. He gave half a grain of the extract every half hour. In one case three, and in the other four doses were taken. In the Gazette Hebdomaire, is reported a case of inguinal hernia, which was relieved after taxis had failed, by the administration of the extract of belladonna in three or four grain doses every half-hour. The tincture of belladonna was also employed locally by means of a flax-seed poultice.

Dysmenorrhea.—Give one-fourth of a grain of extract of belladonna with one grain of sulphate of zinc every two or three hours until the pain ceases. Increase the dose if necessary. Apply it also externally in the shape of a plaster of the simple ex-

tract spread on adhesive plaster.

Rigidity of the Uterus during Labor.—This may readily be controlled by an ointment made of belladonna and lard, and with the finger apply it to the mouth of the uterus. In the American Med. Monthly may be found a paper of B. F. BARKER's on belladonna shortening labor. Dr. BARKER gives a table of one hundred and forty-seven cases of labor, in which this remedy had been used for dilating the os externum by comparatively painless contractions.

Laryngitis.—Dr. Stillé says that this agent app ied to a blistered surface appears to have been promptly and completely efficient in some cases of laryngitis which displayed more or less of a spasmodic element. Give it internally in this complaint, in

doses of half a grain of the extract once in six hours.

Tetanus.—Dr. Hutchinson has reported many cases of traumatic tetanus cured by the extract of belladonna. Dr. H. reports that the specific action of the medicine upon the pupils was followed by an abatement of the spasms, but this was not until the dose was increased from half a grain to a grain of the extract every three hours to four grains every two hours. It was then gradually diminished.

Epilepsy.—Should be continued for months in doses sufficiently large to manifest the specific effect of the remedy upon the pu-

pils.

Intolerance of Light.—LISFRANC treated six cases of excessive sensibility to light, by a local application of the extract of belladonna applied around the orbit; some of the cases were chronic conjunctivitis, and others acute.

Dr. Jacob has some valuable suggestions relative to ophthalmic cases in Braithwaite's, Part 13, p. 311. He speaks highly in favor of the use of belladonna.

Salivation.—Give the belladonna three times a day. Dose,—

half a grain of the extract.

Incontinence of Facal Matter.—Dr. RICHARD reported the case of a boy suffering from this affection, which had resisted all the agents usually recommended. He prescribed the syrup of belladonna internally, and placed a suppository coated with belladonna pomade in the rectum. Two days after the commencement of this treatment, the child had no more involuntary stools, and was cured of the infirmity. The same treatment was subsequently employed for the like inconvenience and with satisfactory results.

Lead Colic.—With this agent most cases have been relieved, from the first to the third day. BRAITHWAITE'S, Part 24, p. 116;

also London Journal of Medicine, Aug. 1851, p. 721.

Midwifery.—R. P. STEPHENS has published a paper in the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 30, p. 501, in which several cases are reported of the beneficial results of belladonna in connection with this subject.

Chorea.—Numerous cases might be instanced showing the beneficial effects of belladonna in this harrassing complaint. The highest authority for its use may be found in most of our Amer-

ican Medical Journals, also in those of Europe.

To Arrest the Mammary Secretions.—Mr. Goolden, in 1856, reported his successful use of belladonna in arresting the secretion of milk. His statement was speedily confirmed by Drs. WIL-LEY, of St. Paul, Minn., BURROWS, of Liverpool; HARRIS, of Ottawa; Bacon, Blythman, Newman and others.

Prophylactic against Scarlatina.—Give two or three drops of fluid extract of belladonna two times a day. Continue its use during the time the epidemic remains. Should it be found necessary to continue the use of the agent over two weeks, diminish

the dose.

Poisoning by Opium.—See the writings of STILLE, ANDERSON, MUSSEY and others.

THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF BELLADONNA.—Conclusions of M. Dubois.—

1. That belladonna is not without efficacy in phlegmasiæ, especially in those of the globe of the eye.

2. That it is the best remedy known in the photophobia which

so frequently accompanies inflammation of the eye.

3. That its power as a prophylactic in scarlatina can hardly be contested.

4. That it sometimes cures certain hemorrhages, as hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, and metrorrhagia.

5. That it is a remedy par excellence for neuralgia, for whooping cough and most of the neuroses.

6. That it is a remedy par excellence to combat pain, especially

when external.

7. That it alleviates more than any other remedy the pains of cancer, and cures sometimes, if not cancer, diseases closely re-

sembling it.

8. That it can be advantageously employed in spasmodic contraction and occlusion of the pupil; to produce procidencia of the iris, and to break up adhesions; to prevent the inflammation of the iris so frequent after this operation; to maintain dilatation of the pupil, and to diminish the chances of adhesions after the operation of couching; to prevent secondary cataract; to re-establish vision, temporarily at least, when the lens is opaque in the center, or when there are opacities of the cornea; to assist the diagnosis in some diseases of the eye.

9. That it is of real efficacy in some cases of strangulated hernia.

10. That its property in facilitating labor in spasmodic constriction of the uterine neck is powerful and incontestible

11. That it produces advantageous results in some cases of fissure of the anus.

12. That its employment may be more or less useful in spasmodic constriction of the bowels, in constipation, in spasmodic contraction of the rectum, of the anus, and of the vulva; in phimosis and paraphimosis, spasmodic stricture of the urethra, retention of urine, strangury, spasmodic stricture of the larynx and æsophagus; in blepharospasm, incontinence of urine, nephritis colic, hemorrhoids, &c.

Finally, that belladonna should be placed in the first rank of medicinal substances. For fuller statements of its properties, see Journal of Materia Medica, for August and September, 1858—

Prof. Lee, June, 1860—Dr. Bates, Sept., 1862.

Antidotes.—The remedies recommended are, stomach pump, iodine, emetics, purgatives, cold application to the head; in the comatose stages, ammonia internally, with external stimulants.

Incompatibles.-Alkalies, tannin, vegetable astringents and opium.

PREPARATIONS.

	Extr.et			
Solid		"	1 to	l grain.
Pills,	‡ grain	44	1 to	4.
"	1 "		1 to	2.
44	i "	**	1 to	2.
44	of Atropia, 👸 grain	64	1 to	2.

Aurantium Cortex.

(Orange Peel.)

Orange peel is a mild tonic, carminative and stomachic, but is seldom used alone. It is employed to flavor other medicines, to correct their nauseating tendencies, and to assist their stimulant impression on the stomach. It is a very useful addition to bitter infusions, tinctures or decoctions.

Incompatibles.—Infusion of bark, sulphate of iron, lime water.

PREPARATION.

Baptisia Tinctoria.

(Wild Indigo.)

Its antiseptic properties give it a medicinal character, though it is in addition, sub-astringent, cathartic, and emetic. It acts powerfully on the glandular and nervous system, increasing all the glandular secretions, and arousing the liver especially to a normal action. It is useful in scarlatina, typhus fever, and in that state of the system attending gangrene, or mortification. In threatened or existing mortification, it is extremely useful as an internal or external remedy. The decoction is an excellent application as a wash or gargle to malignant ulcerous sore mouth and throat, mercurial sore mouth, scrofulous or syphilitic ophthalmia, erysipelatous ulcers, gangrenous ulcers, sore nipples, &c. The baptisin, combined with leptandrin, podophyllin, quinia, or cimicifugin, in diseases where these agents are indicated, will be found valuable in typhus and typhoid fevers, and all diseases of the typhoid character, when administered internally.

PREPARATION.

Barosma Crenata (Diosma Crenata.)

(Buchu.)

Stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic and tonic. Useful in all diseases of the urinary organs attended with increased uric acid; in irritation of the bladder and urethra attending gravel, in catarrh of the urinary bladder, and incontinence of urine connected with diseased prostate, in dyspepsia, dropsy, cutaneous affections and chronic rheumatism.

By many physicians it is regarded as valuable in all diseases of the sexual organs, even of long standing: in constitutional de-

bility, incident to secret habits of the young.

Buchu is pleasant in its taste, efficient in its action, and can be used in all cases with perfect safety. It is a moderate excitant, diuretic, and tonic, and is said to have afforded essential service in chronic cases of rheumatism and gout. Acting on the urinary secretion, the urine is separated in larger quantities, and exhales an aromatic odor. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 5.

Buchu Compound.

This combination of buchu, juniper berries, uva ursi, and cubebs, has been employed with decided success in diseases of the urinary organs to which it has a peculiar and specific direction. It may be used in cases when buchu alone would be used to arrest excessive discharges from the urethra; in the treatment of gonorrhœa and gleet, in chronic bronchial inflammation, in ulcerations of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary passages, &c. It is mild in its operation, and pleasant, forming an agreeable and safe remedy in these complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Benzoin Odoriferum.

(Fever Bush.)

Aromatic, tonic, and stimulant; has been very successfully employed in the treatment of ague and typhoid forms of fever, and is useful as a refrigerant and exhilarant in other forms, for allaying excessive heat and uneasiness It is used warm to produce diaphoresis.

PREPARATION.

Berberis Vulgaris.

(Barberry.)

Tonic laxative. Used in cases where tonics are indicated in jaundice, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, cholera infantum; serviceable as a wash or gargle in apthous sore mouth and in opthalmia. GRIFFITH says it acts like rhubarb, and with equal promptness and activity.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract......Dose, } to 1 dram.

Canella Alba.

(Canella.)

Canella is a useful aromatic stimulant and tonic. Taken in small doses, it determines heat to the epigastrium, and augments the digestive forces: then, secondarily, it occasions constipation, and acts in a stimulating manner on the whole system, and particularly when administered in considerable quantities. This medicine is seldom employed alone, but, joined with other tonic and stimulating substances, is administered with advantage in cases of atony of the stomach, chronic diarrhea, and also in the last stages of adynamic and ataxic fevers.

The use of this medicine has been much boasted of in some cases of vomiting not dependent on organic lesion of the stomach. It is a useful adjunct in atonic diarrhea. It is employed to mask the odor and taste of other medicines; and with this design, as also as a tonic, it enters into a great variety of compound preparations. Associated with aloes, it has been largely used as an emmenagogue. It may be used with decided advantage in dyspepsia, debility, and in other diseases, when a warm aromatic is indicated. In the treatment of scurvy, canella has gained considerable reputation. Internally used as an adjunct to resinous cathartics, for a carminative.

PREPARATION.

Cannabis Indica.

(Indian Hemp, Foreign.)

· Narcotic, nervine and anæsthetic, also hypnotic. The Chinese were acquainted with its use as an anæsthetic as early as the

third century of the Christian era, and a celebrated Chinese physician is said to have operated on his patients after having rendered them insensible by a preparation of wine and hemp powder. This agent has been chiefly employed in spasmodic and painful affections, and in several of these its curative powers are

unquestionable.

Tetanus.—The cases of this affection recorded by Dr. O'SHAUGH-NESSY demonstrate, as the author remarks, that when given boldly in large doses, the resin of hemp is capable of arresting the progress of this formidable disease, and in a large proportion of cases of effecting a perfect cure. Prof. MILLER, of Edinburgh, says; "My own experience speaks loudly in favor of hemp. I can now record three fortunate cases under its use, all traumatic tetanus." Two cases of trismus nascentium are reported by Dr. P. C. GAILLARD, and of the traumatic form of tetanus; one case by Mr. Skues, one by Mr. Cock, and one by Dr. Bailey, as cured by cannabis.

Neuralgia.—In this disease the preparations of hemp have been found to palliate, and in not a few instances to effect a perfect cure. Dr. Donovan has reported many cures; Dr. C. B. WILLIAMS, Dr. CLENDINNING and Sir JAMES MURRAY many more.

Rheumatism.—The action of cannabis appears to have been sal-

utary in this disease.

Chorea.—Dr. C. B. WILLIAMS says that cannabis palliated the action of the muscles. Dr. CARRIGAN has published three cases, one of which was inveterate, but all of them cured by this

agent.

Hypnotic.—Dr. A. CHRISTIAN recommends this article where opium, from long continued use, has ceased to produce its proper effects. He mentions a case in which cannabis entirely allayed the intense itching of eczema, while the patient continued under its effects, and procured for him refreshing sleep which no other means could obtain.

Delirium Tremens.—Cannabis has been employed with satisfactory effects in the treatment of this disease. See Journal of Mate-

ria Medica, vol 8, p. 130.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dose,	5 to	10 drops.
Solid "	44	1 to	2 grains.
Pills of Cannabis Indica, 🖠 grain,	44	2 to	4.
1 1	44	1 to	2.

Capsicum Annuum.

(Cayenne Pepper.)

Cayenne Pepper is a powerful stimulant, producing when

swallowed, sense of heat in the stomach, and a general glow over the body, without any narcotic effect. It is much employed as a condiment, and proves highly useful in correcting the flatulent tendency of certain vegetables, and aiding their digestion. As a medicine, it is useful in cases of enfeebled and languid stomach, and is occasionally prescribed in dyspepsia and atonic gout, particularly when attended with much flatulence, or occurring in persons of intemperate habits. It has been used with success, combined with quinine, in cases of intermittent and low form of fever. Small doses have been recommended to be administered internally as a cure for piles.

Its most important application, however, is in the treatment of malignant sore throat and scarlet fever, in which it is used both internally and as a gargle. It has been used in spasmodic affections, passive hemorrhages, especially uterine, and when combined with the compound powder of *ipecacuanha*, will, in many instances,

promptly arrest hemorrhage after parturition.

Contra-indications.—Acute fevers. Acute inflammation, particu-

larly of the genito-urinary organs.

Incompatibles.—Corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, carbonates of the alkalies.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Ext	tract	se, (5 to 1	15 drops.
Pilla,	1	grain,	•	1 to	2.

Cassia Acutifolia.

(Senna.)

Senna is an active hydragogue cathartic. Its nauseous taste is disguised by giving it in strong coffee, or by the addition of milk and sugar. Senna possesses but one specific action, that of a purgative; in which respect it is so certain, so manageable, and so convenient, that few remedies have given better satisfaction or are held in higher repute. Its action is chiefly on the smaller intestines, increasing their mucous secretions, as well as their peristaltic motions, and producing loose brown evacuations. It is well adapted for those cases which require an active and certain purgative, with a moderate stimulus to the abdominal and pelvic viscera. Thus in constipation and inactivity of the alimentary canal requiring the continued or frequent use of purgatives—in worms—in determination of blood to the head—and in very many other cases that readily suggest themselves, it answers an excellent purpose.

Its peculiarity of not leaving the bowels confined renders it a

valuable medicine in such cases. Senna is seldom given alone, but along with some corrective of its griping qualities, or else associated with other purgatives. The fluid extract is the most concentrated and active of all of the preparations of this medicine, and in combination with *epsom salts*, manna and fennel seeds, known as the black draught, is the most efficient mode of administering this medicine.

It forms an excellent purgative for children in doses of fluidram, while the syrup is admirably well adapted for infants, and

may be prescribed in same quantity.

In atonic dyspepsia, particularly when attended by constipation, a mixture of equal parts of the extract of senna and gentian, proves eminently serviceable. It proves an efficient purgative in atonic duodenal dyspepsia. In bilious derangements, a judicious use of a mild mercurial, and the extract of senna is recommended, in many instances, as a safe and reliable plan of treatment.

It is a prompt, efficient, and safe purgative, well calculated for fevers and febrile complaints, and other cases where a decided, though not violent impression is desired. Senna is contra-indicated in an inflammatory condition of the alimentary canal, hemor-

rhoids, prolapsus ani, &c.

Senna Compound.

This is a preparation of senna, jalap and mandrake, with aromatics. It operates as a mild but sure cathartic, and as an alterative.

Senna and Jalap.

The virtues that are claimed for this preparation are, that it becomes a manageable and reliable purgative. The irritant effects of jalap are, to a great degree, counteracted by the more kindly operation of senna. This compound is applicable in all cases where it is desirable to produce a powerful influence on the bowels, or to obtain copious evacuations. See Journal of Materia Medica, v. 5, p. 201.

Incompatibles.—Strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, tartar emetic, lime-water, salts of iron, silver, and lead, corrosive subli-

enate, infusion of yellow bark, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	of Sen	na,
46	6.	aqueous, " 1 to 2 "
"	66	compound, " 1 to 2 "
46	**	and Jalap " 1 to 1 "
66	. "	and Dandelion, " 1 to 2 "
44	44	and Pink root, " 4 to 1 "
"	64	and Rhubarb, " to 1 "
Solid Extract.		" 8 to 8 grains.
Pills,	Senna,	2 grains, " 1 to 2.

Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

(Ipecacuanha.)

Emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Alterative, in small doses. Some authors suppose it to possess narcotic properties. In doses

of one-quarter of a grain to one-half, it acts as a tonic.

Diseases of the Lungs.—It is a valuable remedy in acute bronchitis. The symptoms which indicate its use are a short, tickling, paroxysmal and spasmodic cough, to relieve which, small and repeated doses, (half a grain every hour), are the most effectual. This medicine is one of the safest and most efficient in suffocative catarrh, and can be used with confidence, either in old age or infancy. The paroxysmal and spasmodic cough and whooping cough are sometimes rendered much milder by its use.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—DAUBENTON recommended minute doses of ipecacuanha to be taken in the morning fasting, for the relief of gastric debility, and constipation upon want of energy in the intestines. FOTHERGILL recommended this agent in diarrhea. It has been held in high esteem as a remedy for dysen-

terv.

Hemorrhages.—Writers of distinction ascribe efficient hæmostatic virtues to this medicine. MANGETUS imputes to a dose of one dram of ipecacuanha the subsidence of an alarming hemorrhage from the womb, which preceded the expulsion of the ovur in a case of abortion. Dr. OSBORNE, of Dublin, says that the treatment of simple menorrhagia by ipecacuanha has never yet failed in his hands, and that he has also found it successful in epistaxis. Cases of its success in hemoptysis and menorrhagia are mentioned by Frank. In intermittent fevers of a bilious type, and still more in the bilious and remittent fevers, the administration of a full emetic dose of ipecacuanha at the outset of the disease, and even for two or more successive days, forms perhaps, the surest method of moderating the violence and shortening the duration of the attack. It also prepares the way for a successful administration of cinchona.

Ipecac and Seneka.

This combination is administered with decidedly beneficial results. The action of ipecac, by this ingredient, is rendered more energetic and serviceable. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 4. Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, &c.

PREPARATIONS.							
Fluid Extract	Expectorant, 5 to 10 drops. Emetic, to 1 dram.						
" ' Ipecac and Seneka	Dose, 1 to 1 dram.						
Pills of Ipecac 🛊 grain							

Chelidonium Majus.

(Garden Celandine.)

Celandine is stimulating, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific; it is used in hepatic affections, and is supposed to exert a special influence on the spleen. Applied in the form of a wash or poultice in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases and piles; also to indolent ulcers, fungous growths, &c. As a drastic hydragogue, it is fully equal to gamboge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	ExtractDose,	10	to 20 drops.
Solid	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	to 10 grains.

Chelone Glabra

(Balmony.)

Especially valuable in jaundice and hepatic diseases; likewise for the removal of worms. Used as a tonic, in small doses, in dyspepsia, debility of the digestive organs, and during convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases. As a tonic its influence seems to be expended principally upon the digestive apparatus, increasing the appetite, promoting digestion and assimilation, improving the condition of the blood, in both volume and quality. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose,	l to 2 drams.
Chelonin	1 to 2 grains.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

(Wormseed.)

Wormseed is one of our most efficient indigenous anthelmintics, and is thought to be particularly adapted to the expulsion of the ground worms in children. A dose of it is usually given before breakfast in the morning, and at bedtime in the evening, for three or four days successively, and then followed by some brisk cathartic. By some writers this variety is regarded as equal to C.

Ambrosoides, or C. Botrysin, in catarrh and homeral asthma, as an expectorant.

Contra-indications.—Fevers, according to Dr. Dewees.

PREPARATION.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

(Pipsissewa. Prince's Pine.)

Diuretic, tonic, alterative and astringent.

This plant is in some places vulgarly known as ground-holly, wintergreen, American wintergreen, pipsissewa, king's cure, Prince's pine, rheumatism-weed, and herbe-a pisser-the latter from its recognized diuretic qualities. It is allied to the uva ursi in botanical as well as in medicinal qualities.

The extract taken internally acts as an agreeable tonic; it promotes the action of the secreting organs, more especially the kidneys, over which, indeed, it has appeared to exercise a specific influence, increasing the quantity of the urine, and beneficially influencing several forms of chronic nephritic disease; it has been employed in dropsy, chronic affections of the urinary organs, and in scrofula, in which last its reputation is so high that it has ob-

tained the title of King's Cure. (Pereira.)
Dr. Somerville found chimaphila very useful as a diuretic evacuant in several cases of dropsy, which appear to have depended upon organic and incurable lesions, and he refers to similar cases treated by Satterly and Marcet. Dr. Chapman regarded it as distinguished for the activity and certainty of its diuretic operation, while it acted on the stomach as a tonic. Atonic and cachectic dropsy will be benefited by its use. Chimaphila was used by the aborigines and early settlers of America as a remedy for rhumatism, and for nephritic disorders. Dr. Ives says: "It will be granted by all who are familiar with its operation, that as a diuretic, it has unquestionable merit, and that, like uva ursi, it will frequently mitigate symptoms of gravel, and strangury proceeding from other causes. I have given it, alternately with uva ursi, in hæmaturia, the effect of severe and long continued inflammation with the most obvious benefit. This writer states that it is best suited to open, scrofulous ulcers, for which the decoction may be used internally, and also externally as a wash. Dr. Ives states that in some instances it has appeared to be of service in chronic cutaneous affections. It is especially useful in scrofula, chronic rheumatic, and nephritic affections. The decoction alone has cured ascites, and has been advantageous in strangury, chronic

gonorrhea, diarrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, and catarrh of the bladder It is best adapted to those dropsical cases which are accompanied with much debility and loss of appetite. In urinary disorders, it may be used as a substitute for uva ursi, to which it is preferable, on account of being less offensive to the stomach. (K.)

It is highly esteemed by some practitioners as a remedy in scrofula, both before and after the occurrence of salivation; it has proved highly advantageous in obstinate ill-conditioned ulcers and cutaneous eruptions, supposed to be connected with a

strumous diathesis. (W.)

The following statements of the effects on the economy in disease, are taken from Dunglison's New Remedies:—In Canada it is said to have been long employed in diseases of the urinary passages, especially calculus; in dropsy, and in chronic gout and rheumatism, its effect appearing to resemble, but not to exceed those ascribed to uva ursi. Somerville and Barton extol it as an excellent diuretic in different forms of dysuria, and in dropsies, especially such as succeed to acute diseases; in nephralgia, as a palliative, especially when the paroxysms are occasioned by gravel which has accumulated in the kidneys; and even in vesical calculus. Radius found it especially serviceable in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, and in inordinate activity of the secretory functions of the mucous membranes—chronic catarrh, phthisis, pituosa, &c. According to him, it is contra-indicated where there is much fever, disposition to diarrhea, gastricism, and great debility of stomach. Windisch asserts it to be one of the best diuretics we possess; that it does not impair digestion; moderately accelerates the circulation; gently encourages the action of the bowels, and powerfully augments the urinary secretion. It was administered with advantage in dropsies unaccompanied by fever, and not dependent upon organic mischief, upon "corruption of the humors, or paralysis of the lymphatic textures." In febrile conditions and inflammatory diathesis, it is said to have been always injurious, as well as when it was administered prior to the resolution of obstructions remaining after long protructed intermittents; but when these are removed, and no excitement exists, more, according to Windsch, is to be expected from it than from any other agent, and he strongly advises that careful trials should be made with it in the proper He advises, also, that its use be persevered in, in order that good effects may be derived from it. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	:	ose	, 1/2 to 1 dram.
Solid				10 to 20 grains
Pills,	64	Chimaphila, 8 grains,	"	8 to 6

Cimicifuga Racemosa.

(Black Cohosh—Black Snake Root.)

This is an active, powerful and useful remedy, and appears to fulfill a great number of indications. It possesses an undoubted influence over the nervous system, and has been successfully used in chorea, periodical convulsions, epilepsy, nervous excitability, asthma, pertussis, delirium tremens, and many spasmodic affections; in phthisis pulmonalis, cough, acute rheumatism, neuralgia, phlegmasia dolens, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea and other uterine affections. Its tonic and anti-periodic virtues are well marked in remittent and intermittent fevers. It is very useful in other febrile and exanthematous diseases, especially among children, where there exists a strong tendency to cerebral irritation and congestion. It lessens the force and frequency of the pulse. In febrile diseases, it frequently produces diaphoresis and In doses of one dram of the tincture, repeated every hour, it effected thorough cures of ophthalmitis conjunctiva without the aid of any local application. As a partus accelerator, it may be substituted for ergot. It is anti periodic. It exerts a tonic influence over both the serous and mucous tissues of the system. and will be found useful in a majority of chronic diseases. useful in the treatment of small pox, in which it should be given during the whole course of the disease. It is said to divest it of its malignant character. It has been pre-eminently successful in the treatment of chorea.

The cimicifugin is anti-spasmodic, tonic, diaphoretic, expecto-

rant, alterative, narcotic, and ecbolic.

Chorea.—Dr. Hildreth, Beadle, Physic and others report many cases illustrative of the potency of this medicine in chorea, while Dr. Wood's testimony is, that he administered it in a case of chorea, which rapidly recovered under its use, after a failure of purgatives and metallic tonics.

Pulmonary Complaints.—It was claimed by Dr. Gardner as a valuable remedy in phthisis, and by Dr. Wheeler, as especially serviceable in protracted and obstinate cough. Its remedial effects, in these cases, are attributed by Dr. Wood to its sedative

properties.

Rheumatism.--In this malady, whether acute or chronic, it is used with eminent success. Drs. Johnson and Davis declare the curative power of cimicifuga, in the early stages of this malady, to be no less than the preventive virtue of vaccination in variola.

Cases of puerperal hypochondriasis and depression are mentioned as yielding, rapidly, to this remedy; while again, by its advocates, it is claimed to be an important adjuvant in protrac-

ted labor. Dr. Brandige deems the saturated tincture, as a local application in ophthalmia, superior to any other treatment.

Black Cohosh Compound.

The ingredients which enter into this compound are black co-hosh, wild cherry, ipecac, liquorice and senega. It is alterative, expectorant and tonic, and stimulates most of the secretions. Its specific influence on the lungs is marked, lessening the frequency and severity of cough; rendering breathing less laborious, and diminishing the frequency of the pulse. It proves very beneficial in hepatic diseases, dyspepsia and pulmonary diseases. This compound is of service to promote the appetite, and the early establishment of the functions of the system to their normal state. The potency of cohosh, to fulfill many indications, is greatly enhanced by this preparation. See Journal of Materia Medica, vols. 2, 3, and 6.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh	Dose,	to 2 drams.
" " Compound		
Solid "	"	4 to 8 grains.
Cimicifugin	"	1 to 6 "
Pills of Cimicifugin, 1 grain	**	1 to 4.
" Ext. Cimicifuga, 2 grain	_ "	2 to 4.

Cinchona.

(Peruvian Bark.)

Cinchona is tonic, and somewhat astringent, and, topically, antiseptic. It has succeeded well in cases of debility, from exhaust ing and protracted diseases, and in that languid and prostrate condition of the system prevalent during the heat of spring and summer mentals as a control topic is account.

mer months, when a general tonic is necessary.

Valuable in functional derangements of the stomach, improving digestion, and invigorating the nervous and muscular systems in diseases of general debility, and in convalescence from exhausting diseases. As a tonic it will be found of advantage in measles, small-pox, scarlatina, during the absence of fever or inflammation, also in cases when the system is exhausted by purulent discharges. It may likewise be used in all chronic diseases attended with debility, as scrofula, dropsy, obstinate cutaneous diseases, &c. To obtain the anti-periodic influence, the red and yellow barks are considered superior to the pale, while the pale is preferred as a tonic.

Cinchona Compound, (U.S.P.)

Compounded of Cinchona, Orange Peel, Gentian, Serpentaria, Cloves, and Red Saunders.

This combination of tonics has met with the entire approbation of all who have used it, in cases of debility arising from the weakening and exhaustion of the hot season, in dyspepsia, and in that debilitated condition of the system consequent to severe sick-

ness, as well as accompanying chronic complaints.

In these cases Nature needs assistance, and only a gentle assistance, that she may bring the system back to its normal state, and give an increased vitality to the functions. In that enfeebled state of the system consequent to old age, a slight tonic stimulant is necessary, and in such cases the best results have followed from the use of the cinchona compound. It is applicable, indeed, to all cases when the cinchona alone would be administered.

Incompatibles.—Tartar emetic, salts of iron, lead, zinc, and silver; alkalies, all infusions containing tannic acid and gelatin,

lime, and magnesia.

PRAPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	of Cinchons		. Dose,	1 to 1	dram.
"	"	44	Compound, (U.S. P.)	. "	i to 1	44
66	44		Red			"
"	44	• •	Calisaya	. "	i to 1	"
Elixir	Calisay					6.
			ohosphate			**
	"		mutĥ			**
	"	" and St	rychnia	. "	ito l	"

Cissampelos Pareira.

(Pareira Brava.)

Tonic, diuretic, and aperient. Used in the various disorders of the urinary organs. Also recommended in calculous affections, leucorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism and jaundice. Pereira says of it "Its efficacy in certain maladies of the urinary organs induces us to prescribe an almost specific influence to this root over

the mucous membranes lining the urinary passages.

Dr. B. Brodie extravagantly praises its medical value in the treatment of chronic inflammation of the bladder. "I am satisfied," he remarks, "that it has a great influence over this disease, lessening very materially, the secretions of the ropy mucus, which is, itself, a great evil, and, I believe, diminishing the inflammation and irritability of the bladder also. It is regarded by some as anti-catarrhal. See Journal of Materia Medica, Dec., 1858.

PREPARATION.

Cocculus Palmatus.

(Colombo.)

Colombo root is bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic, and as-

tringent. It has been advised in dysentery, in serous diarrheas and bilious fevers. Combined with opium in a small quantity, it is useful in the treatment of obstinate colics, and as an anti-emetic for combating the nausea and vomiting which so often accompany the first periods of pregnancy. Used in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery; in convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases, hectic fever, and in the muscular debility of young children. Like other strong bitters, it occasionally checks the remittent and intermittent fevers of hot climates. The absence of irritating properties renders it also an appropriate tonic in the hectic fever of phthisis and other kindred affections. It is frequently administered in combination with other tonics, aromatics, mild catharties, and antacids. In dyspepsia and vomiting it may be advantageously combined with the alkaline bicarbonates, as well as in debility with acidity of the stomach. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2, Lee, on Colombo.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate

of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, gelatin.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract,	. Dose	20 to 60	drops.
Solid	**	. "	4 to 10	grains.
Pills.	2 grains		2 to 5.	•

Colchicum Autumnale.

(Meadow Saffron.)

Cathartic, diuretic, alterative, emetic and sedative. Used in rheumatism, gout, dropsy, palpitation of the heart, scarlatina, gonorrhea, enlarged prostate, and in neuralgia. Prof. Hammond, of the University of Maryland, in some experiments instituted upon himself and others, arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That colchicum increases the quantity of urine.

2. That it increases the total amount of solid matters eliminated.

3. That this increase is mainly due to an augmentation of the organic matter.

4. That the amount of uric matter does not seem to be affected. He regards colchicum as a true depurator of the blood, hence we have an explanation of its good effects in those blood diseases, gout and rheumatism. Dr. JOYEUX considers good preparations of colchicum a certain specific in gout and articular rheumatism, as much so as iodine in goitre, or iron in chlorosis. Dr. Holland maintains that colchicum may, with care, be made a preventive in case of rheumatism as well as a curative agent. Dr. Todd lays down the following rules for the employment of this agent, which, it is believed, embody the soundest rules upon this subject.

1. The use of colchicum is most applicable to the sthenic form of

gout of robust constitutions, and in the prime of life.

2. Colchicum should never be given at the outset of a paroxysm, nor until the bowels have been duly acted upon by mild purgatives.

3. The first doses should be very small and gradually increased.

4. It should always be administered, at first, uncombined with any other medicine, until the practitioner has satisfied himself that it does not disagree with his patient.

5. It should not be given in doses so as to excite nausea, vomiting or purging. These results should be regarded as indi-

cative of the unfavorable operation of the medicine.

6. It may be regarded as acting favorably when, under its use, the urine is increased in quantity, a more abundant discharge of bile, and the skin secretes freely.

7. The effect should be carefully watched, as like digitalis, and

other medicines, it is apt to accumulate in the system.

Many English practitioners recommend colchicum as almost a specific in neuralgia. TAIT, BENNETT and others recommend this agent in scarlatina. STORCK claims to have used this agent successfully in dropsy. Dr. W. G. SMITH, of Port-au-Prince, recommends colchicum in the treatment of tetanus. The Lancet, 1849, vol. 1, p. 618, Dr. ROWLAND had lately treated tonsillitis with colchicum and cured every case so treated. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2, and 4.

Contra-indications.—Great debility. Profuse diarrhea. Asthenic

form of gout.

Incompatibles.—Acids render the vinous tincture drastic. Alkalies render it milder in its operation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid E	xtract of	Colchicum	Root)ose	, 3 to	12 drops.
44	44	**	Seed,	**	5 to	10 "
Solid •	44	·. 1	Acetic,	"	1 to	2 grains.
Pills,	**	44	∦ grain,	**	1 to	3.

Comptonia Asplenifolia.

(Sweet Fern.)

Tonic, astringent and alterative. It possesses all the properties of the tonic and astringent balsams, and is useful in dysentery, diarrhea, hæmoptysis, leucorrhœa. The extract will be found of great efficacy in the irritable conditions of the intestines. Barton recommends it for diarrhea and summer complaints of children. See Journal of Materia Medica, Dec., 1859.

PREPARATION.

Conium Maculatum.

(Poison Hernlock,)

Alterative and narcotic, possessing anodyne, anti-spasmodic, deobstruent and diuretic properties.

The leaves of the hemlock are the part employed in medicine, which, as well as the seeds, owe their poisonous properties to a substance which has been variously designated, coniciue, conin, cicutine, and coneine.

The action of the poison is exercised principally upon the spinal marrow, and is directly opposed to that of the nux vomica,

ignatia, and their alkali—strychnine.

Strychnine irritates the spinal marrow, produces violent and permanent spasms of the muscles, and causes asphyxia. Conicine, on the contrary, exhausts the nervous energy of the spinal marrow, produces a general muscular paralysis, and by this exhaustion produces asphyxia equally with the former. Hemlock, given in a small dose, causes, at first, light vertigo, headache, and nausea; the urinary and cutaneous secretions are also increased. In an increased dose it acts like stupefying poisons, causing drowsiness, stupor, delirium, syncope, and sometimes death.

It is used to promote sleep, and will be found efficacious in allaying excessive action of the heart, in hypertrophy of this organ. All affections attended with an excited or excitable condition of the nervous or vascular systems, will be benefited by its use. Beneficial in coughs, and in phthisis, in intermittent fever, and in neuralgia. Conium may be combined to advantage with hydriodate of potassa in some cases of phthisis and strumous affections. It is highly recommended in chronic rheumatism, secondary syphilis, in scrofulous tumors, and ulcers, and in strumous ophthalmia. It is contra-indicated, save in conjunction with bark and iron, in those forms of disease in which cachexy and inflammatory tendency of a low grade are combined, producing emaciation,

Fothergill strongly recommends this drug in the treatment of

neuralgia and rheumatism.

It has been used with decided advantage in gonorrhea, in various diseases of the skin, in the complicated derangements of health attendant upon secondary syphilis, in excessive secretion of milk, in pertussis, asthma, chronic catarrh, and consumption, and in various other disorders connected with a general depraved state of the health. It is occasionally employed with the effect of relieving or palliating the symptoms, or favorably modifying the action of other remedies. Dr. Gibson, of the University of Pennsyl vania, considers it efficacious in the cure of goitre.

Conium, unquestionably, proves useful in the treatment of cancer, mitigating pain, checking the progress of the disease, and sometimes affecting a radical and permanent cure. The less malignant may, with safety, be said to be under its control. Dr. S. W. Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., has treated many cases of diseased mammary glands successfully. Some of his cases are described as real open cancers. Dr. Paris recommends conium as a valuable palliative in bronchitis, (chronic), and in irritable states of the respiratory mucous membrane. Dr. Dewees observes that the most successful medicine which he has used in menorrhagia, is the extract of conium. Dr. Waring adds, the internal and external application of this medicine is attended with excellent effects in syphilitic ulcerations.

But whatever preparation be administered, or for whatever complaint prescribed, the dose should be gradually increased until unequivocal symptoms of its operation are manifest, and then, and not before, should the daily increase be suspended or diminished. In no other manner is it possible to have any assurance that the preparation employed is really active. See Journal of Materia

Medica, vol. 4.

Antidotes. — Vinegar is recommended as an antidote. The stomach to be properly evacuated before administering it.

Incompatibles.—Strong acids, alkalies, tannin, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid E	xtract,										 Dose,	5	te	20	drops.
Solid	"										 . "	ł	to	14	grains.
Pills of	Coniun	1, 1 g	rain,								 "	2	to	6.	_
"	• 6	1	66			. .					 44	1	to	8.	
44	44	1	"								 44	1	to	2.	
66	"	and	Ipec	ac,	(U.	S. 3	P.)	1	gra	in,	 46	8	to	5.	

Convallaria Multiflora

(Giant Solomon's Seal.)

Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent. Valuable in leucorrhea, menorrhagia, female debility and pectoral affections, also in piles. It will be found of great efficacy in irritable conditions of the intestines, as well as in chronic inflammation of these parts. Useful in the treatment of erysipelas and cutaneous affections. A large dose will produce emesis and act as a cathartic.

PREPARATION

Coptis Trifolia.

(Gold Thread.)

Simple tonic bitter. Closely resembling quassia in properties, and is used when a pure, simple, tonic bitter is desired. Also as a local application in apthous, and other ulcerations of the mouth. Also very useful in atonic dyspepsia, and loss of appetite. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

PREPARATION.

Cornus Florida.

(Boxwood.)

This well-known plant possesses tonic and anti-intermittent properties, very nearly allied to those of *cinchona*; in periodic fevers, it is one of our most valuable indigenous plants. Dr. Gregg states that, "after employing it for twenty-three years in the treatment of intermittent fevers, he was satisfied that it was not inferior to Peruvian Bark." Prof. Barton says: "It may be asserted with entire safety, that as yet there has not been discovered within the limits of the United States, any vegetable so effectually to answer the purpose of *Peruvian bark* in the management of intermittent fevers, as cornus florida." EBERLE states that thirty-five grains of boxwood bark are equal to thirty of cinchona.

It may be used in all cases where quinia is indicated and can not be administered, owing to idiosyncrasy, &c., or when it can not be obtained pure. Its internal use increases the force and frequency of the pulse, and elevates the temperature of the body. It may be used with advantage in all cases where tonics are required, in periodical fevers, typhoid fevers, &c. The cornin is much used as a substitute for quinia, and may be variously combined with xanthoxylin, myricin, salicin, hytrastin, podophyllin, or extract of cimicifuga, in the different affections for which it is administered. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,			
Solid "			
Cornin,	"	1 to	10 "
Pills of Extract of Cornus, 2 grains,	"	2 to	5.
" Cornin, 2 grains,	44	1 to	б.

Corydalis Formosa.

(Turkey Corn.)

Tonic, diuretic, and alterative. The remedial properties of this plant are held in very high repute by all Eclectic practitioners. With

tonic powers of great value, it combines energetic alterative and resolvent powers. It has been employed with marked success in the treatment of syphilis, with podophyllin. Its use in such cases should be persevered in, and occasionally alternated with stillingia, phytolaccin, or other alteratives. In cases of cutaneous affections, its use is reputed as highly satisfactory. In scrofula, particularly when accompanied with feeble digestion and poverty of the blood it is highly recommended; also for dropsy, general debility, gravel, in affections of the urinary organs, in atonic gleet, passive leucorrhoea, catarrhal affections of the bladder, incontinence of urine, it is reported as serviceable.

PREPARATIONS.

Crocus Sativus.

(Saffron.)

Saffron is cordial, anodyne, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. In moderate doses, it stimulates the stomach, and in large quantities it excites the vascular system; moreover, it seems to have a specific influence on the cerebro-spinal system, as it affects, it is said, the mental faculties. It is frequently used to assist, in eruption of exanthematous diseases. Has been of benefit in amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, chlorosis, hysteria, and in suppression of the lochial discharge.

PREPARATION.

Croton Eleuteria.

(Cascarılla.)

Aromatic and tonic, employed when a pleasant and gently stimulant tonic is desirable; as in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, flatulent colic, and other cases of debility of the stomach and bowels. It is sometimes advantageously combined with the more powerful bitters. Cascarilla counteracts the tendency of cinchona to proudce nausea.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, sulphate of iron and zinc. Infu-

sions containing tannic or gallic acid.

PREPARATION.

Cucumis Colocynthis.

(Colocynth.)

Hydragogue cathartic. It is employed in passive dropsy, in cerebral derangements, and tor the purpose of overcoming torpid conditions of the biliary and digestive system. Its irritant effect upon the rectum may influence the uterus by sympathy of contiguity, and thus provoke menstruation. It may be used in moderate doses in all diseases where catharsis is indicated. The addition of extract of hyoscyamus will deprive it of its harsh and griping effect.

Incompatibles.—Fixed alkalies, sulphate of iron, nitrate of sil-

ver, acetate of lead, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	Colocynth	
Solid	41	7.	Used in compounds
**	"	44	Compound, Dose, 2 to 30 grains
Pills of		"	and Blue Pill, 3 grains, " 2 to 3.
44	"	"	" Calomel, 3 grs., " 2 to 3.
44	ш	44	3 grains, " 2 to 6.
**	**	44	and Hyoscyamus (U. S. P.,)
			3 grains,
44		44	and Podophyllin, 3 grs., " 1 to 2.
16	**	44	and Ipecac, 3 grains, " 3 to 5.

Curcuma Longa

(Turmeric.)

Stimulant aromatic tonic; used especially in jaundice and the itch; also employed in debilitated states of the stomach, intermittent fever, and dropsy.

PREPARATION,

Cypripedium Pubescens.

(Ladies' Slipper.)

Tonic, diaphoretic, sedative, nervine, slightly narcotic, and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, and all cases of nervous irritability. Dr. R. P. STEVENS considered it quite equal to valerian. Dr. IVES employed it in a variety of nervous diseases, and has known it to cure epilepsy. The complaints especially mentioned by him are hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system generally, especially of the eye. It is held in high estimation in some parts, in domestic practice, as a sedative and anti-spasmodic.

The cypripedin is a good substitute for English valerian, and

is preferred by some. Employed in some neuralgic affections, hysteria and a deranged condition of the whole nervous system. Produces sleep, without any stupefying effect. It is often more beneficial upon the nervous system than hyoscyamus, strychnine and other narcotics, producing relief when they will not. Excellent in allaying intestinal irritation, when unaccompanied by active inflammation. Advantageously combined with extract of lettuce.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,	ose, i	to	l dram.
Solid "	"	4 to	15 grains.
Cypripedin	. :	2 to	4 "
Pills of Extract Cypripedium, 2 grains	••	2 to	

Datura Stramonium.

(Thorn Apple.)

A well-known anodyne, narcotic, and anti-spasmodic. The properties of daturia resemble those of atropia. In long continued or large doses, stramonium causes dilatation of the pupil; also if the extract is applied to the eyebrows or temples—great disturbance of the cerebral functions, delirium and death. It will often act as an anodyne and narcotic when opium and belladonna fail. Dr. Chapman regards this agent as more efficacious in melancholia than in any other form of mental derangement. Dr. Woodard, late superintendent of the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital, regarded stramonium as of essential service in the treatment of insanity with epilepsy. Dr. Burrows found one grain of the extract to produce sleep in furious mania, when other narcotics had failed. Of fifty-five cases collected by Dr. Bayle, a majority were benefited by its use.

Epilepsy.—Dr. FISHER found it useful in those cases which are diurnal or have regular returns. Dr. Archer, of Maryland, celebrated its virtues in this disease, more than half a century ago. Dr. Tully prescribed it for epilepsy with more confidence than any other article in the materia medica. He directs this class of patients to continue its use, for months after the paroxysms are suspended, as a prophylactic. The patient should be fully under its influence; the effect upon the pupil should be the test; and if kept dilated for a year, they would return to their normal size by suspending the medicine. Most patients require some preparation

of iron in the treatment of this disease.

Chorea.—Dr. FROST relates the case of a young lady who was cured in six weeks of chorea; and the experience of a large number of physicians is that no single remedy will be found equal to it in this disease. It will be found advantageous to combine purga-

tives, or give it in conjunction with iron, oxyde of zinc, opium,

cannabis, cimicifuga &c.,

Dr. King, of Suffield, Conn., has reported two cases which he regarded as meningitis, the cure of which was evidently due to stramonium.

Spasmodic Asthma.—Dr. BIEELOW says: "It would not be difficult to designate individuals in Boston and vicinity, who are in the habit of employing stramonium with unfailing relief in the paroxysms of this distressing complaint." Pages might be filled showing the importance of this drug in the treatment of asthma, and scores of names of physicians in this country and Europe might be cited as recommending its use.

Abortion.—JOHN KING, M. D., says that it is superior to anything else for preventing abortion. Its efficacy has been tested in

a number of instances.

Dysmenorrhæa.—EBERLE says by exhibiting from twenty to thirty drops of the officinal tincture, three times a day for two or three days, immediately preceding the period of the menses, the distressing pain attending this period will, in some instances, be entirely prevented. He has known it effect a perfect cure. Dr. A. T. Thompson found half-grain doses of the extract in combination with Plummer's pill and digitalis, extremely useful in the same affection. Dr. Chapman used it successfully in this disease.

Retention of Urine.—If it depend upon inflammation about the neck of the bladder, it may sometimes be overcome without catheterism, by applying the extract with moist heat externally. Good results have followed its application in urethral stricture.

Rheumatism.—Many authors might be cited if necessary in confirmation of its efficacy in this complaint, both internally and externally. M. TROUSSEAU declares that he has derived advantages from stramonium in rheumatism, which no other agent appeared capable of affording. Dr. STILLE remarks: "There is no reason why, in external applications at least, stramonium should not take the place of more expensive and often less pure narcotics, in the treatment of every kind of painful affection. So common, and at the same time so powerful an agent, deserves more attention from American physicians than it has hitherto received and of which any published evidence can be found."

Hemorrhoids.—Among the local uses of stramonium, none equals it, in imparting comfort, so much as its employment in piles, and other kindred affections of the rectum. An ointment composed of the extract of stramonium and lead cerate in equal parts is an almost infallible remedy for the intolerable itching and burning which piles, vermicular ascarides, etc., occasion; it forms also, a very soothing application in fissure of the anus; also in nympho-

mania, in form of ointment, to lessen venereal excitement. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2, and 4.

Antidotes.—Evacuation of the stomach by emetics or stomach pump, after which, vinegar and water may be administered, followed by mucilaginous drinks, with strong coffee, and other stimulating cordial, according to the prostration.

Incompatibles.—Caustic, fixed alkalies, or soda and potash; as

they have been known to destroy its narcotic powers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	.Dose,	5 to	20 drops.
Solid "			
Pills, † grain,			
"·1 " ·	"	1 to	2.

Digitalis Purpurea.

(Foxglove.)

It possesses narcotic, diuretic, and sedative properties; and is one of the most valuable known medicines for the purpose of reducing the action of the heart, for producing action of the absorbents, as a diuretic, and for producing specific action over the cerebro-spinal system.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—In dropsy, ascites, anasarca, and hydrothorax, it has proved a powerful and efficacious remedy, particularly if combined with mercury, squills, and the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia. The fluid extract in such cases should be made into an infusion. It is more serviceable in dropsy arising from disease of the liver and other viscera.

Dropsy after Fever.—In chronic dropsical affections, in anasarca, and ced ma, attended with debility, and occurring after scarlet fever, Dr. Holland considers it would be difficult to find any single combination more effectual than digitalis and tinct. ferri sesqui-chloridi. In diseases of the heart it is a remedy of great value. Dr. Munk considers that it acts upon the heart in two ways: by depressing the circulatory action, and as an anti-spasmodic. When hypertrophy of the heart exists, whether complicated with other diseases or not, it exercises a powerful and beneficial depressing action. When there is an irritable state of the heart, attended with palpitations, irregularity, &c., it exercises its antispasmodic power.

In aneurism, Dr. HOPE found it eminently useful.

In asthma, connected with disease of the heart, in spasmodic asthma, it has proved of excellent service. In insanity and mania it is advised by a large number of physicians. In the Medical Times and Gazette, Dr. Francis E. Cavey, of Guernsey, mentions several cases of delirium tremens successfully treated with

digitalis, after entire tailure of the opium treatment. He gave the tincture in half-ounce doses, with an equal quantity of gin, and in every case found one dose sufficient.

In epilepsy, and epileptic mania, it has been used with decided

effect.

Dr. Pereira considers that the danger of its accumulatory effects in the system, has been over-stated, and Dr. Garrod explains its cumulative character as follows: "That considerable weakening of the heart's action may occur without any very evident symptom being produced; but if this is increased above a certain point, so as to interfere with the efficiency of the circulation, then all the symptoms are likely to be rapidly and dangerously manifested. It possesses a two-fold action: the one a sedative, the other, diuretic. These two actions are said never to occur simultaneously; if it acts as a sedative, it produces no diuresis, and vice versa; and if either of these effects be obtained in a kindly manner, the patient may be considered safe from any dangerous effects."

The active principle, digitalin, is much used in the same cases where digitalis has been recommended—in doses from to to to a grain. It is one of those remedies which should not be d ministered without an accurate knowledge of their properties. See, Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 4, and 5.

Antidotes. — Its poisonous effects are best counteracted by a speedy evacuation of the stomach by warm drinks together with sinapisms to wrists and ankles. The emesis should be followed by a free use of wine, brandy, ammonia, and other stimulants.

Incompatibles.—Salts of iron and lead; tannin, and vegetable

astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	ose,	5 to 1	0 drops.
Solid "			
Pills of Digitalin, 3 grain	46	1 to	2.
" Extract Digitalis, † grain	• •	1 to	8.
" Extract Digitalis, † grain	44	2 to	4.

Dioscorea Villosa.

(Wild Yam.)

Anti-spasmodic. It is represented as very efficacious in bilious colic, efficient, in itself, to control the most severe and obstinate attacks of this disease, giving prompt and permanent relief. It will also allay nausea, cramps and painful spasmodic affections of the bowels. The tincture is said to be a valuable expectorant and diaphoretic.

The active principle, dioscorein, says Dr. King, is as much a specific in bilious colic, as quinia in intermittents. Four grains of dioscorein, in one tablespoonful of brandy, are reported by the same author, to have given prompt relief in an obstinate case, which was pronounced hopeless by several physicians, and repeated once after an interim of about twenty minutes, to have effected a permanent cure The extract of wild yam combined with the extract of cornus proves eminently serviceable in nausea and vomiting of pregnant women. Combined with the extract of ginger and asclepidin it is recommended useful in flatulency.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose 5 to 80 drops.

Dioscorein. "1 to 2 grains.

Dipterix Odorata.

(Tonqua.)

Tonqua bean is the fruit or seed of a large tree indigenous to the province of Guiana. The bean has a strong, agreeable, aromatic odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste.

The tonqua bean is employed chiefly to flavor other medicines,

and for perfumery.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract...... To be used at discretion.

Epigæa Repens.

(Trailing Arbutus.—Gravel Plant.)

Diuretic and astringent.

It proves highly beneficial in lithic acid gravel and all diseases of the urinary organs. This plant possesses properties allied to those of the uva ursi—acting in an especial manner on the kidneys and the membranes of the bladder and urethra. It is thought to have emmenagogue properties in cases of amenorrhoea occurring in scrofulous constitutions. When the uva ursi and buchu have produced unpleasantsymptoms, in cases of irritated action of the bladder and urethra, the arbutus has produced an alleviation of the symptoms, and sometimes entire removal of the disease. It has been recommended as a remedy peculiarly adapted for the cure of Bright's disease of the kidneys, or any disease accompanied with albuminous urine. A case of anasarca and ascites, with cough, was treated with digitalis, squill, terebinthinates, asclepias, and the spirits of nitrous

ether, without benefit. The urine was found to contain a great quantity of albumen. The patient was put upon the free use of the decoction of the arbutus, to the rejection of all other medicines; the albumen soon disappeared from the urine, and the patient recovered.

It is pronounced by many superior to uva ursi, or foreign buchu, and to succeed in producing the desired effect, when these have signally failed. Its anti-lithic properties are of a passive, rather than an active character, preventing the accumulation of principles calculated to produce a precipitation of calculous matter. The fluid extract is recommended by Dr. King as an elegant preparation in all urinary difficulties. It is sometimes employed with advantage in diarrhea and bowel complaints of children.

PREPARATION.

Erechthites Hieracifolius.

(Fire Weed.)

Tonic, astringent, and alterative. Has reputation in diseases of the mucous tissues of the lungs, stomach, and bowels, in the treatment of cholera and dysentery, and in the summer complaints of children. In large doses it acts as an acrid emetic-cathartic. It seems to possess analogous properties with erigeron, turpentine, and copaiba. It acts as a powerful irritant to the mucous membrane of the digestive and urinary organs, and in the same manner upon the blood vessels. A spiritous extract has been highly recommended by Dr. Wyeth, in the treatment of cholera and dysentery; in the latter disease, promptly arresting the muco-gangrenous discharges, relieving pain, and effecting a speedy cure. It has long had a popular confidence as almost a specific for all active hemorrhages. It has also been found useful in spasms of stomach and bowels, hysteria, and diarrhoea of pregnant females.

PREPARATION.

Euonymus Atropurpureus.

(Wahoo.)

This plant is spoken of as possessing tonic, hydragogue, diuretic and anti-periodic virtues. Dr. Twyman, of Missouri, says he has found the effects of this drug resemble those of rhubarb, rather than of a hydragogue, and recommends its use as an alterative in hepatic derangements. It has been employed with very favorable

results in dropsy, in which complaint the fluid extract forms a convenient preparation. The mildness and different properties of this plant indicate its use in several functional disturbances. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

(Boneset.)

A warm infusion, prepared from the fluid extract of this plant, is emetic, sudorific, and diaphoretic; the cold infusion is a tonic and febrifuge. It has been repeatedly prescribed with advantage in rheumatism, typhoid pneumonia, catarrhs, dropsy, and many forms of fever. This plant is extensively employed by the negroes on the Southern plantations as a tonic and diaphoretic in colds and fevers, and in the typhoid pneumonia so prevalent among them. Says PORCHER: "In a few cases which have come under my observation, we have found this and the polygala senega convenient and useful prescriptions in this disease: the latter, with tartar emetic solution, to promote expectoration; and the former, with flaxseed tea, as a stimulant diaphoretic; combining them with spirits of turpentine, when it has assumed a typhoid form." From its action on the capillaries, it has been recommended in chronic cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractD	ose,	1 to	2 drams.
Solid "	"	5 to	20 grains.
Eupatorin	"	1 to	2 "
Pills, 2 grains	"	2 to	6.

Eupatorium Purpureum.

(Queen of the Meadow.)

The root is bitter, astringent, stimulant, and powerfully diuretic. Useful in all diseases of the urinary organs, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, and female weaknesses and obstructions. It is thought by some to be a solvent of the stone, and esteemed an unfailing remedy in gravelly complaints.

Dr. Scudden writes: "There is no doubt but what this agent exerts a specific influence upon the kidneys, increasing the quantity of urine secreted, and, to some degree, the amount of solids excreted in it. It has been employed in atonic dropsies, chronic nephritis, catarrhus vesicæ attended with ulceration; chronic irri-

tation of the bladder attended with increased mucous secretion. It has also been successfully employed in hæmaturia, gleet, leucorrhœa and other forms of female weakness, and in rheumatism and gout. It is a popular remedy in gravel, and said by some to possess solvent powers; although we can not award it any positive powers of that kind, yet, as it increases the amount of water excreted, which is acknowledged to be the best solvent for stone, and always allays irritation of the bladder, we must consider it at least the equal of uva ursi and chimaphila. We have used the eupurpurin, and consider it among our most efficient curative agents in diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urethra. In one case of marked albuminuria, when other agents had failed to produce any relief, the continued use of this remedy for two weeks entirely relieved the patient. In two cases of diabetes insipidus, its use was attended with the same results. We have also employed it in incontinence of urine, especially in children, with good effects. It is of the most importance, however, in allaying irritation of the bladder; in many cases of this kind caused by displacement or chronic inflammation of the uterus, or arising during or after pregnancy, we have obtained more benefit from its use than any other agent."

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dose,	1 to 3 drams.
Eupurpurin		8 to 4 grains.

Galium Aparine.

(Cleavers.)

A valuable refrigerant and diuretic, possessing aperient and anti-scorbutic properties. Has been used in dropsy, congestion of spleen and scrofula. It will be found very beneficial in many diseases of the urinary organs, suppression of urine, gravel, calculus, nephritis, inflammation of the bladder, and burning pain accompanying micturition in gonorrhea.

Contra-indications.—Diseases of a passive character on account of its refrigerant and sedative effects on the system, but may be

used in fevers and all acute diseases.

PREPARATION.

Gaultheria Procumbens.

(Wintergreen.)

Wintergreen is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. It has been

employed with benefit in chronic mucous discharges, in dysentery, amenorrhea, and other fluxes, and with a view of increasing lactation. The chief use is to impart an agreeable flavor to unpalatable syrups and other preparations. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Gelseminum Sempervirens.

(Yellow Jessamine.)

Nervine, anti-spasmodic, febrifuge, and by some claimed to be narcotic. Efficacious in nervous and bilious headache, colds, pneumonia, hemorrhages, leucorrhea, chorea, ague-cake, and in fevers. Some recommend its use in acute rheumatism and in pleurisy. In convulsions, its effects have been very satisfactory. It reduces the circulation and frequency of respirations, promotes perspiration and the secretions generally, and while it relaxes all the muscles, it relieves, by its action on the general system, all sense of pain.—(Dr. J. A MAYES.) It is said to be capable of subduing, in from two to twenty-four hours, and without the least possible injury to the patient, the most formidable and complicated fevers incident to our climate, quieting nervous irritability and excitement, equalizing the circulation, promoten, vomiting or

purging, and is also adapted to all stages of disease.

The gelseminum possesses a most perfect control over the nervous system, and is an unrivalled febrifuge, which appears to depend upon its relaxing and spasmodic properties. "Its physiological effects are dimness of the vision, double-sightedness, inability to open the eyelids, stiffness of the jaws, general muscular debility, and complete prostration. These soon pass off, however, on withholding its use, leaving the patient comfortable and refreshed."—A. M. NASH. "It will suspend and hold in check muscular irritability and nervous excitement, with more force and power than any known remedy. It performs its wonder-working cures, in all febrile diseases, without exciting either nausea, vomiting, or purging. When enough has been given to produce its specific effect, the eye is dimmed, the vision clouded and doubled, the head light and dizzy. There is danger of carrying it to such an extent as to suspend involuntary muscular action, and when this is the case, death must ensue."—F. D. HILL. "It may be used in all species of fevers, nervous and bilious headache, colds, pneumonia, ague-cake, asthma, chronic rheumatism, and many other diseases, though it is in fevers, especially, in which its efficacy has been mostly observed." Dr. MILLER writes: "I am perfectly satisfied that gelseminum will cut short typhoid fever, when given early in the disease, and even when of ten days' standing." Dr. McGILL writes: "In typhoid pneumonia I alternate the gelseminum with quinine and capsicum, and have never known it to fail in affording permanent relief." The active principle, gelseminin, satisfies all the indications of the plant, and is especially adapted to be used as an adjuvant to other medicines, or with them in combination. It is a remedy that should be given with care.

For a full statement of its physiological and medicinal properties, with cases in practice where it has been used, see Journal of Ma-

teria Medica, for 1858, 1860, and 1866.

Antidotes.—When an over-dose has been taken, the proper antidotes are brandy, quinine, or arom. spts. of ammonia, and when indicated, tinct. opii.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDos	е,	8 to	20 drops.
			2 grains.

Gentiana Lutea.

(Gentian.)

Gentian possesses, in a high degree, the tonic powers which caracterize the simple bitters. It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, and operates, in fact, as a general corroborant. It acts without causing any astringency; indeed, is occasionally laxative. It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs, or where a general tonic impression is required. Dyspepsia, gout, amenorrhæa, hysteria, scrofula, intermittent fevers, diarrhea, worms, are among the many affections in which it proves useful; but it is the condition of the stomach and the system generally, not the name of the disease, which must be taken into consideration in prescribing it.

Gentian Compound.

This preparation is composed of gentian, orange peel, cloves, canella and red saunders. An agreeable tonic, pleasant to the taste, seldom proving obnoxious to the stomach. The medicinal virtues of the several ingredients of this compound are too well known to need any lengthy notice. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

Contra-indications.—Febrile disorders. Inflammatory conditions of the gastro-intestinal membrane.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	of Gen	tian	Dose.	. 1	to	1	dram.
"	46	"	Compound					
Solid	46	66	•	"	8	to	15	grains.
Pills.	66	"	2 grains	"	2	to	6.	J
46	of Gentis	n Com	pound, 4 grs	46	1	to	5.	,

Geranium Maculatum.

(Cranesbill.)

Astringent and tonic. As an astringent it contains considerably more tannin than kino, and may be employed in all cases where astringents are indicated. It is a superior agent in the first stages of dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera morbus. It is efficacious in the treatment of hemorrhages, hematuria, menorrhagia, leucorrhea, gleet, diabetes, &c. The tincture is an excellent local application in sore throat and ulceration of the mouth. In colliguative diarrhea it answers an excellent purpose, either alone or in combination with quinine. It may be applied to ulcers externally, and in combination with alum and gum arabic, it is a good application to bleeding wounds and in epistaxis. Good as a wash and gargle in relaxation of the uvula, and affections of the mouth and throat, as well as an injection in leucorrhea and gleet. The absence of unpleasant taste, and of all other offensive qualities, renders it peculiarly serviceable in the cases of infants, and of persons of delicate stomachs. See Journal of Materia Medica, 1859.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dose,	i to	1 dram.
Solid "			
Geraniin	"	1 to	5 "
Pills of Geraniin, 1 grain	4.6	1 to	5.
" Extract Geranium, 2 grains	"	2 to	6.

Geum Rivale.

(Aven's Root)

Tonic and astringent. There is a great variety of diseases which are beneficially treated by this agent. The success which so uniformly attends its use, places its rank high in therapeutics. Among the functional and organic derangements in which its employment is indicated, are passive and chronic hemorrhages, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, dyspepsia, leucorrhea, congestion of the abdominal viscera, intermittents, &c. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Gillenia Trifoliata.

(Indian Physic.).

Emetic, cathartic, sudorific, and expectorant. In small doses it is tonic and deobstruent, resembles ipecac in its mode of action. This agent has been used with considerable success in amenorrhea, rheumatism, dropsy, habitual costiveness, dyspepsia, worms and in intermittents. In all cases where the object is to produce emesis, it is recommended as a safe and efficacious medicine. In large and oft repeated doses, it may cause hyperemesis and hypercatharsis. Particularly spoken of as a tonic in torpid conditions of the stomach.

PREPARATION.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

(Liquorice.)

Liquorice is an agreeable demulcent and expectorant. The extract is widely employed as a corrigent in the preparation of many unpalatable medicines. It is a palatable, pleasant, as well as a remedial drug, in catarrhal affections of the throat, coughs, hoarseness, pulmonary and hectic cases attended with thirst. In bronchial affections it is particularly recommended as useful.

PREPARATION.

Gossypium Herbaceum.

(Cotton Root.)

The emmenagogue property is its characteristic, acting with as much efficiency and more safety than ergot; operating without pain or gastric disturbance; producing no other effect than the excitation of the menstrual secretion, excepting, perhaps, some de-

gree of anodyne influence.

Mr. Shaw, of Tennessee, writing to the Nashville Journal, says: "I consider this root one of the very best emmenagogues of the materia medica, and I think it should be so classed. It produces the most salutary effect in dysmenorrhea; it acts as an anodyne in allaying the pain, and as an emmenagogue in aiding or augmenting menstruation; its action is very speedy; after its exhibition in this case, it produces an effect which, indeed, appears almost natural, that is, almost without pain; the patient, after its exhib-

ition, feels but little inconvenience from pain, which soon subsides, and menstruation is immediately augmented, without acceleration of the pulse or gastric uneasiness. There are few other em-

menagogues that can claim this feature.

"As a parturient agent, I think it superior to ergot in one sense of the word, and in another, about its equal—its action being about as prompt as that of ergot, and attended with much less danger. It causes neither gastric distress, nor acceleration of the pulse; if it does, it is not perceptible; both of which are occasioned by ergot to some extent.

"I have witnessed its action in retained placenta with good effect, which was an expulsion of the mass in about twenty minutes after the exhibition of the first dose. It may be proper to say, that I gave two doses before the placenta was thrown off. I believe it to be safer as a parturient agent or an emmenagogue, or at

least as safe, as any other article of the materia medica."

Dr. Bonchelle regarded it as an excellent emmenagogue, and not inferior to ergot in promoting uterine contraction. He stated that it was habitually and effectually resorted to by the slaves of the South for producing abortion, and this too, without seriously

affecting the general health.

"Tincture of the cotton root as a tonic.—There is a condition of the system, in which this tincture acts as a valuable restorative. These cases are of a leuco-phlegmatic temperament of both sexes, but it is to the female sex that I wish to draw the attention of the reader. Where there is general bad health, accompanied with tardy menstruation, I have used it with the happiest effect; in a few cases of emansio mensium, caused by anæmia, where the patient was troubled with pains in the loins and giddiness of the head, with a derangement of the digestive organs, such as anorexia, accompanied with an uneasy depressed feeling at the scrobiculus cordis, every month, which was promptly relieved by the tincture, but not with the effect of producing the menstrual flux, which was afterwards produced by the decoction, I find it necessary to continue the tincture from two to four weeks."

The danger in administering ergot prevents its use, even when its specific effects seem to be called for. If these specific effects can be obtained by the use of the cotton root, and this too, without liability of injury to the general system—and these have been attributed to it—the profession would do well to give it a thorough and extensive trial. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 3 and 6.

PREPARATION.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

(Logwood.)

Tonic and astringent, without any irritating properties. It does not constipate nor so readily disorder the digestive organs as many other astringents, hence its use may be continued for a longer period. It may be employed as an astringent to control diarrhea and other fluxes, hemorrhages and excessive night sweats. The mildness of this drug gives it a preference over many others in the treatment of the diarrheas of children.

When the constitution is broken down by disease, dissipation or the excessive use of mercury, the extract of logwood, used freely in connection with other treatment, will be found highly beneficial. In chronic diarrheas and dysenteries, it not only gives tone to the digestive organs, but to the system generally. Dr. Percival employed it to restrain profuse sweating in phthisis. Dr. Churchill speaks favorably of logwood both as an internal and local application in the treatment of leucorrhea, mentioning many cases of improvement and recovery. In cancer and gangrene an ointment of the extract (Ext. Hæm., Adipis āā 3 ss), proves serviceable.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alum, sulphates of iron and cop-

per, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract,		ł	to 1 dram.
Solid	"		5	to 80 grains.
Pills,	" 2	grains "	2	to 6.

Hamamelis Virginica.

(Witch Hazel.)

Tonic, astringent, sedative and discutient. Witch hazel is used in hemoptysis, hematemesis, and other hemorrhages, as well as in dysentery, diarrhea and excessive mucous discharges. In incipient phthisis it exercises a palliative and beneficial influence. It is said to be very efficient, in the form of a wash, in external inflammations, painful tumors, hemorrhoidal affections, and ophthalmias. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Helianthemum Canadense.

(Frostwort.)

Astringent, aromatic bitter tonic, and highly anti-scrofulous.

The latter property has chiefly given it a remedial value and reputation. Dr. Ives of New Haven, Ct., recommends it to the profession as eminently serviceable in the treatment of scrofula. The late Dr. Parish, Philadelphia, has employed it, internally, with good success in scrofulous affections of the eyes. Dr. Tyler, of New Haven, Ct., published a pamphlet, in which he states, he found it very reliable in scrofula, diarrhea, and secondary syphilis, as a gargle in scarlatina, and a wash in prurigo.

It may be used in form of syrup, decoction or fluid extract.

The latter preparation is pronounced the best.

PREPARATION.

Helleborus Niger.

(Black Hellebore.)

Black hellebore is a drastic hydragogue, possessed of emmenagogue powers, which by some are ascribed to a specific tendency to the uterus, by others are supposed to depend solely on the purgative property. In over-doses it produces inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes, with violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. In medicinal doses it is a drastic cathartic, diuretic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. This medicine was highly esteemed by the ancients, who employed it in mania, melancholy, amenorrhea, dropsy, epilepsy, various cutaneous affections, and verminous diseases. It is at present highly esteemed by some practitioners as an emmenagogue. Dr. Mead considered it superior to all other medicines belonging to this class.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	E	ctract	10	to	20 drops.
Solid			1	to	5 grains.
Pills,	1	grain,"	1	to	5.

Helonias Dioica.

(Unicorn.)

Tonic, diuretic and vermifuge. It is beneficial in dyspepsia, loss of appetite and colic. It exercises a marked curative influence on diseases of the uterus and its appendages, leucorrhea, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and predisposition to miscarriage. Prof. Ives recommends it as efficient in checking nausea and vomiting. Ecbolic properties have also been ascribed to this medicine.

Dr. Braman considers it particularly applicable to such disorders as have their origin in atony of the generative organs of the sexes, particularly the female. He praises its efficacy as follows: "In leucorrhea I consider it invaluable. I use it with a confidence I attach to no other medicine. Under its influence, the patient, whose life has been almost a burden, revives, her uncomfortable sensations vanish, and ultimately an entire recovery of health and strength is established. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

PREPARATION.

Hepatica Americana.

(Liverwort.)

Liverwort is a very mild demulcent tonic, and astringent. Supposed by some to possess diuretic and deobstruent virtues. It has been employed with success in lactic, hepatic and pulmonary complaints; and attracted considerable attention as a remedy in hemoptysis, and deep seated coughs. This drug may be administered with advantage in the incipient or convalescent stages of diarrhea and dysentery.

PREPARATION.

Humulus Lupulus.

(Hops.)

Tonic, hypnotic, febrifuge, antilithic, and anthelmintic.

It has a tendency to produce sleep and relieve pain, and may be used when opiates are inadmissible. It has been highly recommended in diseases of general or local debility, associated with morbid vigilance, or other nervous derangement. The complaints in which it has been found most useful are dyspepsia, and the nervous tremors, wakefulness and the delirium of drunkards. It is thought to be a specific in removing asthmatic pains, without increasing the secretions. It is employed to allay the distressing symptoms of phthisis. It is given with good effect as a stomachic, in inappetency and weakness of the digestive organs. Sometimes it causes diuresis, and is said to correct lithic acid deposits. The *lupulin* is useful in after pains, to prevent chordee, to suppress veneral desires, and to allay the pain attendant on gonorrheal disease. It is used in delirium tremens, and watchfulness in connec-

tion with nervous irritation, anxiety, or exhaustion; it does not disorder the stomach nor cause constipation, as does opium.

PREPARATIONS.

	Extract,	ose,	to 1 dram.
Solid		•	5 to 20 grains.
Lupuli	n,	"	3 to 10 "
Lupuli	n Pills, 3 grains	"	2 to 3.

Hydrangea' Aborescens.

(Hydrangea.)

Dr. Eoff says the leaves of hydrangea are tonic, sialagogue, cathartic and diuretic.

This plant was introduced to the notice of the profession by Dr. Butler, of Burlington, N. J., as a remedy for the removal of calculus, or gravelly deposits in the bladder. The effect the remedy seems capable of producing, is removing, by its own specific action from the bladder, such deposits as may be contained in that viscus, provided they are small enough to pass the urethra. It has seemed also to have the power of relieving the excruciating pain attendant on the passage of a calculus through the ureter. The power of curing stone in the bladder does not appear to be claimed for it; it is only when the deposits are small, when in that form of disease known as gravel, that it is an efficient remedy; then by removing the nucleus, which if allowed to remain in the organ, would increase in size and form stone, the disease is averted. In an over-dose it produces unpleasant symptoms, such as dizziness of the head, oppression of the chest, &c. The root appears to contain a large amount of mucilage, which serves as a valuable demulcent, and directly alleviates the excruciating pain which accompanies the passage of the calculi through the ureter, at the same time favoring the expulsive power of the bladder to free itself from foreign substances. Dr. Monkur, of Baltimore, says: "I regard the hydrangea, in properly selected cases, as sure in its remediate agency as we may express of any other medical substance." In the hospital he directed its use in mucous irritation of the bladder in aged people, chronic gleet, and, in a very difficult condition to cure, the prostrate mucous emissions; and the report was favorable to its use.

Dr. Bates has treated several cases of lithiasis with the hydrangea, and with the best success. In each case a number of calculi passed from the patient upon the use of this agent.

PREPARATION.

Hydrastis Canadensis.

(Golden Seal.)

Its principal medicinal quality is a powerful, bitter tonic, highly useful in all cases of debility and loss of appetite. In this respect it has an increasing reputation among medical writers. It appears to have a specific stimulating effect upon the mucous membrane beyond what would follow the use of a simple tonic. As a tonic it has been successfully used in dyspepsia, chronic affections of the mucous coats of the stomach, erysipelas, remittent and intermittent fevers, typhoid fever, torpor of the liver, and general cases requiring a tonic.

In chronic diarrhea and dysentery, combined with geranium, it has given satisfaction; also, in combination with geranium as a valuable injection in gleet, chronic gonorrhea, and leucorrhea; likewise in inflammation and ulceration of the internal coating of

the bladder.

The active medical properties of the plant are due to a resinoid principle called *hydrastin*, and to an alkaloid principle called *hydrastina*.

The two principles appear, by the testimony of medical writers, who have given the subject attention, to possess somewhat different properties. In the associated state the effect should be the same as is observed from the use of the root. The resinoid possesses, to a larger extent, the tonic and all the laxative properties of the root, but does not seem to exercise the peculiar curative power over the ulcerated mucous surfaces, (which is one of the characteristics of the plant), as the alkaloid. To the alkaloid is due the anti-periodic properties of the plant. The two principles associated, and known as neutral, undoubtedly are better adapted to the general purposes for which the root would have been administered, and therefore to the general wants of the profession; but for those cases where the specific effect of the alkaloid is desired, it should be used alone, and free from any modifying effects other elements might produce. The alkaloid is of a beautiful yellow color, and as an anti-periodic, is claimed to be without an equal, excepting sulphate of quinine, and as having a much more extensive range of application, and possessing other virtues of great importance in the treatment of fevers.

The resinoid and alkaloid combined, possessing tonic and laxative properties, are indicated in the treatment of habitual costiveness, and are often, in chronic cases, combined with *leptandrin*, xanthoxylin, and asclepidin, administered in pills of two grains, taken

every night. See Journal of Materia Medica, April, 1860.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extra	act,	Dose.	1	to	2 (drama.
Solid "		44	2	to	5	grains.
Hydrastin	(resinoid),	44	1	to	5	"
"	(neutral),	46	2	to	6	"
"	(alkaloid)	66	1	to	5	64
Pills of H	drastin, (neutral), 1 gr.,	44	2	to	6.	
" Н	drastina, 1 gr	44	1	to	5.	

Hyoscyamus Niger.

(Henbane.) .

Henbane is a powerful narcotic. In medicinal doses it is anodyne, hypnotic, calmative and anti-spasmodic; allaying pain, soothing excitability, inducing sleep and arresting spasm. It does not produce constipation like opium, but has a tendency to act as a laxative. Used in chronic cough, irritation of the urinary organs and inflammatory cases attended with excitability; employed with advantage in painful spasmodic affections, hysteria, rheumatism and gout; also, combined with colocynth, in painters' colic and mania; it is also used externally to allay the irritation of very sensitive parts, and the infusion dropped into the eye, dilates the pupil like belladonna. It is employed as an anodyne, soporific, anti spasmodic, and sedative, in cases where opium would disagree; it is also used in fomentations, as a topical sedative and anodyne. Neuralgic and spasmodic affections, rheumatism, gout, hysteria, and various pectoral diseases, as catarrh, pertussis, asthma, phthisis, &c., are among those in which it is most frequently prescribed. It is much used in connection with griping cathartics, the disagreeable effects of which it is thought to counteract.

Dr. Hall highly lauds this plant in the treatment of delirium and irritable condition of the nervous system dependent on the loss of blood. Dr. King remarks: "It is feeble as an anodyne, feebler as a soporific; but not poppy nor mandragora soothe so unexceptionably as henbane." In over-doses henbane is dangerously poisonous. It powerfully affects the brain, producing disordered vision, loss of speech, convulsions, arterial prostration, paralysis, distress in the bowels, and other hippocratical symptoms, which often prove fatal. See Journal of Materia Medianov real 1 and 4

ca, vol. 1 and 4.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach-pump, stimulants, galvanism, and acids are the principal remedies to counteract its poisonous effects.

Incompatibles.—Acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, tannin, and the vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract			. Dose,	10	to 20 drops.
Solid "			"	4	to 1 grain.
Hyoscyamin Pills of Extract			"	ł	to 🛊 "
Pills of Extract	Hyoscyamus,	grain	. "	2	to 4.
44	- "	ġ	•	_	to 2.
46	"	1 " :	. "	1	to 2.

Hypericum Perforatum.

(Johnswort.)

Astringent, sedative and diuretic. Among the complaints for which it may be used are suppression of urine, chronic urinary affections, diarrhea, dysentery, worms, jaundice, menorrhagia, hysteria, nervous derangements, hemoptysis, and other hemorrhages. It may be employed with advantage, externally, to dispel hard tumors, caked breasts, ecchymosis, etc.

Its medicinal agency was held in high repute, especially among the ancients; though, perhaps, chiefly regarded as a remedy in wounds and bruises, for which it was employed, both externally and internally. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Inula Helenium.

(Elecampane.)

Aromatic stimulant and tonic. It has also diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and expectorant properties. Formerly it was employed in complaints peculiar to females, and is now used considerably in amenorrhea.

The chief use of elecampane is in pulmonary affections, hepatic derangements, atonic state of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, and general debility. Its deobstruent properties have been widely recognized in its administration in chronic engorgement of the abdominal viscera, and dropsy, which so often follows.

Highly recommended, both as an external and internal application in tetter, psora, and other diseases of the skin.

PREPARATION.

Ipomœa Jalapa.

(Jalap.)

Cathartic. Jalap holds a place as a purgative between gamboge

and senna, and resembles scammony in its actions. The tendency of jalap to gripe and nauseate may be obviated by combining with the dose a grain or two of camphor, or three grains of cloves. Camphor is said not only to lessen the griping tendency, but also to augment its purgative operation. It is well adapted to relieve certain forms of constipation. In constipation depending upon atony of the intestines, jalap, in combination with a carminative or calomel may be given with advantage.

Many cases are on record to attest the virtues of jalap as a vermifuge for tape-worms, as well as lumbrici. As early as 1788 Block made use of this, in conjunction with other medicines, as a vermifuge. Bremser says that jalap is indisputably one of the most powerful and efficient purgatives, and one, which, perhaps, beyond all others, has the most decided anthelmintic property.

It is not equalled by any medicine of its class in the power of eradicating dropsical effusions, and of curing those independent of organic lesion. Combined with bi-tartrate of potassa it forms a

safe and certain hydragogue cathartic.

In diseases of the brain, jalap is recommended on the principle of contra-irritation, to relieve the congestion. As a vermifuge, it is particularly well adapted for children. But for whatever indication it may be prescribed, more satisfactory results follow its administration, when it is combined with calomel. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

Contra-indications.—Inflammation of the alimentary canal and pelvic organs. During pregnancy and the catamenial periods.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	050,	1 to 1 dram.
Solid "	"	3 to 8 grains.
Jalapin.	"	1 to 2 "

Iris Florentina.

(Orris.)

Possesses cathartic and diuretic properties, and in large doses acts as an emetic.

The earlier writers favor orris in the treatment of constipation, and atony of the digestive organs; in dropsical affections, and in purulent discharges from the urethral mucous membrane. It is pleasant to the taste, and forms an unobjectionable medicine. The root has been used to conceal obnoxious breath, and enters into the composition of many tooth powders. Chiefly employed now in compounds, on account of the pleasant odor it imparts.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	To be	mand at	diametica

Iris Versicolor.

(Blue Flag.)

Blue flag is cathartic, alterative, sialagogue, anthelmintic, and diuretic. Useful in dropsy, anasarca, hydrothorax, in chronic hepatic, renal and splenic affections. In scrofula and syphilis, whether primary or secondary, it acts as a powerful and efficacious agent, and may be used alone, or combined with mandrake, poke, black cohosh, and other alteratives. In chronic rheumatism, mercuriosyphilis, dyspepsia, tape-worm, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and constipation, it has been used with positive advantage, either alone, or in combination with other agents. "The root of the blue flag extends its influence through every part of the system; in small doses, and repeated at short intervals, it seems to act more particularly on the glandular system, exciting them to a discharge of their respective offices; in large doses it evacuates and exhausts the system, acting on the liver, and the alimentary canal throughout." A combination of iridin, podophyllin, and xanthoxylin, or corydalin, is a most powerful and certain remedy for syphilis, either primary or secondary, and will be found very useful in scrofula. See Journal of Materia Medica, March, 1859.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,	Ose,	20 to	60 drops.
Solid "	**	1 to	4 grains.
Iriein,	**	i to	5 4
Pills of Irisin 1 and 1 orain	44	Ĩ t⊿	۱ B

Juglans Cinerea.

(Butternut.)

Butternut is one of the mildest and most efficient laxatives in the materia medica. Stillé says it is peculiarly applicable as an aperient in habitual costiveness, inasmuch as it does not leave the bowels in a confined state. Wood says it is highly esteemed in dysentery. A strong decoction has been much used, as a domestic remedy, in intermittents and remittents, and in other diseases attended with congestion of the abdominal viscera. It is especially adapted to cases of habitual constipation, dysentery and bilious constitutions.

It operates without pain, irritation or subsequent debility of the alimentary canal, and has somewhat of the cathartic character of rhubarb, but without inducing constipation after its action.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	080,	1 to	2 drams.
Solid "	**	5 to	20 grains.
Juglandin	"	1 to	5 "

Juniperus Communis.

(Juniper Berries.)

Stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. The extract is found to stimulate the appetite and digestion. The oil is one of the most powerful diuretics in the materia medica, and, if long continued,

produces irritation of the urinary organs, strangury, &c.

The berries act as a healthful stimulant in chronic affections of the bladder, and, particularly, when the tone of this organ is impaired, inducing a retention of urine. They are employed with advantage in gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, and scorbutic diseases. In cases where colds and inactivity have weakened the action of the kidneys and the skin, juniper berries are especially recommended by Ricther, to prevent cutaneous eruptions and abdominal derangements. Their diuretic and healing qualities prove beneficial in difficulty of voiding small calculi, and in purulent secretions caused by their presence.

Juniper is praised by Ricther in scarlatinous dropsy, and very favorably spoken of by Swieten in ascites and anasarca. Reported to be useful in scurvy, and by many, employed as a "purifier of

the blood."

Contra-indications.—Inflammatory conditions of the system. Irritated states of the kidneys and urinary apparatus. Congestion and active diseases of the pelvic viscera.

PREPARATIONS.	•	

Juniperus Sabina.

(Savin.)

Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic and abortive. Sometimes used for worms, with pink and senna. Savin is particularly called for in cases for which uterine stimulants are appropriate, but as it is perhaps the most powerful agent of the class, it must be circumspectly used. Nearly all writers of enlarged experience concur in attributing to the medicine very decided emmenagogue powers. According to Cullen, savin shows a more powerful determination to the uterus than any other plant he had employed. The cases of amenorrhea to which it seems most appropriate are ascribed by VOGT, as persons of a torpid and relaxed constitution, and disposed to mucous accumulations and blennorrheal discharges; in other words, where there is general atony of the system in which the uterus participates, and of which the capital sign is leucorrhea, occurring exclusively or in an aggravated degree about the catamenial period. Under these circum-

stances, Pereira declares that savin is the most certain and powerful emmenagogue of the whole materia medica. KOPP recommended savin as a very effectual remedy for dysmenorrhea. He usually prescribed it in conjunction with borux, and when there was a great want of tone in the system, added bark, iron and other tonic medicines. He states also that it acts as an excitant of the venereal propensity, and relieves menorrhagia depending upon chronic passive congestion continuing after delivery. M. Aran says, strange as it may appear, this powerful emmenagogue has the property of suspending uterine hemorrhages. Savin has also been used successfully for the relief of atonic gout and rheumatism of long standing, and occurring in persons of a cold phlegmatic temperament. Friction of the affected joints with oil of savin, or with an infusion of the tops of the plant, or with savin ointment, or fluid extract, may be employed.

Dr. Chapman strongly recommended it in chronic rheumatism; and it is employed in Germany, both internally and externally, in chronic gout. In over-doses it is capable of producing dangerous gastro-intestinal inflammation, and should therefore be used with caution. In no case should it be employed when much general or local excitement exists. In pregnancy it should always be given with much caution; though it has recently been recommended as an effective remedy in certain forms of menorrhagia, and is asserted to prove

occasionally useful in preventing threatened abortion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,	e, 10 to 30 drops.
Solid " "	1 to 5 grains.
Pills, 1 grain,	1 to 5.

Krameria Triandra.

(Rhatany.)

Powerful astringent, combined with tonic properties. Employed internally with advantage in menorrhagia, hematemesis, passive hemorrhages, chronic diarrhea, leucorrhea, chronic mucous discharges, colliquative perspiration, and incontinence of urine. It may be employed with success as a styptic in epistaxis, hemorrhage from the cavity of an extracted tooth, or the surface of a wound, and as a local application to prolapsus ani, fissure of the anus and leucorrhea. As an application to spongy and bleeding gums, the following recipe will be found unsurpassed: Take of prepared chalk and powdered cinchona equal parts, combine them with equal parts of the fluid extract of rhatany and tincture of myrrh in quantity sufficient to form a paste. Use daily with a brush. Its styptic influence has arrested the flow of blood in he-

moptysis, hematuria, dysentery, uterine flooding, &c. In softening of the tissues of the heart, in the dilations of the ventricles of that viscus, this agent is said to be employed with confidence. Wherever it is desired to effect the contraction of the tissues of an organ, to arouse or increase the tone, the vigor of the tissues, to combat atony or relaxation of any surface or organic apparatus, the use of rhatany can be resorted to with confidence. As an application to burns, ulcers, and blisters on the skin, this agent effects a decrease of pain with a marvelous rapidity. See Journal of Materia Medica, July, 1866.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, lime-water, solutions of the salts of iron, of the acetate of lead and iodine; solutions containing

gelatin.

Contra-indications.—Inflammatory states of the alimentary tube. Obstinate constipation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract,	. Dose,	to 1 dram.
Solid,			5 to 20 grains.
Pills 2	grain,	"	1 to 5.

Lactuca Sativa.

(Lettuce.)

Calmative, hypnotic, and diaphoretic. It may be given as a substitute for opium in checking diarrheas, allaying cough, and diminishing pain in rheumatism. It is to be preferred to opium in many cases on account of its freedom from any unpleasant after-effects, as constipation, excitement of the brain, &c. Dr. Duncan speaks in favor of its influence in phthisis, as effective in allaying cough. Dr. Waring relates an obstinate case of spermatorrhea, which was cured in fourteen days by this agent. Two grains, gradually increased to eight, were administered daily. It has also been employed, with good results, in gout and insanity.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDos	e, 🕯 to 2 drams.
Solid " "	2 to 5 grains.
Pills, 2 grains	1 to 3.

Lappa Minor. (Arctium Lappa.)

(Burdock.)

Burdock is considered aperient, diaphoretic, and sudorific, without irritating properties. It has been recommended in gouty, scorbutic, venereal, rheumatic, scrofulous, leprous, and nephritic

affections. Sir Robert Walpole praised it as a gout medicine, and others have considered it an excellent substitute for sarsaparilla.

The utility of burdock is especially established in the treatment of diseases of the skin, though in some sections it is a popular remedy for ague and general debility.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	ExtractDose, 1	l to	2 drams.
Solid	"	5 to	20 grains.
Pills	2 grains, " 1	l to	6 "

Laurus Sassafras.

(Sassafras.)

A warm stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic. Sassafras is employed as a sudorific and alterative in rheumatic, cutaneous, and venereal diseases, in syphilitic and strumous affections. It is rarely used alone, but in combination with sarsaparilla or quiacum.

Contra-indications.—Sthenic inflammatory and febrile conditions

of the system.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract...... 1 to 2 drams.

Leontice Thalictroides. (Caulophyllum Thal.)

(Blue Cohosh.)

Blue cohosh is possessed of emmenagogue, parturient, and antispasmodic properties. While it is a valuable agent in all chronic uterine diseases appearing to exert an especial influence on the uterus, it has also been successfully employed in rheumatism, dropsy, colic, cramps, hiccough, epilepsy, hysteria, &c. The extract of blue cohosh is preferable to ergot for expediting delivery, in all those cases where the delay is owing to debility, or want of uterine nervous energy, or is the result of fatigue. Used as a wash for the apthous sore mouth and throat, combined with equal parts of hydrastis canadensis.

Caulophyllin, the active principle of the blue cohosh, exerts a direct influence on the uterus, acting according to the periods in which it is employed, as an alterative, uterine tonic, and parturient. A combination of equal parts of caulophyllin, cimicifugin, and carbonate of ammonia, will be found especially valuable in the more common unhealthy conditions of the uterus and its appendages, and in epilepsy, hysteria, rheumatism, and dropsy, in which diseases it has been recommended as an anti-spasmodic. See Jour-

nal of Materia Medica, Sept., 1861.

Incompatibles.—Salts of Iron; acetate of lead; gelatin; mineral acids, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,	Dose,	15 to	40 drops.
Solid "	"	1 to	ŏ grains.
Caulophyllin	"		4 "
Pills. 2 grains	"	Ī to	8.

Leonurus Cardiaca.

(Motherwort.)

Emmenagogue, nervine, anti-spasmodic, and laxative. It is even pronounced by some as superior to any other remedy, in suppressed lochia, and amenorrhea from colds. The extract made into a warm infusion should be used.

Motherwort is recommended in nervous complaints, in irritable habits, delirium tremens, in all chronic diseases attended with restlessness, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, spinal irritation, neuralgic pains, and liver affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Solid ExtractDose,	3 to 6 grains.
	1 to 3.

Leptandra Virginica.

(Culver's Root.)

This agent is peculiarly applicable to bilious and typhoid fevers, sausing discharges of a black, tarry, and morbid character, without debilitating the tone of the bowels, or of the general system. It has been successfully employed in leprosy and cachectic diseases, and its effects in these instances may probably be owing to its influence on the biliary apparatus. As a laxative and tonic, in small doses, it is valuable in dyspepsia, especially when connected with an inactive condition of the liver, and torpid and debilitated bowels; likewise in all functional diseases of the liver, as above remarked.

Leptandrin, the resinous principle of leptandra, is a powerful cholagogue, with but slight laxative influence; except given in large doses, its cathartic powers are very feeble. It is one of the most efficacious and important among those peculiar to eclectic practice, being the only known medicine that efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions, and functional derangements of the liver, without debilitating the system by copious alvine evacuations. It may be safely and efficaciously employed in

the treatment of diarrhea, cholera infantum, some forms of dyspepsia, typhoid fever, and all diseases connected with biliary de-

rangements.

"This is not, strictly speaking, a cathartic. It is aperient, alterative, and tonic. Its effects on the liver are peculiar. While it acts freely upon the liver, instead of purging, it seems only to change the discharges from the light and watery or slimy condition, to a darker and apparently bilious state, rendering them more and more consistent until they become perfectly natural, without having been arrested at any time entirely, or at any time aggravated. It at the same time seems to act as a tonic, restoring the tone of the stomach and increasing the strength and activity of digestion. It is a most valuable remedy in dyspepsia.

When in combination with *podophyllin* it forms an exceedingly valuable and effective alterative and cholagogue. There is not a better cholagogue preparation known in medicine than the combination of *podophyllin* and *leptondrin*." For other remarks on this last combination, see Journal of Materia Medica, March, 1858.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	ose,	, 🕯 to 1 dram.
Solid "		
Leptandrin,	"	1 to 1 grain in acute cases.
- "	**	1 to 2 " in chronic "
Pills of Leptandrin, one grain,	"	1 to 2.

Liatris Spicata.

(Button Snake Root.)

Tonic, diaphoretic, alterative and diuretic, with emmenagogue and stimulant properties. Liatris, in the form of decoction or extract, is very efficacious in gonorrhea, gleet and nephritic diseases; useful in gravel and dropsy. It forms an excellent gargle in sore throat. Reputed beneficial in scrofula, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, after-pains, etc. Said to be beneficial in Bright's disease, in connection with lycopus virginicus and aletris farinosa.

PREPARATION.

Ligusticum Levisticum.

(Lovage.)

Stimulant aromatic, and has been employed as a carminative and diaphoretic. The root, stem, leaves, and seeds have all been employed in medicine. The root and seeds are the most reserved.

teemed. The extract of the root acts upon the urinary organs, increasing the flow of urine, and is sometimes efficacious in bringing away gravel. The medical qualities of lovage have made the drug available in removing visceral obstructions, dispelling flatulency, increasing perspiration, and in the treatment of jaundice. It is often added to purgative preparations, on account of its aromatic carminative properties.

PREPARATION.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

(White-Wood.)

Liriodendron is an aromatic, stimulant tonic with diaphoretic properties. It has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, proved beneficial in intermittents, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and other complaints, complicated with general atony of the system. Combined with a small quantity of laudanum, it is pronounced effectual in hysteria, and said to be advantageously employed to abate hectic fevers, night-sweats, colliquative diarrhea of phthisis. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

PREPARATION.

Lobelia Inflata.

(Lobelia.)

Lobelia is emetic, nauseant, expectorant, relaxant, sedative, anti-spasmodic and diaphoretic, also narcotic. When taken in a sufficient dose to act as an emetic, there appears to be a greater diminution of the vital powers than from the action of ipecacuanha. It probably takes a shorter time to produce emesis, than the last named article, and, as far as my observation has extended, operates nearly as mildly—reaction occurs as readily—the pulse assumes fresh vigor—a copious warm perspiration takes place, and the patient feels a glow over the surface of the body. Prof. Dunglison says it is an acro-narcotic. "Narcotics are agents which first excite and then diminish nervous action, and, in sufficient doses, stupefy."

In regard to the caution which should be observed in administering lobelia, Dr. Waring remarks as follows: "It is always advisable to commence with small doses, and increase them as the patient is able to bear the medicine, discontinuing its use if it cause

nausea, intermittent pulse, or great depression."

It is said to have been successfully employed in incipient phthi-

sis, hemoptysis, and other hemorrhages; it allays irritation, diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and lessens cough. It acts somewhat like digitalis in abating the frequency of the pulse, but is devoid of the dangerous effects resulting from the use of that agent. Dr. Cutler, of Massachusetts, used it successfully in asthma. Dr Bigelow quotes Dr. Randall as stating that it is as successful in asthma as any article that he has tried, and that he has found it to remove the paroxysms in a short time, and re-

store the patient to quietude and rest.

Dr. Elliotson, of England, states that it is by far the best medicine in spasmodic breathing he was acquainted with. "With many," says Dr. E., "it acts as a charm in asthma, and in ten or twenty minutes they will be perfectly relieved, so that all the other remedies, used in this disease, are nothing when compared with it." A very similar opinion is entertained by Mr. Bower, who professes to have had much experience in its use. According to his statement, many are relieved of disease of the heart in a short time by the use of this agent. It is in the highest degree beneficial. even in organic diseases of the lung itself. It is said that nothing approaches the direct and specific action of lobelia upon the motor nerves of respiration. Said to be more speedy and more certain in its operation than digitalis, and more direct than ipecacuanha. SCHLESIER thinks it can not be sufficiently commended in ANDREWS, MORELLI, and TODD hold to spasmodic asthma. nearly the same opinion. In spasmodic or stridulous larvngitis, lobelia perfectly fulfills the conditions of cure.

A writer in the Stethoscope says: "Although I have seen it given in enormous doses, and in many instances injudiciously, I have never seen it produce narcotism, and it certainly does not irritate the stomach as much as ipecacuanha. I have seen persons who had taken large doses, and it failed to produce emesis—there certainly was considerable prostration—and I have never seen any evil effects produced by it which might not have been produced by any other emetic of the same class, in proportionate doses, and in the same circumstances. I was induced to try it, from the recommendation of authors, in a case of spasmodic asthma. I found it more effectual in relaxing the spasm, and more certain in its effects than anything else. It would frequently prove beneficial given in dram doses, so as to nauseate and not produce emesis. If desirable to produce emesis, from half to one ounce of the tincture may be given. Prof. Wood says he has derived more advantage from it in that disease than from any other single remedy. The same author admits it may do good in chronic bronchitis, attended with dyspnœa; and I can add my testimony to his, and say that I have derived considerable benefit from its use in the same disease, especially in children. I think it ought to supersede the use of tobacco enemeta for the purpose of relaxing the system, for the reduction of luxations and strangulated hernia. It is certainly not as dangerous, and is equally as efficacious. In laryngismus stridulus, as well as bronchitis, tracheitis, pertussis, associated or not with other remedies, good may be expected from its use; so also in pneumonia, when tar, antimony, or ipeacuanha are contra-indicated from irritation and inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach, small doses may be given every hour or two to induce nausea.

Lobelia Compound.

Lobelia, bloodroot and skunk cabbage, enter into the composition of this preparation. It possesses antispasmodic, narcotic, stimulant and expectorant properties. Is favorably spoken of in chronic catarrh, and bronchitis, hysteria, and pulmonary complaints, and to subdue asthmatic spasms. There are few cases in which either ingredient is indicated, that this compound does not claim the preference.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extrac	t,	Dose,	expectorant,	10	to 60 drops.
44	**	•	"	emetic,		to 1 dram.
"	44	(comp.,)	**			to 1 "
Lobe	lin,					to 1 grains.

Lycopus Virginicus.

(Bugleweed.)

Sedative, tonic, astringent and narcotic. Used successfully in incipient phthisis, hemoptysis and other hemorrhages. It allays irritation, diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and lessens cough. It acts somewhat like digitalis in abating the velocity of the pulse, and is devoid of the dangerous effects resulting from the use of that drug. Said to have cured diabetes when all other means were useless. Beneficial in chronic diarrhea, and dysentery, intermittents, &c. It has been known to arrest epistaxis when all other remedies failed. The late Prof. Rafinesque remarked: "I consider the bugleweed a very good substitute for all narcotics, prussic acid and even bleeding, since it produces the same state of the pulse and arterial system without inducing any debility, or acting on the heart and brain in any injurious manner." May be used in humoral asthma, and chronic diarrhea.

PREPARATION.

Marrubium Vulgare.

(Horehound.)

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and diuretic. It is used in the form of syrup, in coughs, colds, chronic catarrh, asthma, and all pulmonary affections. The fluid extract made into a warm infusion will produce diaphoresis and, sometimes, diuresis; has been used with renefit in jaundice, hoarseness, amenorrhea, and hysteria. The extract is an excellent tonic in some forms of dyspepsia, acts as a vermifuge, and will be found efficacious in checking mercurial ptyalism. In large doses it purges. It is applicable to all cases of gastric atony, and appears to have a special relation to the respiratory mucous membranes. Much benefit, says Dr. A. T. Thompson, has been produced by it in catarrh, in which there is much cough, with copious excretions of mucus, nocturnal sweats, and great prostration.

The warm intusion is an excellent palliative in phthisis and

peripneumonia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, D		
		to 10 grains.
Pills, 2 grains	44	2 to 5.

Mentha Piperita.

(Peppermint)

Aromatic stimulant, carminative and stomachic. It is the most pleasant of all the mints; employed in medicine for several purposes, principally to expel flatus, to cover the unpleasant taste of other medicines, and to relieve nausea, and griping pains of the alimentary canal.

The oil of peppermint has been recommended in puerperal fevers, by M. Dove. He employed, with satisfactory results, thirty to forty minims, in divided doses, in the twenty-four hours. A

stimulating aperient preceded its use.

PREPARATION.

Mentha Viridis

(Spearmint)

Aromatic, carminative, anti-spasmodic and stimulant. It is employed in flatulence, and to relieve the pain of colic, and considered a specific in allaying nausea and vomiting. The fluid extract is beneficial in high color or scalding urine, difficult micturition, &c. The tincture has been found serviceable in gonorrhea, strangury, gravel, and as a local application to painful hemorrhoids.

Its principal employment is for its febrifuge and diuretic virtues. Pronounced superior to *peppermint* as a febrifuge. The fluid extract made into a warm infusion may be used freely.

Incompatibles.—Sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of

lead, &c.

PREPARATION.

Myrica Cerifera.

(Bayberry. Wax-Myrtle.)

Mild astringent and stimulant. In large doses it is liable to produce emesis. It may also possess expectorant properties, connected with its acridness. This agent is considerably employed by a class of physicians in the management of strumous complaints, jaundice, diarrhea, dysentery, and other diseases where an astringent stimulant is needed. Dr. Fahnestock speaks highly of its efficiency in dysentery. The extract proves very beneficial as a gargle and injection, in chronic inflammation of the throat, leucorrhea, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Myrica Gale.

(Sweet Gale.)

Acrid, stimulant, and astringent. In large doses, it proves an emetic, over-burdening the stomach with stimulus. The extract has been administered with benefit in diarrhoea, dysentery, and diseases where astringent stimulants are indicated. It has also been recommended as a vermifuge, both as an internal and external application.

PREPARATION.

Nicotiana Tabacum.

(Tobacco.)

Medicinally, a sedative, emetic, diuretic, expectorant, discutient, anti-spasmodic, errhine and sialagogue. Moderately taken it quiets restlessness, calms mental and corporal inquietude, and produces

a state of general languor or repose. Large quantities give rise to alarming symptoms.

PREPARATION.

Nepeta Cataria.

(Catnep.)

Diaphoretic and carminative, anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue and diuretic. In warm infusion the extract is used in febrile diseases, as a diaphoretic, and to allay convulsive action and produce sleep; it is also given as a carminative and anti-spasmodic in the flatulent colic of children. As an emmenagogue or uterine tonic, it has proved decidedly beneficial in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, and has likewise been successfully employed in asthma, hysteria and flatulent colic of infants.

The fluid extract of catnep and saffron in the form of a warm infusion is a very popular remedy in colds and exanthematous diseases, to which the young are subject. The fluid extract of catnep, valerian, scullcap, forms an excellent agent in nervous headache, restlessness and nervous irritability. This agent sometimes proves efficacious in restoring the menstrual flood after other remedies have failed.

PREPARATION.

Nymphæa Odorata.

(Lily, White.)

Astringent, demulcent, anodyne, alterative, anti-scrofulous. It is a popular remedy in all bowel complaints, and employed as an astringent in gleet, fluor albus, etc. Very beneficial in scrofula, and, combined with wild cherry, in bronchial affections. A case of uterine cancer, which had obstinately resisted all medical treatment, is mentioned by Dr. King, as having been permanently cured by the free use of the root.

Matson recommends it as a gargle in sore throat. There is scarcely any vegetable, says Bigelow, which affords more decided evidence of astringency than the root of this plant; formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac, and a remedy in morbid discharges. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

.....

Fluid Extract. Dose, & to 1 dram

Opium.

"Topically it is a direct stimulant and indirect sedative of the nervous. muscular, and vascular systems. A moderate dose,

taken while in health, augments the volume and velocity of the pulse, increases the heat of the surface, gives energy to the muscles, renders the mind more acute, and produces a general excite-

ment of the whole system."

Dr. Waring remarks as follows on the use of opium: "Some persons are peculiarly susceptible to the use of opium, and are unable to take even the smallest dose without its occasioning delirium, a high state of nervous irritability, vomiting, diarrhea, &c. Where this idiosyncrasy exists, opium should not be given, unless more than ordinary circumstances demand it. When, however, its exhibition is necessary in these subjects, it is sometimes tolerated, if given in the form of an enema; or, if given by mouth, a few grains of capsicum will be found to allay the vomiting, and the addition of camphor, or tartar emetic, will in a great measure obviate the irritability. As a general rule, however, opium should not be given in any form in these cases.

Infants and young children bear the exhibition of opium badly. Numerous are the instances on record in which two or three drops of laudanum have produced fatal results ir young children and opium in every form should be avoided, unless it is imperatively called for, and should never be given without the greatest caution. It should be laid down as a rule, that when it is necessary to prescribe opiates for children, those preparations whose strength is regulated by a certain standard should be preferred to those whose strength is variable and uncertain. Thus, tinctura opii, tinctura camphora cum opio, and Dover's Powder, are preferable to syrup of poppies, the strength of which is very variable.

Those persons who are unaccustomed to opium require a much smaller quantity of the drug, to produce a certain effect, than those

who are habituated to its use.

Combination with other drugs greatly modifies the action of opium. Ipecacuanha increases its action on the skin; mercurials obviate its constipating influence; and tartar emetic lessens the action which it would otherwise excite in the nervous system.

When a large dose of opium has been administered, and the patient is still suffering intense pain, how long should we wait before it would be considered safe to repeat it? This question, put by Dr. Griffin; is answered by him, that half an hour is the limit within which crude opium will be found to manifest its effects; and that the dose may be safely repeated, if the pain or spasm be not relieved, however often it may be given. The liquid preparations of opium act rather sooner than the solid drug.

When opium is given for the relief of pain, particularly of a periodical character, a third part of the dose which was required to relieve the paroxysm is required to prevent its recurrence. In fact, a moderate dose given in the interval will sometimes prevent

the accession of the fit, when no quantity, however great, can control it, after it has once set in.

When opium or opiates have been given for any length of time, or in large doses, a period of exhaustion and sinking almost invariably ensues from twelve to twenty-four hours after the drug has been discontinued. A great amount of exhaustion and sinking has been observed to follow the omission of even a very reduced dose, particularly in children. A little nourishment, or some slight stimulant, is here necessary.

An over-dose of opium will produce effects very similar to those of an under-dose. Where a restless night has resulted from an over-dose having been given, sound sleep may occur next night without any opium whatever. Again, if the doses of opium given with advantage during the existence of inflammation be continued when this has subsided, stupor, or troubled sleep, according to

the degree of surplus opium given, will result

In order to procure sleep, opium should be given an hour or two before the usual hour of retiring to rest, in order to allow the stage

of excitement to pass off previous to that time.

When from irritability of the stomach, or some other cause, opium can not be administered by mouth, it may often be advantageously administered in the form of enema; a larger dose, a third or half larger, is required when it is exhibited in the latter mode. It may also prove of the highest service when applied externally in allaying pain, irritation, and inordinate action, not only of the skin, but of the subjacent tissues.

As a diaphoretic, opium is best combined with ipecacuanha.

Opium is either contra-indicated, or should be given with caution, in the following states: 1. In cerebral affections occurring in persons of a plethoric habit, and where congestion of the vessels of the brain is suspected. 2. In acute sthenic inflammation in plethoric subjects, previous to the employment of depletion. 3. In pulmonary affections, when the cough is dry and hard, and the expectoration is difficult and scanty. 4. In affections of mucous membranes of the air-passages, attended with copious secretion. In such conditions the narcotizing influence of opium, by diminishing the respiratory function, has often proved fatal. 5. In morbid states of the body, where venous congestion is evident. Whilst the urine is scanty and high-colored. Alkalies should, in such a case, be generally administered first; but if the symptoms be urgent, and opium is imperatively called for, it should be given in combination with alkalies. 7. During pregnancy. Dr. Denman states that he is persuaded that the frequent use of opiates by pregnant women is prejudicial to the feetus. 8. In fevers and other morbid states, accompanied by contraction of the pupils.

| PREPARATIONS. | Section | Section

Opium, Aqueous.

(Opium, Aqueous.)

The aqueous solution possesses all the anodyne, sedative, and antispasmodic effects of opium, and of the various preparations of this well known and useful medicine, and is superior to any similar one before the public. It is the result of many years observation and study of one of the most eminent physicians in the country, and was used in a long and extensive practice.

It is a very pleasant anodyne and anti-spasmodic, much used to allay cough in chronic catarrh, asthma, consumption, &c.; to relieve nausea and slight pains in the stomach and bowels; to check

diarrhea; and in infantile cases to procure sleep.

It may be used when the crude drug usually would be. It is of the strength of laudanum, and may be given in similar doses.

Many physicians have long used an empirical aqueous solution, and differing only from the officinal solution, in mode of preparation.

Repose is usually induced by the minimum dose, but in obstinate irritation, the dose can be repeated several times with safety.

The advantages claimed for this preparation are, that constipation and unpleasant consequences following the administration of opium in its ordinary forms are wholly or nearly avoided.

This preparation may be administered as an anodyne or to induce rest, when opium itself can not be prescribed with safety.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, nitrate of ailver, acetate of lead, salts of copper, iron and zinc, astringent infusions, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

" (for adults),	

Papaver Somniferum.

(Poppy.)

Poppy capsules, though similar in their effects to opium, are

much weaker in their action. They are used in decoction, emulsion, syrup or extract to calm irritation, relieve pain and promote rest. The decoction forms a common fomentation, which is applied to burns, inflamed or excoriated parts. Over ordinary opiates the syrup has the positive advantage of a less disagreeable taste.

PREPARATIONS

Fluid	Extract)8e, i	to 1 dram.
Solid	"	" ' ģ	to 10 grains.
Pills,	2 grains	" 9	1 to 5.

Phytolacca Decandra.

(Garget, or Poke.)

Emetic, cathartic, alterative, antiherpetic, and somewhat narcotic. In doses of from one to five grains it acts as an alterative.

The extract is an excellent remedy for the removal of those severe pains attending mercurio-syphilitic affections, in which it is more beneficial than opium. It is said to have been successfully employed in chronic rheumatism and in hemorrhoids.

Its emetic action is characterized by slowness, not producing any special effect till some time after it has been taken, and then continuing to act for a considerable time upon the stomach and bowels. This action is not attended with much pain or spasm, but narcotic effects have been observed, such as drowsiness, vertigo, and dimness of vision. In small doses it partakes of alterative powers, exciting the whole glandular system, and producing highly beneficial results in syphilitic, scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous diseases.

The root roasted in hot ashes until soft, and then mashed and applied as a poultice, is unrivaled in felons and humors of various kinds. It discusses them rapidly, or if too far advanced, hastens

their suppuration.

It is said to have been used with good effect in paralysis of the intestines. The ointment has been employed to a considerable extent in the treatment of felons, sanious ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, itch, hemorrhoids, and cancer. In this last disease, Dr. Bone combined it with gunpowder. It is asserted that poke is a sure cure for syphilis in all its stages, without the use of mercury.

The phytolaccin of Tilden's, which seems to be the chief active principle, is now used successfully as an alterative tonic in doses

of from one-fourth to one grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,)ose,	10 to 80 drops.
Solid "		1 to 4 grains.
Phytolaccin,	"	1 to 1 "

Pinus Canadensis.

(H-mlock.)

This is a common forest tree, found in great abundance in the British Provinces, in North America, and in most of the New England States, and also in the mountainous regions of the Middle States. The bark contains a large amount of tannin, and is extensively used in the manufacture of leather. The whole plant contains an oleo-resinous substance, which is manifest by its fragrant exhalations. The extract, furnished from the bark, is a valuable remedy in the treatment of chronic diarrhea, in the last stages of dysentery, and cholera infantum. The valuable astringent properties have suggested its employment in hemorrhoids, menorrhagia, &c., as well as in many other cases, in which matico, tannin, and rhatany have been ably defended.

PREPARATION.

Piper Angustifolium.

(Matico.)

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant and styptic. Its therapeutical agency is highly recommended in hemoptysis, hematemesis, dysentery and hematuria, in doses of one dram of the powdered leaves, or one fluid dram of the fluid extract four times a day. Hemorrhage from the nose or uterus has been arrested by the internal administration of matico, after other remedies had completely failed to control the bleeding. As an internal remedy it has also been successfully employed in diseases of the mucous membrane, as gonorrhea, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, catarrh of the bladder, hemorrhoids and epistaxis.

The leaves form a superior medicinal styptic for arresting hemorrhage from wounds, leech-bites, &c. The downy part of the leaf is said to be the most active part. Also applied to ulcers. Its essential oil is recommended in the treatment of gonorrhea. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 5.

PREPARATION.

Piper Cubebæ.

(Cubebs.)

Cubebs is a well tried remedy in the treatment of gonorrhea.

It is aromatic, pungent, stimulant and purgative, and acts as a specific in arresting gonorrheal discharges. It has also been given in leucorrhea, cystirrhea, abscess of the prostate gland, piles, and chronic bronchial inflammation. The use of cubebs is contra-indicated during a high inflammatory condition, and is advised to be used in gonorrhea only when the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the urethra. Dr. Dieters extols the use of cubebs in involuntary micturition, or incontinence of urine, given in tolerably large doses twice a day, for from three to eight weeks. It is highly valued by many practitioners in the blennorrhea of females, as well as in leucorrhea. It has the power of arresting excessive discharges from the urethra.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract of (Cubebs,	Dose,	1 to	11 drams.
44	44	" Ethereal	"	1 to	2 "
Solid		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	44	2 to	20 grains.
Pills o	f Extract (Cubebs, 2 grains,	. "	1 to	6.
46	66	and Copaiba, 8 grs.,	"	2 to	4.
46	44 .	Copaiba, and Cit. Iron, 8 gr.	, "	1 to	4.
"	46	and Alum, 8 grains,	44	2 to	4.
66	••	and Ext. Rhatany and Iron,.	46	1 to	8.

Piper Nigrum.

(Black Pepper.)

Black Pepper is a warm carminative stimulant. It appears, in common with cubebs, to exercise a specific influence on the mucous membranes of the rectum and genito-urinary organs. In large doses, it produces inflammation of the stomach, and acts as an irritant poison. Its chief medicinal application is to excite the languid stomach and correct flatulence. In intermittent fever, when the stomach is not duly susceptible to the action of quinia, as sometimes in drunkards, pepper may be found a useful adjuvant to the more powerful febrifuge.

Dyspeptic persons have been greatly benefited, and sometimes cured by the use of pepper alone. Cases of gonorrhea are men-

tioned, in which this remedy proved effectual.

Dr. Brodie advises the persistent use of this drug in chronic cases of hemorrhoids occurring in old persons, or proceeding from debility. An aperient should occasionally be given.

Contra-indications.—Inflammation of the rectum and intestines.

Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	 10 to 20 drops.
Pills of Piperin, † grain	2 to 4

Podophyllum Peltatum.

(Mandrake.)

Mandrake is cathartic, emetic, alterative, anthelmintic, hydra-

gogue and sialagogue.

The root of podophyllum is a sure and active cathartic, in which character it deserves a high rank among our indigenous productions. We have no native plant that answers better the common purpose of jalap, aloes and rhubarb, and which is more safe and mild in its operation. It acts principally as a cathartic; drastic, also as an emetic, if taken in quantity; laxative, if the doses administered are moderate. It promotes glandular action, exerting also a powerful influence on the condition of the cutaneous tissue, and regulates the circulatory system.

As a deobstruent, it is one of the most valuable in our materia medica, acting through and upon all the tissues of the system, and its action continues for a long time. In bilious and typhoid febrile diseases, it is very valuable as a cathartic, or emetico-

cathartic, often breaking up the disease at once.

A moderate use of the podophyllum is effectual in chronic he patitis; and, indeed, all cases of hepatic derangement, whether of

short of long standing, are overcome by this treatment.

There is not its superior in the whole range of medicines, arousing the liver to a more healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted. In alterative doses, it has been found exceedingly valuable in scrofula, syphilitic diseases, rheumatism, &c. In constipation, it acts upon the bowels, without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. It has likewise been found very beneficial in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, incontinence of urine, worms, and some affections of the bladder.

It promotes free action of the kidneys, arousing the absorbents, being a regulator of all secretions, so far as any one medicine can be, and exerts a complete influence over the pathologic condition of the blood, preventing its strong determination to any part where congestion or incipient inflammation would be produced—as, for instance, in the brain. In intermittent fevers, in inflammation of the brain, and in dropsical affections, it has been used with marked success, acting as a powerful cholagogue and deobstruent, at the same time restoring and equalizing the circulation. It has been deemed advisable by some physicians, to give in connection with the podophyllum some slight cathartic, as the bitartrate of potassa, if speedy action is desirable.

PODOPHYLLIN, the active principle of Mandrake.—This is an alterative and cathartic, and acts in many respects like mercurial preparations. It rouses the liver to vigorous action, stimulates

the kidneys, promotes expectoration, augments the glandular functions, and cleanses the canal of all irritating substances. Its range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic medicine. Very much might be said in regard to its merits and mode of application.

It exerts a favorable influence on the cutaneous tunctions, producing and maintaining a constant moisture of the skin. It produces ptyalism in some persons, and is said to produce a powerful and lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory

organs, unequaled by any other article.

It is useful in scrofulous diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhea, gonorrhea; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhea, bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargements. When in combination with leptandrin, it forms an exceedingly valuable and effective alterative and cholagogue. There is not a better cholagogue preparation known in medicine than the combination of podophyllin and leptandrin. For further illustration of the properties of podophyllum and leptandra, see Journal of Materia Medica, March, June, July, 1858.

Podophyllum Compound.

The constituents of this compound are mandrake, senna and jalap. It acts as an antibilious purgative; and may be used in cases where the object is to produce prompt and copious evacuation, where an active impression is required to remove from the intestinal tube irritating substances.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dore.	1 to	1 dram.
" Compound	"	į to	2 "
Solid "	**	3 to	12 grains.
Podophyllin	44	i to	# and 1 to 2 grs.
Pills of Podophyllin, † grain	44	2 to	4.
" Ext, Podophyllum, 1 grain	44	3 to	8.
" Podophyllum and Blue Mass, 3 grs	46	1 to	2.
" Compound 1 grain	44	1 to	2.

Polygala Senega.

(Seneka.)

This plant is an active stimulant, increasing the force of the circulation, especially that of the pulmonary vessels; it has been found very useful in typhoid inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool, has derived great service from its employment, in cases of lethargy, in the form of an extract, combined with carbonate of ammonia. It has been given in hydropic cases; and as it sometimes promotes plentiful discharges by urine,

stool, and perspiration, it is frequently the means of removing the disease after the ordinary cathartics, diuretics, and hydragogues have failed. Dr. Milne spoke highly of the decoction, joined with bi-tartrate of potash, in dropsy. Dr. Percival administered it in hydrops pectoris. It has been employed in nervous affections and hectic fever, in hydrothorax, from its stimulating effect on the kidneys, and in diseases of the lungs, from its augmenting the absorbent forces. In pneumonia, after bleeding, and in the typhoid stage, it is one of the best remedies for promoting expectoration; at an earlier period, it is too stimulating. Dr. Bru found it eminently useful in the asthma of old people, and in the latter stages of croup; and Dr. Chapman found it efficacious in recent cases of amenorrhoea.

Seneka may be given, as Dr. Chapman judiciously advised, in typhoid pneumonia, in the decline of the ordinary form of the disease, or when it attacks old or feeble persons. It is decidedly, beneficial in subacute and chronic inflammation of the bronchia and in bronchorrhoea. It is considered by some as one of the most active and certain emmenagogues. Some of the German writers attribute to this article a very problematical influence over scrofulous inflammations of the conjunctiva, cornea, &c., including those which involve a rheumatic or gouty element.

Dr. Archer, of Maryland, extravagantly praises seneka, as a remedy for croup, representing it as being capable, unassisted by other remedies, of removing the alarming disease. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 6.

Contra-indications. — All active inflammatory conditions, es-

pecially of the lungs.

PREPARATION.

Polygonum Punctatum.

(Water Pepper.)

Water-pepper possesses stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic properties; highly recommended in amenorrhea. Dr. Eberle testifies that he employed it in twenty cases, and was never more successful. Dr. Ogier, of Charleston, S. C., published many cases of catamenial suppression, in which water-pepper proved eminently serviceable.

In combination with sulphate of iron and gum myrrh, it is said to have cured epilepsy—probably dependent on some uterine derangement. The infusion in cold water, which may be readily prepared from the fluid extract, has been found serviceable in gravel, colds and coughs, and mixed with wheat bran, in bowel complaints.

Antiseptic and vesicant virtues are also claimed for it. Simmered in water and vinegar, it has proved useful in gangrenous, or mortified conditions. The extract in the form of infusion or fomentation has been beneficially applied in chronic ulcers and hemorrhoidal tumors, also a wash in chronic erysipelatous inflammations, and as a fomentation in tympanitis and flatulent colic. The infusion in cold water is recommended in ptyalism.

PREPARATION.

Populus Tremuloides.

(Poplar.)

Poplar possesses tonic and febrifuge properties. It may be used with beneficial results in intermittents, remittents, impaired digestion, chronic diarrhea, and in cases where the system has been debilitated.

This agent has proved serviceable as a diuretic, and employed with considerable success in gonorrhea; gleet and many other urinary affections. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

PREPARATIONS.

Prinos Verticillatus.

(Black Alder.)

Tonic, alterative, astringent, and as a local application, stimulant. Recommended in intermittent fevers, diarrhea and other diseases, connected with debility, especially mortification and gangrene. It is a popular remedy in gangrenous or flabby and ill-conditioned ulcers, and in chronic cutaneous eruptions, given internally; applied externally in form of wash or poultice.

It has been employed with good effect in jaundice, also obtained considerable reputation in the treatment of dropsy. The medicinal reputation of prinos is so highly valued that it has become an ingredient of several syrups. See Journal of Materia Medica,

vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Prunus Virginiana.

(Wild Cherry.)

Uniting with a tonic power the property of quieting irritation

and diminishing nervous excitability, it is adapted to cases where the digestive powers are impaired with general local irritation ex-

isting at the same time.

It is useful in all diseases where it is of importance to impart tonicity, and yet, to avoid any undue excitement of the heart and blood-vessels, as for instance, during the first stage of convalescence from inflammatory attacks, and in many pulmonary diseases. Its uses are indicated in all cases requiring the use of a general tonic particularly in cases of the impairment of the constitution by dyspepsia, indigestion, &c.; in dyspepsia attended with neuralgic symptoms, and general debility following inflammatory fevers; in diseases in which debility of the system is united with general local irritation.

On account of its gently astringent properties united with its sedative action, it has been found highly beneficial in complaints incident to the summer months, in diarrhea, chronic diarrhea, and in preventing the weakness and relaxation of the bowels which

produce them.

Wild Cherry Compound.

Wild cherry, horehound, lettuce, veratrum and bloodroot, form this compound. It is admirably well adapted to those debilitated states of the system complicated with nervous irritability and cough. It operates with magical efficacy in the convalescent stages of inflammatory attacks, and pulmonary affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry,	Dose,	2 to 4 drams.
" Compound	44	1 to 2 "
Prunin,	66	2 to 6 grains.
Wine of Wild Cherry,	44	1 to 4 drams.
Prunin, Wine of Wild Cherry, Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry,	4.	1 to 4 "

Ptelea Trifoliata.

(Ptelea.)

Pure, unirritating tonic. Used in intermittent and remittent fevers, and all cases where tonics are indicated. It is recommended in asthma and pulmonary affections, and stated to be tolerated by the stomach, when other tonics are rejected. It gives tone to the appetite, stimulates the stomach to healthy action, and promotes the early re-establishment of digestion.

Professor J. D. Jones claims for this medicine soothing influences when applied to mucous membranes, and states that he has derived great benefit from its use in convalescence from fevers,

and debility connected with gastro-enteric irritation.

PREPARATION.

fluid Extract

Pulmonaria Officinalis.

(Lungwort.)

Demulcent and mucilaginous. It may be used in all cases where this type of agents is indicated. Employed in catarrhal and bronchial affections, consumption, hemoptysis, tubercular diathesis and pulmonary disorders generally.

PREPARATION.

Pyrethrum Parthenium.

(Feverfew.)

Tonic, carminative, emmenagogue, vermifuge and stimulant. The fluid extract made into a warm infusion is an excellent remedy in colds, flatulency, worms, irregular menstruation, hysteria, suppression of urine, and in some febrile diseases. The cold infusion or extract makes a valuable tonic. The extract of fever-few in conjunction with the compound spirits of lavender, forms a very efficient medicine in hysteria and flatulency.

Quercus Alba.

(White Oak)

White oak bark is somewhat tonic, powerfully astringent, and antiseptic. Used with advantage in intermittent fever, obstinate chronic diarrhea, chronic mucous discharges, and in certain forms of passive hemorrhages; likewise in phthisis, and diseases attended with great prostration, colliquative sweats, &c. It will be found very serviceable when administered to sickly and debilitated children, and in severe diarrheas, particularly when the result of fevers. Aromatics, and sometimes castor-oil are essential adjuvants in dysenteric and diarrhetic cases. Drs. Ballard and Garrod state, that they know of few remedies more useful in leucorrhea. The decoction forms an excellent gargle for relaxed uvula and sore throat, and an astringent injection for leucorrhea, prolapsus ani, hemorrhoids, &c. See Journal of Materia Medica. vol. 1.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	086	3. 4 (o I dram.
Solid		66	10 t	o 20 grains.
Pille.	2 grains	"	5 t	o 10.

Rhamnus Catharticus.

(Buckthorn.)

Hydragogue cathartic. It was formerly held in high esteem for its remedial virtues in the treatment of dropsy, gout and rheumatism. It is used mainly as a syrup, adjuvant to hydragogue or diuretic mixtures. Buckthorn possesses griping qualities, and should always be administered in combination with carminatives.

PREPARATION.

Rheum Palmatum.

(Rhubarb.)

The medicinal properties of rhubarb are peculiar and valuable. Its most remarkable peculiarity is the union of the cathartic and astringent power, the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent. From its mildness it is an appropriate laxative in mild cases of diarrhea, chronic diarrheas and dysentery, by first evacuating any irritating matter contained in the bowels, and afterwards acting as an astringent. Also in convalescence from exhausting diseases, enfeebled condition of the bowels, dyspepsia attended with constipation, and scrofulous enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is one of the best laxatives for general use in infancy, for it is not apt to act with unexpected violence, and its tonic and astringent virtues render it peculiarly fit for the treatment of infantile cases attended with enfeebled digestion and irritation of the alimentary canal, as well as in a variety of children's complaints, as cholera infantum, summer complaints, &c.

In nervous and putrid fevers it is preferable to saline and other purgatives. Dr. S. Jackson, late of Northumberland, speaks of rhubarb as a remedy of surprising efficacy in piles, when laxatives are needed. He directs a piece about ten grains in weight to be chewed, or rather slowly dissolved in the mouth every night, or less frequently according to the degree of constipation present. Degche recommended this agent in all stages of dysentery as abundantly able to effect the cure alone. Powdered rhubarb has been recommended by Home as an application to old and indolent ulcers for the purpose of promoting their granulation. The fluid extract is a safe and convenient preparation in most cases where a laxative is indicated.

Rhubarb and Senna.

A combination of rhubarb and senna is suggested, instead of

the use of either of the simple extracts in cases where a simple cathartic is required. By the union of these drugs in the concentrated form of a fluid extract, and in due proportion, a cathartic is obtained which is safe, unattended by unpleasant symptoms, and not followed by constipation. The cases where a simple cathartic is needed are so numerous, that the preparation will be found useful to physicians, and a good family medicine for travelers and others who resort to this kind of purgative habitually.

Rhubarb Aromatic.

An agreeable, warming, digestive purgative. Its use is attended with the happiest results, strengthening and exciting the action of the stomach, and imparting tone to the digestive functions generally.

Rhubarb alone is inadvisable in cases of habitual constipation, on

account of its subsequent astringent effect.—Pereira.

Incompatibles.—Strong acids, lime-water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract	Rhubarb	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. Dose,	i to	1	dram
46	**	44	Aromatic,	"	i to	1	"
44	44	66	and Senna	" .	į to	1	"
Solid	41						gts.
Pills	44	Rhubarb,	1 grain,	46	2 to	6.	•
46	44	44	and Magnesia, 2 grs	• 6	1 to	4.	_
66		44	and Iron, (U. S. P.) 8 grs.,	"	2 to	8.	•
" F	hubarb (Compound	l. (U. S. P.) 4 grs	9	3 to	5.	
": E	xtract R	hubarb an	d Blue Mass, 4 grs.,	"]	l to	2.	

Rhus Glabrum.

(Sumac.)

Astringent and refrigerant, and, to an extent, febrifuge. It has been found valuable in gonorrhoea, leuchorrhoea, diarrhoea, dysentery, hectic fever and scrofula. The infusion, as a gargle, is considered almost a specific in the sore throat attending mercurial salivation; and is much used internally in mercurial diseases. Syphilitic affections are said to be much benefited by a free use of sumac in combination with the barks of slippery elm and white pine. A poultice of the bark applied to ulcers and gangrenous conditions, claims attention for its antiseptic properties. The infusion, sweetened with honey, is serviceable in the same way, for cleansing the mouth in putrid fevers. It is a cooling drink in ulceration of the throat. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Rubus Villosus.

(Blackberry.)

This is a tonic, aromatic stimulant, and strong astringent; has been long a favorite domestic remedy in bowel affections, and may be employed with great advantage in cases of diarrhea from relaxation of the bowels, whether in children or adults. Bigelow considers it a powerful astringent, and is satisfied of its efficacy in cases in which the vegetable astringents are found serviceable. Dr. Chapman speaks highly of it in the declining stage of dysentery, after the symptoms of active inflammation are removed; he asserts that nothing in his hands had done so much to check the inordinate discharges in cholera infantum—two or three doses sufficing to bind up the bowels. Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, also the Journal of Rational Medicine, also Journal of Materia Medica, &c., have published accounts of this agent, as producing extraordinary cures in chronic diarrhosa and dysentery, in cases where all other remedies had failed, and in the shortest possible time. It is well adapted to relaxed conditions generally of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, to passive hemorrhage from the stomach, bowels, and to atonic dyspepsia. In atonic diarrheas of children, especially is it worthy of notice.

Blackberry is said to exert an influence over the uterus during parturition, exciting its contraction when other remedies have failed.

The compound syrup with aromatics, recommended by Surg. Gen'l. Finlay, for use in the atony in chronic diarrhosa, is an excellent form for its use. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract,		to 1 dram.
Solid	**	4	to 6 grains.
Pills.	2 grains.	46 5	2 to 8.

Rumex Crispus.

(Yellow Dock.)

Astringent and gently tonic, and is supposed to possess an alterative property. It is said to have proved useful in scrofula and syphilis. The extract is astringent, alterative, and tonic, uniting a laxative power with these, and resembling rhubarb in its mode of operation. It is considered eminently useful in scorbutic, scrofulous, scirrhous, and syphilitic affections, leprosy, elephantiasis, &c. Dr. Salsbury speaks of its employment in cutaneous eruptions, and as having attracted considerable attention in the treatment of itch. An ointment of rumex crispus and root-bark

of celastrus scandens is confidently affirmed by others, to form an

infallible remedy for this disorder.

Induration of Liver.—The fluid extract of rumex crispus, in combination with a small quantity of the fluid extract of belladonna, is useful in such indications, when complicated with jaundice, and causing dyspepsia or palpitation of the heart.

IMMEDIATE effects must not be expected to follow the use of this agent. Recently it has been used quite extensively in syr-

ups and extracts.

Fluid Extract						
Solid "	"	4 to 8 grains.				
Rumicin						
Pills of Solid Extract, 2 grains.	ш	1 to 2.				

Ruta Graveolens.

(Rue.)

Emmenagogue, ecbolic, anthelmintic, and anti-spasmodic. This agent has been successfully employed in flatulency, colic, hysteria, epilepsy, many nervous disorders, and nervous disturbances caused by worms. Dr. Thompson found an enema of the strong infusion of service in convulsions of children arising from flatulency. It should be administered, in every form with caution. In large quantities, it operates as a narcotico-acrid poison.

If administered during pregnancy, it is very liable to produce abortion, accompanied with gastro-enteritis and cerebral disturbances. In moderate doses, this agent proves on emmenagogue, while in large

doses, it determines irritation of the uterus.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract D	080,	15 to	60 drops.
Solid "	64	2 to	4 grains.
Pills, 2 grains	**	1 to	2.

Sabbatia Angularis.

(Centaury Red.)

An excellent, pure, bitter tonic, without astringency.

Bigelow readily attests its utility; and Eberle considers it one of the most reliable of the tonic remedies. Employed in fall periodic febrile diseases, both as a prophylactic and a remedy; useful in dyspepsia and convalescence from fevers; but principally to invigorate the stomach and alimentary canal.

The fluid extract made into a warm infusion has received considerable notoriety for discussing worms, and for restoring the menstrual secretions. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2.

	PREPARATION.	
Fluid Extra	ct	to 1 dram

Salvia Officinalis.

(Sage.)

Sage unites a slight degree of tonic power and astringency with aromatic properties. Beneficial in flatulence connected with gastric debility, efficacious in restraining the exhausting sweats of hectic fever, or to allay nausea. The infusion, which may be prepared from the fluid extract, is an excellent anthelmintic and for the purpose of causing diaphoresis in some febrile complaints, as a gargle for inflammation and ulceration of the throat, and relaxed uvula, either alone or combined with appropriate remedies.

It has achieved considerable notoriety in spermatorrhoea and as

an antaphrodisiac.

PREPARATION.

Sambucus Canadensis.

(Elder Flowers.)

The fluid extract of the flowers when made into a warm infusion is diaphoretic and gently stimulant; in cold infusion, diuretic, alterative and cooling.

Elder flowers may be used in all diseases requiring such action, as in hepatic derangements of children, erysipelatous diseases, &c.

In erysipelas, elder flowers both as a laxative and cooling medicine, are exceedingly valuable.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract......to 1 dram.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.

(Bloodroot)

Acrid emetic, with narcotic and stimulant properties, expectorant, sudorific, alterative, emmenagogue, tonic, antiseptic, detergent, escharotic and errhine, according to the mode in which it is employed. It is actively stimulant in its primary operations.

In small doses, it excites the stomach, and accelerates the circulation; more largely given, produces nausea and consequent depression of the pulse; and in the full dose occasions active vomiting. The effects of an over-dose are violent emesis, faintness, a burning sensation in the stomach, vertigo, tormenting thirst, dimness of vision, and alarming prostration.

The powder, applied to fungous growths, and indolent ulcers, proves of utility, removing the former by its escharotic action and creating in the latter a new and healthy energy. The fluid

extract made into an infusion with vinegar has been found val-

uable in removing ringworms, warts, &c.

"Bloodroot has been given in typhoid pneumonia, catarrh, pertussis, croup, phthisis, pneumonitis, scarlatina, rheumatism, jaundice, dyspepsia, hydrothorax, and some other affections, either as an emetic, nauseant or alterative, and its virtues are highly praised by many judicious practitioners. Dr. Mothershead, of Indianapolis, speaks in the strongest terms of its efficacy as an excitant to the liver, given in alterative doses." Dr. R. G. Jennings has found it more efficient as a gargle in scarlatina than any other that he has employed. Of the sanguinarin, Dr. Chas. A. Lee says, "It acts very beneficially in chronic bronchial and hepatic affections. It seems to stimulate all the secretions, and will doubtless, prove a useful general alterative." Dr. Branch, of S. C., has employed bloodroot in croup, and prefers it to any other single remedy: and, by persisting in it till emesis is produced, he is of opinion that it prevents the formation of the diphtheritic membranes. See Journal of Materia Medica, vols. 5 and 6.

Contra-indications.—All states of high general excitement or

active local inflammation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,	.Dose, 5 to 15 and 40 to 60 drops.
Solid "	
Sanguinarina,	
Sanguinarin,	. " 1 to land 1 to 2 "
Pills of Sanguinaria, † grain,	. " 1 to 3.
" " ",	
" Sanguinarin, † "	. " 1 to 4.
" 1 "	. " 1 to 2.

Scilla Maritima.

(Squill)

Squill is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic and purgative. It is seldom used as an emetic or cathartic, on account of its uncertainty in producing these effects. It is used as a diuretic in dropsies, and in chronic pulmonary affections, such as chronic catarrh, humid asthma, winter cough, &c.; it is also employed as an expectorant. As an expectorant it is used both in cases of deficient and superabundant secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Troublesome vomiting or purging caused by squill is best corrected by opium. It is contra-indicated, where there is much inflammation or vascular excitement. It will be found useful in chronic bronchitis complicating emphysema, and in all the forms of chronic and subacute catarrh. Under these circumstances, it is most usually combined with senega. It is also much employed as an ingredient in the compound syrup of squall.

which is so popular a remedy in spasmodic croup. In the decline of spasmodic and even membranous croup, squill may be of service in promoting secretions from laryngeal mucous membrane.

As a diuretic, few medicines excel it, and hence it is in univer sal use for all forms of dropsy. Sometimes it produces a rapid evacuation of the water by vomiting and purging; this is particularly the case when it is associated with tartar emetic, or with saline cathartics. As a general rule, it is given in combination with digitalis and blue mass, (of each, one grain three or four times a day.) The calomel is supposed to excite absorption, while the squill increases the secretory action of the kidneys. In order to lessen its injurious action on the stomach, it may be conjoined with the aromatic spirit of ammonia. In the hydrocele of young subjects, says Dr. Waring, a radical cure has occasionally been effected by the local external application of acetum scillæ. It causes desquamation and subsequent absorption of the fluid. A salve made with powdered squill was anciently used as a remedy for warts, and some modern writers vouch for its efficacy.

When used alone, its diuretic effects are seldom observed, if purging or emesis is produced, and consequently, when the first of these effects be desired, the medicine should be given in small doses, and discontinued on occurrence of nausea. In dysuria, says Dr. Waring, I have used a combination of acetum scillæ, (fluid extract one ounce, diluted acetic acid eight ounces,) sp. ether nit, in equal parts, with more uniform success, than any other internal remedy. Of this mixture, 3 ss in aq. anisé fl 3 ij.; may be repeat-

ed every hour.

Squill Compound.

Squill compound is composed of squill and seneka. The properties of these agents are nearly identical and, in a conjoined state, become eminently valuable in catarrhal and bronchial affections attended with deficient or excessive secretions, and in some drop-sical conditions.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid :	Extrac	t Squ	ill, Dose, expectorant and diurctic, 2 to 6 dr	ops.
44	44	41	" emetic,	Œ
44	"	46	Compound	66
Pills S	quill Co	mp.,	(U. S. P.,) 3 grs,	
4	ī. (and	l Ipecac, (U.S. P) 3 grs "2 to 3.	

Scutellaria Lateriflora.

(Scullcap.)

Scullcap ranks among the most valuable of its class-nervines.

Its action is said not to be immediate, but to follow a persistent use. It can be given to all classes, in almost any stage of disease, with safety. It possesses not only a remarkable power of controlling nervous excitability, as manifested in patients of an irritable temperament when fatigued, over-excited, or suffering from slight physical derangements. But its most valuable properties are developed in several cases, as when the most active and potent means are required in delirium tremens, tic-douloreux, St Vitus's dance, convulsions, tetanus, as well as the ordinary diseases of the nerves. Those, who have long used the plant, claim for it tonic properties, which give strength as well as quiet to the system, sudorific and diuretic powers, and that it never leaves the system in an excited and irritable condition when its effects have passed off, as often occurs with other nervines

This article has proved especially useful in chorea, convulsions, tremors, intermittent fever, neuralgia, and all nervous affections In delirium tremens, using it freely will soon produce a calm sleep. Where teething has impaired the health of children, it may be given with advantage. In all cases of nervous excitability, restlessness or wakefulness, attended with acute or chronic diseases, or from other causes, it may be taken freely with every expectation of beneficial results.

Dr. Bates, in a communication to the Boston Medical Journal, says he has used it with general success in the treatment of diseases attended with nervous irritation, irritability, restlessness, &c. In the treatment of children it is invaluable for allaying these symptoms. The dose is a teaspoonful, repeated as often as the circumstances or indications require. It may be relied upon in some forms of hysteria. Patients convalescing from typhoid fevers, pneumonitis, arthritis, &c., or any disease, with those symptoms, will be shortly relieved by one or two teaspoonfuls of this preparation. I have no hesitation in saying that those, who give it a fair trial, will find it efficient in the treatment of many diseases, for the relief of which small doses of opium are frequently given, without any of its unpleasant consequences.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of	Scúllcap I	ose,	to 1 dram.
"	" Compound	"	i to 1 "
Scutellarin	- 	**	2 to 6 grains.
Pills of Scutellar	in, 1 grain	••	2 to 6.

Secale Cereale. (Secale Cornutum.)

(Ergot, Spurred or Smut Rye.)

Narcotic, styptic, and ecbolic. Used on account of its power

of promoting uterine contraction in languid natural labors. Administered to facilitate abortion when it has commenced, also to check uterine hemorrhage in the gravid or non-gravid state. It has proved serviceable in hemorrhage from other organs, as the lungs, stomach, and in retained placenta. It has been recommended in small doses in painful dismenorrhea, where membranous shreds pass off; also in gonorrhea, gleet, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, paraplegia, paralysis or debility of the bladder, and of the rectum,

spermatorrhea, hysteria and intermittent fever.

A dangerous poison if taken into the body mixed with food, producing violent spasmodic convulsious, and dry gangrene; if taken in very large doses, giddiness, headache, and flushed face are produced, together with pain and spasms in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, with colic, purging, and a sense of weight and weariness of the limbs: in pregnant women it is found to excite uterine action in a very remarkable manner, bringing on abortion, or facilitating parturition; hence, ergot is called by Dr. Pereira, a parturifacient. In medicine it is extensively employed to promote uterine pains during the process of parturition, to produce the expulsion of the placenta, contraction of the uterus, and to stop ut rine hemorrhage. To a more limited extent it has been used, and, as it is said, with advantage, in epistaxis, hemoptysis, hematuria, and hematemesis, to expel clots and polypus from the uterus, leucorrhea, puerperal convulsions, and amenorrhea.

Dr. Montgomery, of Madras, speaks in favor of the ethereal preparation of ergot. In the American Medical Monthly, Dr. O. H. Smith says that he looks upon ergot as almost a specific for mania-a-potu. He gave the tinct in half teaspoonful doses. Prof. Baker states that he never knew ergot to fail in giving relief to re-

tention of urine afterlabor.

Dr. Meigs advises that it should be given at the moment, or just after parturition, in order to secure a permanent contraction of the uterus, especially in women subject to hemorrhage. Dr. C. L. Mitchell used ergot, satisfactorily, in spermatorrhea, administering it daily in doses of one-half dram to a dram. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 3 and 5.

Contra-indications.—Rigidity of the uterus; deformity of pelvis; mal-presentation; serious obstacles to delivery; morbid adhesion

of placenta, &c.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract, Ethereal......

......Dose, 1 to 1 dram

Senecio Aureus.

(Life Root.)

A certain diuretic and diaphoretic. Life root has proved an

excellent medicine in gravel and other urinary affections, either alone, or given in combination with other diuretics; and is said to be a specific in strangury. The extract is a powerful emmena-

gogue, when given in the form of warm infusion.

Life root possesses pectoral and tonic properties also; may be given with advantage in pulmonary and hepatic affections. As a nervine, said to be efficacious in allaying nervous irritation of the system generally, more particularly for syphilitic and irritative cough.

In the treatment of female diseases, it is deemed a most valua-

ble remedy.

PREPARATIONS.

Simaruba Excelsa.

(Quassia.)

Bitter tonic and stomachic, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Quassia possesses many advantages over other vegetable bitters; it is free from all constipating properties; it is purely tonic, invigorating the digestive organs, with very little increase of circulation, or increase of animal heat. It is used sometimes in remittent and intermittent fevers, likewise in dyspepsia, debility from exhausting diseases, and is advantageous as an anthelmintic.

Dr. Lettsom states that he has administered quassia with eminent success, in low remittent and nervous fevers, and, that too, after cinchona had failed him. It is strongly recommended, by the same authority, in the advanced stage of diarrhea. Dr. Waring regards it as almost a specific against lumbrici; the extract must be given three or four days consecutively, and then followed by a brisk purge.

Incompatibles.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid 1	Extract	ose	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 dram.
Solid	и	"	2 to 5 grains.
Pills, 1	l grain	"	3 to 5.

Smilax Officinalis.

(Sarsaparilla.)

Sarsaparilla is generally considered as an alterative, although stated by some to possess diuretic, diaphoretic and emetic properties.

This agent possesses a high reputation as an alterative, in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, scrofulous affections, cutaneous

affections, inveterate syphilis, pseudo-syphilis, syphiloid diseases

generally, and struma in all its forms.

It possesses the power of purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and comporting as a general alterative. found to be highly advantageous in the treatment of that shattered state of the system which oftentimes follows an imprudent use of mercury in syphilitic affections, as also in that depraved condition of the general health to which it is difficult to apply a name.

It has also been advised in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, passive and general dropsy, gonorrheal neuralgia, and other depraved conditions of the system, where an alterative is required.

Incompatibles.—Infusion of galls, lime-water, acetate of lead.

Sarsaparilla Compound.

In this compound sarsaparilla is conjoined with Prince's pine.

liquorice, mezereon, sassafras, yellow dock, and bittersweet.

It possesses the power of increasing the secretions generally, and may be employed with much confidence in those cachectic conditions of the body dependent on cutaneous diseases, scorbutus, syphilis, ulcers, &c.

Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.

Alterative and moderately tonic and aperient. The uses of this compound will readily be suggested.

PREPARATIONS.				
Fluid Extract of	Sarsapar	illa, American,	Dose,	l dram.
ĸ	"	Rio Negro		
"	"	Compound, (U. S. P.,)		1 "
44	44	and Dandelion	"	1 " .
Solid Extract of	Sarsapar	illa, American,	44	5 to 20 grains
-44	"	" Compound,	46	5 to 20 "
46	"	Rio Negro,	44	5 to 20 "
"	44	" Compound,	"	5 to 20 "
Pills of each of	the Solid	Extracts, 3 grains,	"	2 to 5.

Solanum Dulcamara.

(Bittersweet.)

Narcotic, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly tonic-Dulcamara has been chiefly used in outaneous and syphilitic diseases, rheumatic and cachectic affections, ill-conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk, leuchorrhea, jaundice, and obstructed mensuation; but it is now mainly confined to the treatment of cutaneous eruptions, particularly those of a scaly character, as lepra, psoriasis, and pityriasis. In these complaints it is often beneficial, especially with minute doses of the antimonials. It is said to have been beneficially employed in chronic rheumatism, and chronic catarrh. When taken in over-doses it produces nausea, vomiting, vertigo, and spasmodic action of the muscles. With many persons, the face and hands become purplish, and the circulation depressed while under its influence. Antaphrodisiac properties are claimed for it, and it has proved useful in mania, in which the venereal functions were strongly excited. Equal parts of solanum, rumex, and stillingia, made into a syrup, form a valuable preparation for scrofulous affections, as well as syphilitic.

It is employed externally in the form of ointment, as a discutient to painful tumors, also to some forms of cutaneous diseases, ulcers, and erysipelatous affections. It has been thought to be most evidently useful in those cases of pulmonary diseases, which have followed directly upon the sudden disappearance of a cutaneous eruption. To its sedative virtues may be ascribed its efficiency in rendering coughing less frequent and severe; in allaying the spasmodic action produced by emphysema and whooping-cough, and its reputed curing of certain cases of phthisis.

The most inveterate cases, says Gardner, of pustular, vesicular, as well as scaly eruptions, yield to its influence, when perseveringly administered. Its utility in chronic eczema, acne, impetigo of face, and ecthyma vulgare, in persons of a scrofulous diathesis, is

highly recommended.

I MAI ANALIUNG,								
Fluid	Ex	tract, .					Dose	to 1 dram.
Solid		44					"	8 to 8 grains.
Pills,	2	grains					"	2 to 4.

PPPPADATIONS

Solidago Odora.

(Golden Rod.)

The extract is aromatic, moderately stimulant and carminative; and diaphoretic when given in warm infusion. It may be used to relieve pain arising from flatulency, to allay nausea, and to mask the taste or correct the operation of unpleasant medicines, such as laudanum, castor oil, etc. Sometimes employed as an astringent in dysentery and ulceration of the intestines, diarrhea and cholera morbus.

PREPARATION.

Spigelia Marilandica.

(Pink Root.)

This plant is a well-known indigenous anthelmintic, possessed of narcotic and cathartic powers. Dr. Barton found it also useful in the fevers of children, not proceeding from verminous irritation, as from those, for instance, consequent upon hydrocephalus. When a full dose is given at night, it is well to follow it by a

purge in the morning. It is usually combined with senna or some other cathartic, to insure its action on the bowels. The pink root compound is composed of the same ingredients as those that enter into the well-known worm tea.

In large doses it is apt to purge, and likewise produce symptoms of narcotism, exciting the circulation determining the blood to the brain, giving rise to vertigo, dimness of vision, dilated pupils, spasms of the facial muscles, and sometimes even causing convulsions. Spasmodic movements of the eyelids are among its most common attendants. These narcotic effects are less liable to occur when the medicine purges, and are entirely obviated by combining it with cathartics. Barton long ago, said "It may be doubted whether there is in the whole series of anthelmintics yet known a more efficacious remedy against worms." Dewees styles it "The most decidedly efficacious remedy." Eberle says "It seldom fails."

It appears to act strictly as a vermicide. Dr. Pereira's testimony in favor of spigelia, particularly against lumbrici, is very strong. Though popularly deemed dangerous, he states, of the many hundred cases in which he employed it, in no one instance did he witness any unpleasant consequences.

Stille aids that the alterative and tonic effects of this medicine

are not as fully appreciated as they deserve to be.

Spigelia and Senna.

This fluid extract is a very agreeable and grateful medicine; possessing both purgative and anthelmintic properties. The dose for an adult is from two to four drams. It is a popular and efficient medicine for children troubled with worms and torpidity of the bowels.

Spigelia Compound.

Composed of pink root, senna, savin, and manna. Active cathartic and vermifuge. This compound is decidedly a pleasant and efficient medicne, in those states of the system produced by worms, which resemble infantile remittents, and other febrile diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	of	Pink	Root,	Dose,	1 to	11%	drams.
44	•	44	Compound	"	1 to	2 2	46
"		44	and Senna			1	

Spiræa Tomentosa.

(Hardhack.)

Hardhack is tonic and astringent. It is regarded as an excellent

medicine in diarrhea, cholera infantum, and other complaints in which astringents are indicated. It possesses one advantage over many agents of its class, in that it is less apt to disagree with the stomach. As a tonic, it may be given with benefit in cases of debility, with want of appetite. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

Statice Caroliniana.

(Marsh Rosemary.)

Statice is powerfully astringent. In large doses it acts as an emetic, and in smaller quantities, as a powerful expectorant; it

also possesses considerable antiseptic power.

It may be used for all the purposes for which kino and catechu are given; good application in aphthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth and fauces. It is said to be highly useful in cynanche maligna, both as an internal and local remedy.

Dr. Balies, of Massachusetts, found it highly serviceable in this disease. It is also given with advantage in S. Anginosa, and in

apthous fevers attendant on dysentery.

Prof. V. Mott, from experimental knowledge, confidently speaks of its service in chronic dysentery after the inflammatory symptoms had subsided. Drs. Bigelow and E. Parish make

favorable mention of it in the same complaint.

May be employed in the form of extract, infusion or decoction. It will be found efficacious in diarrhea and dysentery, particularly in the latter stages. The decoction is useful as an injection in chronic gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, prolapsus ani and uteri, and in some ophthalmic affections. See Journal of Materia. Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

(Stillingia.)

In large doses, it is emetic and cathartic; in small doses, alterative, with marked influence over the secretions, which is unsurpassed by any other known alterative. It was first introduced to the notice of the profession by Dr. T. Y. Simons of South Carolina, as a valuable alterative remedy in syphilitic affections and others ordinarily requiring the use of mercury. From the reports of those who have given it a trial, there seems to be no doubt of its

valuable properties; indeed, its friends claim for it no rival in the vegetable kingdom, in the treatment of secondary syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other com-

plaints ordinarily benefited by alteratives.

It seems to act prominently upon the glandular and cutaneous system; and in the treatment of glandular enlargements, it is usually combined with tonics and other agents capable of equalizing the nervous circulation. In scorbutic affections, in combination with *phytolacca*, *rumex*, and *blue flag*, it has given great satisfaction.

In the form of fluid extract, combined with oils of anise or caraway, it has been found very beneficial in chronic laryngeal and bronchial affections, and in leucorrhoea.

As an external stimulating application, the oil will be found

valuable in many instances.

One drop of it placed upon the tongue, and repeated three or four times a day, is reported to have proved successful in cases of severe croup.

Stillingia Compound.

A compound fluid extract is prepared, containing stillingia, turkey corn, blue flag, Prince's pine, prickly ash, bittersweet, conium and ginger, and regarded as one of the most potent remedies in all chronic diseases. It fulfills most of the indications of mercury. Eminently fitted for the legion of disorders which require alterative treatment. The office of prickly ash is to stimulate and impart strength to mucous tissues; to give increased vitality to the system generally.

PREPARATIONS

Fluid Extract of Stillingia	Dose,	20 to	40 drops.
" Compound	**		
Stillingin	"	2 to	5 grains.
Pills of Stillingin, 1 grain	"	2 to	5.

Strychnos Ignatii.

(Ignatia Amara—St. Ignatius Bean.)

The ignatia is allied, both in botanic and medical properties, to the nux vomica, strychnia being the active principle of each.

The specific use of the ignatia may be stated thus:—It has a tonic, stimulating effect on all the organs under the influence of the ganglionic system of nerves, by its acting directly upon them, exciting and equalizing their weakened and disturbed action, and consequently restoring to their equilibrium the digestive functions.

That condition of the body, indicated by a great number and variety of symptoms called dyspepsia, is clearly dependent upon

weakened and imperfect action of the digestive organs. The organ of the digestive apparatus, in consequence of its direct exposure to so many irritating substances, and its intimate sympathetic communications, is affected with many forms of subacute and chronic gastric irritation, and inflammation, giving rise to general weakness uneasiness of body, and a host of distressing sensations, while, at the same time, the moral and intellectual faculties are, in their turn, liable to be affected by these disordered functions. The stomach and duodenum are the most eminent of the digestive organs, and these are connected together, as well as combined with all their congeries appropriated to the perfect elaboration of the nutritive and sustaining principles of the economy, by the ganglionary system of nerves. The stomach is the centre of the digestive apparatus, and owes this character to its intimate union with the great solar plexus, the centre of the brain if it may be so termed, of the ganglionary system, regulating the nutritive functions. It is very clear, therefore, that excesses of any kind, or modes of life, that do not give these organs their appropriate play, or weaken it by over-action, and so, in either case, destroying the equilibrium of the functions, must tend, to a greater or less degree, to deaden the action of this entire system of nerves. In connection with this fact, we have it clearly shown, by experiment, that the strychnine combinations act mainly, if not exclusiyely, on this system of nerves; and the philosophic adaption of the remedy to the disease is evident in the numerous symptoms evincing a derangement of the digestive apparatus in the cases of persons having been overcome, and the system restored to a healthy tone by the use of the ignatia.

The ignatia appears to be used quite indiscriminately in the countries where it is a native, though how far, beyond what has been stated, it is useful as a remedial agent remains to be shown from the experiments of our hospital and other practitioners. The large amount of strychnia in the ignatia calls for great care in administering it, and also for especial attention on the part of the profession towards discovering some available antidote for the poison when taken in the pure alkali or in its combinations. Olive oil, lard, and morphine have been used, as also chlorine, bromine and iodine, in the endeavor to form an insoluble salt with the strychnia; but the absolute necessity of immediate action has given these antidotes only indifferent success. See Journal Materia

Medica, March, 1558.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract,		5 to 10 drops.
Solid	44	46	to 14 grains.
Pills,	1 grain	46	1 to 8.

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

(Nux Vomica.)

Possesses tonic and other properties. It exerts its influence principally on the cerebral system, and the nerves of motion, prob-

ably through the medium of the spinal marrow.

Paralysis.—The first suggestion of this remedy for paralysis was made by Fouquier, in 1811. His experience taught him that it must be used with great circumspection in paralysis depending on lesions of the brain or spinal marrow, and that its power was chiefly manifested in functional forms of the disease, or peripheral paralysis, produced by venereal excesses, abuse of opium, alcoholic intoxication, lead poisoning, anger, fright, gout, and rheumatism, concussion of the spinal marrow, hysteria, &c. As early as 1823, Andral showed its power in lead palsy. Dr. Geddings, of South Carolina, reported several cases of paralysis from drunkenness cured by this medicine. In the same year, Dr. J. L. BARDSLEY published an account of his success in a large number of cases, pointing out its peculiar value in those cases unconnected with lesions of the nervous centres, and especially in paraplegia- The administration of strychnia in paralytic affections should be very cautiously conducted. ning with one twentieth, or from that to one-twelfth of a grain daily, the dose may be gradually increased until some jerking or tension is felt in the paralyzed muscles. At this point the agent may be suspended, or its quantity diminished.

Amaurosis.—Dr. MIDDLEMORE, of Birmingham, also SHORT, LISTON, GUTHRIE, &c., recommend this agent in amaurosis. Dr. M. found but slight advantage from its internal use, but preferred its endermic application to a blistered surface above the eyebrow. He commenced with the daily application of a quarter of a grain, and gradually increased this quantity to two grains, keeping the blister open by a dressing of savin cerate. Petrequin cured

several cases under similar conditions.

Prolapsus of the Rectum.—Schwartz used in this complaint, the extract of nux vomica with great advantage, both for children and adults. For the former, he dissolved two grains in two drams of water, and of this solution gave two or three drops to infants, and from six to fifteen drops to older children. Duchaussoy used strychnia with perfect success in a case of four years standing. Mr. A. Johnson effected a cure by applying one-sixteenth of a grain of strychnia upon a blistered surface over the coccyx. Koch, of Stuttgart, was successful in a case of fifteen years duration, by means of injections of cold water containing twelve drops of the tincture of nux vomica. This remedy is said to be useful for incontinence of urine, and retention of urine-

Sexual impotence has been successfully treated with strychnia. In chorea, there is strong evidence of its anti-spasmodic virtues. Numerous cases of chorea are reported as having been cured by this agent. In epilepsy, nux vomica was asserted, in the time of Murray, to be a valuable remedy. Spasm of the cesophagus is reported as cured by this drug. Several authors recommend nux vomica in intermittent fever. In many forms of dyspepsia, this

medicine is extremely useful.

Conscipation.—"Nux vomica," says Dr. Copland, "has been useful in cases depending on deficient tone of the muscular coat of the large bowels, in combination with a pill of aloes and myrrh, or with the compound extract of colocynth." TROUSSEAU recommends strychnia particularly for the sluggishness of the bowels which affects old persons, or those who have become prematurely feeble, and whose digestion is consequently sluggish and laborious. WEBBER confirms these statements, adding that minute doses act more efficiently than larger ones. HOMOLLE is stated not only to have relieved, or removed, by its means, impacted fæces, but actually to have relieved strangulated hernia, when the necessity of an operation seemed inevitable. Sopez's testimony is similar. The tonic influence of this agent upon the bowels is manifest in some forms of dysentery. RECAMIER prescribed it with advantage in chronic diarrhoea. Nux vomica was long recommended as a remedy for lumbrici, associated with drastic cathartics.

Antidotes.—Morphia is probably the best. Camphor and sweet oil have been advised as antidotes, but further investigations are required before they can confidently be relied upon. M. Duclos states that under the influence of positive electricity, the symptoms of poisoning by strychnia increase, while they lessen, or cease

altogether, when negative electricity is applied.—King.

EPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extra	ct,	Dose,	5	to	15 d	rops.
Solid		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	Ŧ	to	1 9	rain.
Pills,	and a	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain, ($\frac{1}{6}$ grain),	**	ī	to	4.	

Symphytum Officinale.

(Comfrey.)

Comfrey is demulcent, and somewhat astringent.

The therapeutic effects of comfrey are due to its mucilaginous properties, which act upon mucous membanes. Internally, it is employed with markedly good effects in pulmonary and other complaints in which these tissues are implicated. It belongs to that class of agents, by which scrofulous and anæmic conditions are beneficially treated.

Useful in diarrhea, dysentery, coughs, hemoptysis, other pulmo nary affections, and in leucorrhea and female debility.

PREPARATION.

Symplocarpus Fætidus.

(Skunk Cabbage.)

Skunk cabbage is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and narcotic.

In large doses, it will occasion nausea, vomiting, vertigo and dimness of vision. The root is officinal, though the seeds and roots are equally powerful; possessing when fresh, an acid taste.

The leaves, when bruised, form a very good stimulating ap-

plication to blisters.

It was introduced at first as a remedy for asthma, and it has since been considered an excellent remedy in catarrh, chronic coughs, hysteric paroxysms, dropsy, rheumatism, and even epilepsy.

Its expectorant qualities have rendered it useful in whooping-

cough, and pulmonary affections.

PREPARATION.

Tanacetum Vulgare.

(Tansy.)

Aromatic tonic, and anthelmintic. In the warm infusion, posses-

sing both emmenagogue and diaphoretic properties.

Some authors claim for tansy a moderate stimulance to the alimentary tube. In over-doses, baneful consequences follow its use. In small doses, it will be found useful in convalescence from exhausting diseases, in hysteria, and dyspepsia complicated with flatulency. The vinous preparation is said to be beneficial in strangury, and in debility of the kidneys.

Tansy is regarded especially serviceable in worms. Dubois, Burgeois, and Geoffroy attest its real value as a vermifuge. Hoffmann deems an enema of milk and tansy as one of the best means of destroying ascarides. Dubois relates a case of tænia which was cured by this drug. Schenkius, by its use, produced the expulsion of more than one hundred lumbrici. Among other complaints in which its remedial virtues have been tested, are rheumatism, gout, irregular or suppressed menstruation.

PREPARATION.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.

(Dandelion.)

One of the most valuable properties of dandelion consists in its local action on the liver; a torpid state of this organ produces those symptoms which are known as bilious. A disordered state of the liver is intimately related to that most common of all diseases, dyspepsia. The bile, which is naturally stimulus in promoting peristaltic action of the bowels, is increased when deficient, and improved when vitiated; various medical authors mention its use and success in deranged conditions of the digestive organs connected with an abnormal state of the liver, and in dropsical effusions arising from the same cause.

A peculiar nervous susceptibility common among dyspeptics, caused by the action of unhealthy acrid bile upon the irritable mucous surface of the bowels, in which a variety of distressing apprehensions occur, such as sudden death, approaching illness, or great personal danger, together with an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject, or engaging in any thing that demands exertion, may be relieved or entirely cured by a faithful

use of the extract.

Its use in jaundice has been highly extolled by many writers of established reputation, and is sustained by the experience of physicians of the present day.

As an aperient it acts gently and without weakening the system. In promoting healthy secretions and restoring the various functions of the system to a state of health and vigor, it is unsurpassed by any other medicinal agent.

Taraxacum and Senna.

This preparation is in favor with many practitioners as an antibilious purgative. It is used successfully with children, readily taken by them, seldom producing pain or nausea, and not likely to cause constipation. This extract is largely employed as a substitute for castor oil.

Taraxacum Compound.

Compounded of dandelion, mandrake and conium. This compound appears to be indicated in a large number of widely diversified complaints, such as torpidity of the liver, bowels, and of secretions and functions generally, in syphilis, cutaneous and strumous affections, and when a salutary change in any disease is to be produced only gradually and that too without any sensible evacuations.

Incompatibles.—Bi-chloride and chloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, &c.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid	Extract of	of Dande	lion,	Dose,	1 to	2 drams.
Solid	44	**				
Fluid	"	44	and Senna,	. "	1 to	2 drams.
"	6.6	44	Compound,	. "	1 to	2 "
Pills,	8 grains,			. "	8 to	6.

Thymus Vulgaris.

(Thyme.)

Aromatic tonic, emmenagogue, carminative, and anti-spasmodic. It is regarded of service in hysteria, dysmenorrhea, flatulence, and cephalalgia. Thyme is beneficial in an irritable and weak state of the stomach, in convalescence from exhausting diseases.

It promotes the appetite and favors the early reestablishment

of digestion.

PREPARATION.

Trillium Pendulum.

(Bethroot.)

Bethroot is astringent, tonic and antiseptic. Tannin and bitter extractive are two of its active ingredients, to which its remedial effects are probably owing. Dr. Lee says of trillium. "It is one of our most valuable tonic astringent alteratives, and especially beneficial in most cases of passive, atonic hemorrhage".

Successfully employed in hemoptysis, hematuria, menorrhagia, uterine hemorrhage, leucorrhea, cough, asthma, difficult breathing, and is said to have been used by the Indian women to promote parturition. An extract of equal parts of bethroot and bugle

has been highly recommended in diabetes.

Internal and external applications are found efficient in chronic mucous discharges. The root made into a poultice proves of service, to promote healthy action of indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers, and to check gangrene. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1.

PREPARATIONS.

Trifolium Pratense.

(Red Clover.)

The extract is highly recommended in cancerous ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged-edged, and otherwise badly conditioned burns. It possesses, to a great degree, soothing properties, and promotes healthy granulation.

PREPARATION.

Solid Extract, To be used at discretion.

Tussilago Farfara.

(Coltsfoot.)

Coltsfoot may be regarded as emollient, and demulcent, slightly tonic, and possessing, somewhat, expectorant properties.

The extract has been found useful in coughs, asthma, whooping-

cough, and the pulmonary affections, acute and chronic.

It is pronounced, by many, serviceable in scrofula, in which complaint it is recommended by Cullen. The powder is used externally in the form of a poultice, to scrofulous sores.

PREPARATION.

Valeriana Officinalis.

(Valerian.)

Valerian is tonic in its action, anti-spasmodic, and calmative; subdues unusual and convulsive excitement of the system, without exerting narcotic effects. Wherever there is irregular nervous action, if unconnected with inflammation or excited condition of the system, valerian is useful in subduing it. It has been used in intermittent fever, in combination with cinchona; as also it is administered in the restlessness and irritability occurring in hysterical constitutions, in the morbid vigilance of fevers, in epilepsy hemicrania, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. In large doses, it produces a sense of heaviness, and dull pain in the head, with other effects indicating nervous disturbance.

The unpleasant taste of valerian is completely masqued by cinnamon. Dr. Copland says, this drug proves very efficient in the treatment of mania, melancholy &c., and especially so when these complaints are complicated with hysterical or hallucinatory affections. A combination of valerian with acetate of ammonia or hyoscyamus is mentioned by the same author as beneficial in the above cerebral derangements, particularly, after appropriate

evacuations.

The valerianate of iron is a nervo-tonic, and will be found serviceable in nervous disorders, hysteria, chorea, neuralgia, chlorosis, and anæmic conditions with excitability or irritability of the nervous system. \(\begin{align*} Valerianate of quinia is tonic, \(^{\text{e}}\)ebrifuge, and

sedative, and may be employed similarly with the tartrate of quinia and morphia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,)ose,	1 tol1 drams.
		3 to 10 grains.
Pills, 2 grains,	46	2 to 5.

Veratrum Viride.

(American Hellebore.)

Emetic, alterative, expectorant, diaphoretic, nervine, and arterial sedative. The late Prof. Tully, of New Haven, regarded it as an excellent substitute for colchicum, in gouty, neuralgic, and rheumatic affections, to which disease it is well adapted. It is said to increase most of the secretions. "The veratrum viride," says the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "is fast becoming a staple article of the materia medica, and its uses are every day more developed." It reduces the frequency and force of the pulse with more certainty than any other agent now in use. extract is regarded as the best form for administration. been more extensively employed in pneumonia than perhaps, any other disease. Said to be advantageous in pleurisy. In acute rheumatism, according to Osgood, it is more efficacious than any other remedy, if administered so as to sustain its impression, and at first without producing nausea. Dr. Norwood says: "We rely on veratrum as the remedy in typhoid fever, and administer it with every assurance of success." His plan is to reduce the pulse to between fifty-five and seventy-five beats a minute, and keep it at the point desired night and day. "By this kind of reduction the febrile and inflammatory symptoms vanish, and the patient is kept quiet, tranquil and comfortable." Oscood recommended this agent in nervous asthma, and not only in cases which are free from organic complication, but in some also in which emphysems and organic diseases of the heart coexist, as well as in those of nervous palpitation of this organ. A case of puerperal mania is reported by Dr. A. B. CLARK, in which the remissions and exacerbations of the disease clearly coincided with the administration and suspension of the hellebore. This agent is also reported to have been used with advantage for influenza, gout, femoral aneurism, dysentery, jaundice, and puerperal peritonitis.

Dr. Colegrove has published the result of his trials with veratrum in pneumonia, and the results are favorable to its employment. He says: "I regard it as a safe remedy in the hands of a careful physician." Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Farmingham, writes: "Have used the veratrum viride in the apoplexy of aged people and those of enfeebled health, and find it better than blood-letting, as the

recovery is better. Have given as high doses as twenty to forty drops in four cases that came under my care, which resulted in recovery, which was heroical treatment." He thinks he has derived much benefit from its use in scarlatina, and he learned while at the South that the physicians there were using it with good results in the same disease. "Where arterial excitement needs reducing it is decidedly better than digitalis. I like it in measles, pertussis, and parotidea."—(From American Medical Monthly.)

A committee, appointed to examine the claims of veratrum after great labor and research, and after comparing the experience of a number of physicians who had at their request, experimented with it say that veratrum viride is one of the best, (if not the best), arterial sedatives. It has been used by thousands of physicians fully competent to make observations with discrimination and sound judgment. The strongest and most conclusive testimony relative to its great value comes from those who have used it the most, and who are, therefore, the best prepared to express an opinion. Some of them feel as though they could not get along without it, especially in view of the fact that with it they have saved patients whom they think they must have lost without it. This committee came to the conclusion, that among all the cases that have been recorded throughout this whole country, not a single instance can be mentioned where serious harm has been wrought by its use. Of which of our other potent remedies can this be said? The committee add: "It matters little who now becomes skeptical in respect to the great value of veratrum as a medicinal agent. It has been used extensively and has vindicated the reputation given it, to the satisfaction and admiration of in-telligent men all over the country, and supplied a want that nothing else has done."

The chief diseases in which it was employed by those reporting in answer to the request of the committee, were pleurisy, pneumonia, scarlet and remittent fevers, measles, asthma, convulsions, ovaritis, metritis, affections of the breasts, and, in fact, in most of the cases in which excessive heart action indicated a sedative re-Did the medicine never fail, it would indeed, be a specific. But the experience of the whole medical world tells us that no specific has yet been discovered. The use of veratrum will show that it is as certain of producing its peculiar effects as calomel, or any other agent of the materia medica. D. L. McGugin, M. D., (President Faculty Medical Department, Iowa University), re marks: "I am satisfied with the declaration that we possess no remedial agent so potent in the control of a certain class of morbid manifestations. In a certain class of diseases in which it is indicated, we can use it as an instrument by which we can take hold of the heart, as with our hands—restrain its action, and continue to keep

it under control." A. F. PATTEE, M. D., remarks: "The indications which veratrum viride seems to be capable of fulfilling are numerous. As a sedative, no other medicine is equal to it, reducing a pulse of one hundred and thirty beats to seventy in from three to four hours. The preparations most used at present are the fluid extract and tincture. I prefer the fluid extract, as prepared by Tilden & Co." See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 1, 3, 4, and 5.

PREPARATIONS.	
Fluid Extract,	
Solid "	" i to i grain.
Veratrin,	" 18 to 1 "

Verbena Hastata.

(Vervain.)

Tonic, emetic, expectorant, and sudorific. The extract made into a warm infusion proves beneficial in intermittents, all cases of colds and obstructed menstruation. The extract is recommended as a very good tonic in cases of debility, anorexia etc, pronounced valuable in scrofula, gravel and worms.

Is a soothing and palliative expectorant, it may be employed in catarrh, bronchial affections and pulmonary disorders.

PREPARATION. , Fluid Extract, Dose, ½ to 1 dram.

Viburnum Opulus.

(Cramp-bark.)

Cramp-bark is a powerful anti-spasmodic, a perversion, among practitioners, of the name high-cranberry bark, in consequence

of this property.

It is very efficacious in relaxing cramps and spasms, asthma, hysteria, cramps of females during pregnancy, highly beneficial in convulsions of pregnancy and parturition, and here it is said to be a prophylactic, if administered daily for the last two or three months of gestation. A poultice of this agent may prove eminently useful in indolent and malignant ulcers. Much benefit has been derived from a local application in inflammation and swelling of throat attending scarlatina maligna, and in other diseases.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

(Prickly Ash)

Stimulant, tonic, alterative, and sialogogue, producing when

swallowed, a sense of heat in the stomach, with more or less general arterial excitement, and a tendency to diaphoresis. It is thought to resemble mezereon and guaiac in its remedial action, and is given in the same complaints. It is used as a stimulant in languid states of the system, and as a sialogogue in paralysis of the tongue It has proved highly beneficial in chronic rheumaand mouth. tism, colic, syphilis, hepatic derangements, and wherever a stimulant or alterative treatment is required. Combined with equal parts of blue flag and mandrake, it will be found useful in the treatment of scrofulous, syphilitic and other diseases, where there is a want of susceptibility to the influence of other alterative agents. mixture must be given in small doses, and repeated at short inter-Externally, it forms an excellent stimulating application to indolent and malignant ulcers. Prickly ash berries are stimulant, carminative, and anti-spasmodic, acting especially on mucous tissues. Combined with phytolacca decandra, in the form of tincture, they are said to be invaluable in chronic rheumatism, and tertiary syphilis. The tincture is useful in many nervous diseases, spasmodic affections of the bowels, flatulency, and in diarrhea. tympanitic affections of the bowels during peritoneal inflammation, it is a safe and efficient remedy. It has been used successfully in Asiatic cholera. It is said to have a favorable effect upon the secretions of the kidneys. In small doses, it has proved highly beneficial in indigestion. It is thought to be unsafe for pregnant females by some, while others consider it useful, and contend that they are less liable to abortion if they use this agent. Some advocate its use in asthma, chronic affections of the bladder and uterus, in Bright's disease of kidneys, in chronic gout of the joints, scrofulous affections, neuralgia, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, typhus and typhoid fevers, &c. It is said to have been used exclusively in place of quinine as a tonic, with good success.

In low forms of fevers, xanthoxylum has been found a very important and valuable stimulant tonic. Xanthoxylum may be used in all cases where it is desired to stimulate and strengthen mucous tissues. Where a stimulating tonic is required for children after diarrhea, dysentery, or other debilitating diseases, a combination of hydrastin with xanthoxylin, will admirably fulfill the indications. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. 2, 3 and 6.

PREPARATIONS.					
Fluid Extract,					
Xanthoxylin,					
Pills of Xanthoxylin, 1 grain,	• • •	 . "	2	to	6.

Zingiber Officinale.

(Ginger.)

Ginger is, beyond question, the most valuable and grateful

stimulant, tonic, and carminative, we possess. Indeed, its value as a universally domestic medicine is too well known to need any remarks. We give briefly the circumstances in which it has

been beneficially used.

During the oppressive heat of the summer months, when the system is prostrated or exhausted by fatigue, and requires a stimulant, no preparation can equal its efficacy. In the early stages of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhea, and summer complaints, it may be regarded as almost a specific, in preventing the weakness and relaxation of the bowels which produce diarrhea.

"Prepared with rhubarb," says Dr. King, "few articles are more

valuable in cholera morbus, and cholera infantum."

From loss of appetite, weakness of the digestive organs, nausea distress of the stomach, cold, flatulent colic, and a predisposition to dyspepsia, a few drops will afford relief.

As a gargle for sore throat, as an external application for

rheumatism, gout, ague in the face, &c.

"It is particularly valuable to travelers, who are exposed to complaints of the bowels, arising from change of climate and ex-

posure, or from the use of unwholesome water."

It is much used to masque nauseous drugs, and to prevent their tendency to produce tormina; very important adjuvant to strong purgatives, moderating their violence. A local application of the concentrated tincture (one part of ginger and two of proof spirits), over the whole forehead has been attended with remarkable success in myopia.

PILULÆ.

Aconitine. One sixtleth part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—The active principle of aconite, to which refer. Dose,—One.

Aconite. One fourth, one half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Its action on the nervous system is that of a direct sedative. Valuable in neuropathic diseases, rheuma-

tism, gout, scrofula, secondary syphilis, certain cutaneous diseases, &c. See Aconitum Napellus, page 1.

Dose, (4 grain)—One to four,

Aloetic. Pil. Aloes. U. S. P.

Aloes, Soct., Soap, Castile, equal parts. Four grains,

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic and tonic. Recommended in dyspepsia, amenorrhea, habitual constipation; ordinarily where cathartics are indicated. All the varieties of aloes operate very slowly but certainly, and have a peculiar affinity for the large intestines. Aloes has a decided tendency to the uterine system. It is useful in jaundice, in the treatment of ascarides, and is more frequently employed than any other remedy in amenorrhea. Aloes is contra-indicated by the existence of hemorrhoids, and is obviously unsuitable, unless modified by combination, to the treatment of inflammatory diseases.

In the Aloetic pill, the soap diminishes the liability of the

aloes to irritate the rectum.

Dose,-One to three.

Aloes and Assafcetida. Pil. Aloes et Assafcetida. U. S. P.

Aloes,
Assafœtida,
Soap, Cas.,

equal parts. Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic with stimulant and carminative properties. Applicable to costiveness attended with flatulence and debility of the digestive organs.

Dose, -Two to five.

Aloes and Iron. Pil. Aloes et Ferri.

Aloes Soct., Conium, Ext., ää ‡ part, Irou, Sulphate, Ginger, Jamaica, ää 1 part.

PROPERTIES.—The laxative power of aloes is increased, and its tendency to irritate is diminished by the combination with sulphate of iron. Useful in constipation with debility of the stomach, especially when attended with amenorrhea.

Dose.—One to four.

Aloes and Mastich.

PROPERTIES.—See Dinner Pill, Lady Webster's Dose,—One to three.

Aloes and Myrrh. Pil. Aloes et Myrrha. U.S. P.

Aloes Soct., 2 parts, Myrrh, Saffron, ää 1 part, PROPERTIES.—Purgative and emmenagogue. Employed as a warm stimulant cathartic, in general debility attended with constipation, and retention or suppression of the menses. (Wood.)

Dose.—Three to five.

Aloes and Ext. Gentian.

PROPERTIES.—See Gentian Compound.

Dose.—One to five.

Ammonium, Bromide. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Has especial reference to functional nervous diseases, particularly of the ganglionic system. This composition has been found decidedly beneficial in epilepsy, and strumous ophthalmia in the young. Dr. Gibb administered it successfully in these affections, in doses varying from one to ten grains, three times a day. Recommended in chorea, whooping-cough, and cases of diseased and irritated mucous membranes.

Dose,-Two to five.

Anderson's Scots'.

Aloes, Sect., Soap, Colocynth, Oil Anise,

PROPERTIES.—Antibilious and purgative. It is an excellent pill for promoting the biliary secretions, and uniting an alterative with its purgative action.

Dose,-One to three.

Anthemis. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Mild tonic. In small doses acceptable and corroborant to the stomach. See Anthemis Nobilis, page 3.

Dose,—One to six.

Antibilious.

Colocynth, Ext.. 2½ grain, Podophyllin, ½ grain, Two and three-fourths grains.

PROPERTIES.—Drastic hydragogue cathartic. By this combination we have the purgative energy of colocynth without its violence. Recommended in dropsical affections, hepatic derangements, in cases where a brisk cathartic is indicated.

Dose, -One to four.

Antimonii Compound, U. S. P.

PROPERTIES.—See Calomel Compound. Dose,—One to two.

Apocynum. Two grains.

PROPERTIES. —Promotes excretion. Has been beneficially

employed in liver and stomach affections, intermittents, and the low stage of typhoid fevers. See Apocynum Androsæmifolium, page 3.

Dose,-One to four.

Aperient.

Ext. Nux Vomica, † gr
" Hyoscyamus, † "
Colocynth Comp., 2 "

Two and five-sixths grains.

PROPERTIES.—Promotes excretion. Employed in confirmed torpor of the bowels. Ext. hyoscyamus prevents tomina, without impairing the energy of the other ingredients.

Dose,-One to two.

Arsenious Acid. One thirty-second part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—Alterative and febrifuge. The principal diseases in which it is principally exhibited are, scirrhus and cancer, anomalous ulcers, intermittent fever, chronic rheumatism, particularly that form of it attended with pains in the bones, hemicrania and periodical headache.

The administration should at once be stopped, when it produces swelling of the face and eyelids, and disorder of the digestive organs.

Dose,-One to three.

Assafætida. Pil. Assafætidæ. U. S. P. Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—Powerful anti-spasmodic, moderate stimulant, efficient expectorant and feeble laxative. The disagreeable taste and odor are concealed by the sugar coating. It appears to exert a special action on the nervous system, but it acts also very powerfully on the digestive apparatus, Physicians have employed it against the various forms of hysteria. It has been employed in hypochondria, in asthma, and spasmodic bronchitis, in all-the nervous maladies of the respiratory organs, in flatulent colic with constipation. It is also anthelmintic, and taken in small doses, it assists the functions of the stomach. It is highly useful in spasmodic pectoral affections, such as whooping cough, and asthma, and in certain infantile coughs and catarrhs, complicated with nervous disorder, or with a disposition of the system to sink.

Dose,—Two to four.

Assafætida and Iron. Pil. Assafætidæ et Ferri. U. S. P.

Assafœtida, 2 grs. Sulph. of Iron, 1 gr. } Three grains.

Properties.—Has especial reference to spasmodic affections dependent on general debility of the system, and disorders attended with immoderate discharges.

Dose,-Two to four.

PROPERTIES.—The degree of irritation which ordinarily follows the administration of pure calomel is diminished, while its laxative power is increased by this combination.

Dose,-One to three.

Calomel and Rhei, Ext.

Calomel, ½ gr.

Ext., Rhei, ½ gr.

"Colocynth, Comp., ½ gr.
"Hyoscyamus, ½ gr.

PROPERTIES.—A safe and reliable pill in habitual constipation. Its use is unattended by any unpleasant results.

Dose,—Two to four.

Calomel and Compound Colocynth, Ext.

Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp., 21 grs. Three and a half grains.

PROPERTIES.—Employed in costiveness and torpid state of the bowels and liver. Possesses properties similar to colocynth comp. and blue pill.

Dose,-Two to four.

Camphor and Opium.

Camphor, 2 grs. Three grains.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne, diaphoretic, sedative and antispasmodic. Camphor is said to lessen the chance of idiosyncratic effects of opium. This combination is serviceable in hysteria, nymphomania and all irritation of the sexual organs.

Dose,—One to two.

Cannabis Indica. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES. — Supposed to exert an influence on both the brain and spinal cord. It is very efficient in checking cough and cramp, and removing langour and anxiety. See Cannabis Indica, page 16.

Dose, (1 grain),—One to four.

Capsicum. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—In small doses it produces warmth in the stomach, promotes digestion, and stimulates the genito-urinary organs. See Capsicum Annuum, page 17.

Dose,—One to two.

Cathartic. Pil. Cathartica Composita. U. S. P.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp.,
" Jalap,
Calomel.
Gamboge,
Three grains.

PROPERTIES. — This preparation is intended to represent numerous cathartics, and calculated for a wide range of application. The operation of the several ingredients, though singly drastic, is rendered mild in a state of combination without losing any of its purgative power. Particularly adapted to the early stages of bilious fevers, to hepatitis, jaundice, and all those derangements of the alimentary canal, or of the general health, which depend on congestion of the portal circle

Dose,-One to Four.

Cathartic Improved.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp.,
" Jalap,
Podophyllin,
Leptandrin,
Ext. Hyoscyamus,
" Gentian,
Oil Peppermint.

Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Formula first appeared in the Journal of Materia Medica. The *Improved Compound Cathartic* is a reliable purgative, mild and speedy in its operation, possesses superior alterative properties, regulates the biliary secretions,

and thoroughly cleanses the alimentary canal.

The numerous testimonials received in reference to the action of this pill agree in saying, that while it is not violently drastic, it is thorough in its action, not weakening the system by hasty and drenching discharges, but acting as a superior alterative; at the same time being certain and effective in its action on the liver. This has everywhere been the testimony in reference to the action of podophyllin and leptandrin, namely, certainty in their cholagogue, purgative, and alterative action, unaccompanied by haste or violence.

Possesses the purgative, alterative and cholagogue properties of the U.S. P. Compound Cathartic, at the same time not being open to the popular objection of including calomel in its composition; and as a substitute for the U.S. P. pill.

it is confidently recommended to the profession.

Dose-One to Three.

Chimaphila, Ext. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—It has proved very efficacious in many cutaneous diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, chronic nephritic, urinary and dropsical affections. See Chimaphila Umbellata, page 22.

Dose-Three to six.

Chinoidine. Two grains.

Chinoidine resembles quinia in its medical properties, occasionally effective, where the salts of quinia, from long use, have become powerless. Some even claim for it a superiority over all other preparations of cinchona.

Dose-One to Three.

Chinoidine Compound.

Chinoidine, 2 grs., Ferri Sulphate, Kxsic., 1 gr. Three and a half grains. Piperini, ‡ gr.

PROPERTIES.—This union of well-known tonics will be found useful in chlorosis, and in anemic conditions, in some types of amenorrhea; and generally where the system lacks vital energy, and the blood is impoverished.

Dose -One to Two.

Cimicifugin. One grain.

PROPERTIES. — "Tonic, alterative, nervine, anti-periodic, with an especial affinity for the uterus. Used in intermittent fevers, periodic disorders, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, sterility, rheumatism, scrofula, and prolapsus uteri, not accompanied by an inflammatory condition of that organ or its ligaments. It has also been used with success in gleet, gonorrhea and dyspepsia." See Cimicifuga Racemosa, page 24.

Dose-One to Four.

Cinchonia, Sulphate. One and a half, and three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Possesses nearly the same remedial virtues as sulphate of quinia. Efficient as a tonic and anti-periodic. Posse.—(1½ grain) One to Four.

Cochia.

Colocynth Comp.,
Aloes,
Gamboge,
Scammony,
Potassa Sulph.

Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Actively cathartic. Sulphate potassa establishes a more perfect division of the aloes and scammony. Dose.—One to Three.

Codeia. One sixteenth part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—In the hands of M. Barbier, of Amiens, it relieved painful affections having their origin in the great sympathetic. It neither affected the circulation, disturbed digestion, or produced constipation. Dr. Aran, of Paris, deems

it not inferior to morphia, in its efficiency to relieve pain and secure undisturbed rest, though it must be given in larger doses. As respects intensity of action, Magendie compares one grain of codeia with half a grain of morphia. Two grains induced, besides sleep, vertigo, nausea, and even vomiting; but this dose succeeded like a charm in cases of neuralgia faciei, and in sciatica, that had resisted the most valued agents. Dr. Miranda has published the results of his experience with codeia in what he calls powerful nervous irritations of the mucous membranes of the stomach, and he affirms that by it he cured eleven cases. It has been used with great advantage in several bad cases of dyspepsia.

Dose,---One to Four.

Colchicum, Ext. One half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Sedative, and appears to have the power of increasing all the secretions. Colchicum is considered invaluable in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, especially when these affections assume a neuralgic character. See Colchicum Autumnale, page 27.

Dose.—One to Three.

Colocynth Compound, Ext. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Produces prompt and free alvine evacuations. Exhibited beneficially in hepatic derangements.

Dose.—Two to Six.

Colocynth Compound, Ext., and Blue Pill.

Colocynth Comp., 2½ grs., } Three grains.

PROPERTIES. — An excellent alterative and cholagogue combination.

Dose.-One to Two.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Ipecac. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—The modification produced by a union with ipecac renders the action of colocynth compound more energetic, and also less severe. A favorite pill with many to remove visceral obstructions.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Hyoscyamus. Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, U. S. P. Three grains.

Properties.—Compound extract of colocynth is said to be almost entirely deprived of its griping tendency by com-

bining it with hyoscyamus, without suffering any impairment of its purgative power.

Dose.—One to Six.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Podophyllin. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Antibilious cathartic. A potent substitute for calomel where some idiosyncrasy of constitution or prejudice interdicts the use of the latter agent.

Dose.-One to Two.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Calomel. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Possesses properties analogous to Colocynth Compound and Blue Pill.

Dose.-Two to Three.

Conium, Ext. One-fourth, one-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Narcotic and alterative. Conium is administered in a variety of complaints to alleviate pain. By some it is supposed to possess a curative influence over malignant tumors. Beneficial in chronic rheumatic affections; in all excitable conditions of the nervous and vascular system. See Conium Maculatum, page 29.

Dose.—(1 grain) Two to Six.

Conium and Ipecac. U.S. P. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Conium is regarded by some physicians, more serviceable when united with ipecac.

Dose.-Three to Five.

Cook's Pill.

Aloes, 1 gr., Calomel, ½ gr., Rhei, 1 gr., Soap, ½ gr.

PROPERTIES.—Laxative and alterative. A very popular pill on the plantations through the South.

Dose.—One to Three.

Copaiba, Pure, Solidified. Three and four grains.

Properties.—Diuretic. Efficient in chronic diseases of the mucous membranes. It operates by exciting a new and healthy action on irritated mucous surfaces. In small doses it improves the digestion, and in larger doses it occasions nausea and alvine dejections. It has an especial action on the genito-urinal membranes. Hence proceeds its principal use in combating the hemorrhagic fluxes, and it is, with cubebs.

the specific for these diseases. It is administered both at the outset as well as when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Copaiba prevents nocturnal erections, the pain and inflammation in gonorrhea, as well as, and often better than antiphlogistics. M. Ribes asserts that copaiba has never failed against the symptoms provoked by the spontaneous suppression of the gonorrhea, particularly when the symptoms were developed a little time after the suppression of the discharge, and when the remedy was instantly employed; in such cases the gonorrhea and the symptoms have invariably never returned.

Dose.—(3 grains.) Two to Five.

Copaiba Compound.

Pil. Copaiba, Resin Guiac, Ferri Cit., Oleo-resin, Cubeb.

PROPERTIES.—Unites a gentle but efficient chalybeate with powerful diuretics. This pill is preferred by many to any other in the treatment of gleet, gonorrhea, and that class of diseases.

Dose.-One to Three.

Copaiba and Cubebs, Ext.

Pil. Copaiba, 2 grs., Oleo-resin, Cubeb, 1 grain. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Produces effects similar with copaiba pure, and given in the same type of disorders.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Copaiba, Ext. Cubebs and Citrate Iron. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Similar to copaiba compound.

Dose.—One to Four.

Cornin. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—It may be used in all cases where quinine is indicated. The active principle of Cornus Florida.

Dose.-One to Five.

Cornus Florida, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent and highly stimulant. Used with advantage in typhoid, and periodical fevers, in all cases where tonics are advised. See Cornus Florida, page 31.

Dose—Two to Five.

Corrosive Sublimate. One-sixteenth, and one-eight. part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.— Alterative in cutaneous, scrofulous and rheumatic diseases, nervous disorders, diseases of the bones, &c., obstinate prurigo, acne, and other eruptions of the face. Generally employed in syphilitic maladies.

Dose.—(,1 grain) One to Two.

Cubebs Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Cubebs are stimulant, exercising a decided influence over the urinary apparatus. Have been successfully administered in gonorrhea, leucorrhea, and also been found of service in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, and dyspepsia. See Piper Cubeba, page 72.

Dose.-One to Six.

Cubebs and Alum. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Alum is stated greatly to increase the efficacy of cubebs. (Waring.)

Dose.-Two to Four.

Cubebs, Ext., Rhatany and Iron.

Ext. Cubebs, 14 grs.

"Rhatany 4 "
Iron, Sulphate 1 "

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, astringent and tonic. This combination appears to be indicated in mucous discharges, incontinence of urine, &c. The type of fluxes will readily be suggested to which this combination is peculiarly adapted.

Dose.-One to Three.

Cypripedium, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Useful in hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, and all cases of nervous irritability. See Cypripedium page 33.

Dose.-Two to Six.

Digitalin. One-sixtieth part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—The amorphous principle of Digitalis Purpurea, and effects the system similarly. Exercises a powerful sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems, and particularly on the generative organs. The potency of this concentrated principle necessitates care and prudence in the administration.

'Dose,-One to Two.

Digitalis, Ext. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Sedative and diuretic. The former adapts

it to cases in which the action of the heart requires it to be controlled, the latter renders it invaluable in dropsical affections. The two actions never occur simultaneously. If either of these effects be kindly obtained, there is no danger of its accumulating in the system. Employed in dropsy, diseases of the heart, aneurism, epilepsy, &c. See Digitalis Purpurea, page 36.

Dose .- One to Three.

Dinter Pill. (Lady Webster's.)

Aloes, Soct.,
Gum Mastich,
Rose Leaves,

PROPERTIES.—A favorite pill in indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation.

Dose.-One to Three.

Dover's Powders. Two and one-half grains.

PROPERTIES.—Sedative and diaphoretic. See Ipecac and Opium, page 121.

Doso-One to Six.

Elaterium. (Clutterbuck's.) One-eighth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Elaterium is a drastic purgative. Its nauseating and griping tendency is counteracted by a combination with capsicum or ginger. Applicable in cases requiring very copious evacuations, as in the treatment of passive dropsies, especially in ascites and hydrothorax, as a revulsive in cerebral affections, and whenever a hydragogue or revellent effect is indicated.

Dose.—One to Two.

Gamboge Compound. Pil. Gambogia Composita, U. S. P. Three grains.

Gamboge,
Aloes, Soct.,
Ginger, Jamaica,
Soap.

Properties.—An active purgative pill.

Dose.-Three to Five.

Gentian, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic. Promotes the appetite, invigorates digestion, and acts as a general corroborant. See Gentiana Lutea, page 43.

Dose.-Two to Six.

Gentian Compound. Pil. Gentiana Composita, U. S. P.

Ext. Gentian,
Aloes Scot.,
Rhei-Powder
Oil Carai.,

Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—A laxative to the constipations of sedentary and dyspeptic persons.

Dose.-One to Five.

Geraniin. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—May be employed for all purposes to which astringent pilular medicines are applicable. See Geranium Maculatum, page 44.

Dose.-One to Five.

Hellebore, Black, Ext. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Hellebore, in medicinal doses, is alterative, drastic cathartic, emmenagogue and anthelmintic. See Helleborus Niger, page 48.

Dose.-One to Five.

Hooper's Female Pills.

Aloes, Soct.,
Iron, Sulphate,
Ext. Black Hellebore,
Myrrh
Soap,
Canella,
Ginger, Jamaica,

PROPERTIES.—Extensively used for their emmenagogue properties.

Dose.-One to Three.

Hydrastin, Alkaloid. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Laxative, cholagogue, alterative, resolvent, tonic, diuretic and antiseptic, with an especial action on diseased mucous tissues. It acts upon the liver with a certainty and efficacy that few drugs possess. As a cholagogue and deobstruent, it is said to have few equals. In splenetic, mesenteric, and abdominal visceral affections generally, in scrofula, glandular and cutaneous diseases, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, and in all morbid discharges; it is a remedy whose utility is attested by the highest authority. See Hydrastis Canadensis, page 51.

Dose.-One to Five.

Hydrastin, Resinoid. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—This resinoid principle has properties similar to those of the preceding alkaloid, but is too stimulating in certain irritable and inflamed states of the mucous membranes. When torpor and coldness of the system occur, and when there are exudations of plastic lymph, the influence of

this medicine appears to be imperatively demanded. It should not be employed in cases of inflamed mucous linings of the bowels, as it is then liable to be attended with tenesmic and colicky pains, and other troublesome conditions.

Dose.—Two to Six.

Hyoscyamus, Ext. One-fourth, one-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Narcotic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic. Calms and sooths any irritation of the system, allays pain and relieves spasms. Its use is unattended by the unpleasant after effects which usually accompany the administration of opium, Dose.—(† grain) Two to Four.

Ignatia, Ext. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Very similar to nux vomica, but more energetic. Useful in nervous debility, amenorrhea, chlorosis, and epilepsy. See Ignatia Amara, page 94.

Dose.—(† grain) One to Three.

Iodine. One-eighth grain.

Properties.—Principally employed in diseases of the absorbent and glandular systems, all diseases of an hypertrophical, strumous or cachectic character.

Dose.-One to Four.

Iodoform and Iron.

Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 gr. } Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Possesses tonic, anti-septic and anti-spasmodic virtues, serviceable to arrest the progress of phthisis, highly recommended as an alterative in the treatment of obstinate skin diseases, scrofulous enargement of the glands, and old cases of bronchocele.

Dose.-One to Three.

Ipecac, Ext. One-fourth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Ipecac, in one-fourth grain doses, acts as a tonic, invigorating digestion, promoting the appetite, and is useful in some forms of dyspepsia. Half grain doses, administered every three or four hours, produce perspiration, and are beneficial in febrile and inflammatory diseases. SeeCephælis Ipecachuanha, page 20.

Dose.-One to Three.

Ipecac and Opium. (Dover's Powder.)

Opium, 1 part, Ipecac, 1 " Potass. Sulphate, 8 parts. PROPERTIES.—An admirable anodyne diaphoretic, not surpassed perhaps by any other combination in the power of promoting perspiration

Dose.-One to Six.

Ipecac and Opium.

Opium, 1/2 gr.
Ipecac, 1/2 gr.
Potass. Sulph., 1 gr.
Two grains, equal to five grains Dover's Powders.

Ipecac and Opium.
Opium, 1 gr.

Ipecac, 1 gr.
Potass. Sulph., 2 grs,

Four grains, equal to Ten grains Dover's Powder.

Ipecac and Squills. Pil. Ipecacuhana et Scilla, U. S. P. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—A mild expectorant medicine for children when threatened with an attack of croup; and beneficial in catarrh, bronchia, and that class of complaints, when a gentle expectorant stimulant is required.

Dose. -- Two to Three.

Irisin. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—The oleo-resinous principle of blue flag, cathartic, alterative, sialagogue, diuretic and vermifuge. See Iris Versicolor, page 55.

Dose.-(1 grain) One to Six.

Iron and Aloes.

PROPERTIES.—See Aloes and Iron.
Dose—One to Four.

Iron, Citrate. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Highly esteemed ferruginous preparation. Suitable for children in ordinary cases of debility.

Dose.—Two to Three.

Iron, Citrate, and Quinine, Citrate. One, and two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Valuable tonic. A convenient form for administering quinine and iron in combination. Admirably adapted for children and delicate females.

Dose.—(1 grain.)—Two to Six.

Iron, Citrate, and Strychnia, Citrate.

Strychnia, Cit., 2 part, 1 Iron Cit., 2 grs.

PROPERTIES.—Chalybeate and tonic. May be given in dyspepsia when there is want of appetite, and constipation, in paralysis, amenorrhea, &c.

Dose.-One to Two.

Iron, Compound. Pil Ferri Composita. U. S. P.

Myrrh,
Soda Carb.,
Iron, Sulph.,

PROPERTIES.—This pill is used principally as an emmenagogue, and antihectic tonic.

Dose.-Two to Six.

Iron, Carbonate (Vallet's Formula.) Three grains.

Properties.—Particularly useful in chlorosis, ammorrhea, and other female complaints. Vallet's preparation is the best to produce the alterative effects of iron.

Dose.-Three to Five.

Iron, Carbonate of, and Manganese. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and alterative. It is asserted that cases of anæmia, which had resisted the administration of iron alone, yielded rapidly to the combination of this metal with manganese. "In confirmation of this statement," says Speer, "I may say that in two cases which lately came under my notice, the one of chlorotic anemia, with amenorrhea, the other of uncomplicated traumatic anemia, both of long standing, the saccharine carbonate of iron and manganese succeeded entirely, after iron alone had failed. In each of these cases, its effects upon the composition of the blood and through this upon the general health, were extremely rapid, thus affording a contrast to the effects of the simple preparations of iron, which, even when most successful, are usually slow in their operation,"

Dose.-One to Three.

Iron, Hydrocyanate. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Valuable in epilepsy, neuralgia, and nervous affections generally. These pills have been known to effect permanent cures of epileptic paroxysms after a total failure of other remedies usually prescribed. The utility of hydrocyanate of iron in epileptic spasms, and the consequent despondency and gloomy feelings, is strongly supported by Dr. McGugin, Professor in the Iowa Medical College.

Dose, to prevent the return of epileptic spasms, 1 night and morning; for neuralgic and nervous affections, 1 every

three hours, increasing according to the indications.

Dose.--One to Two.

Iron, Iodide of. (1 grain.) (Unatterable.)

These pills are unalterable, rendered constant in their composition by the thick coating which surrounds the iodine, are

without the taste of iron or iodine, of convenient size, and have the peculiar property of being dissolved in the gastric juices gradually, and being taken up by the absorbents as it were molecule by molecule without irritating or fatiguing the system.

The long recognized difficulty of husbanding the iodine and presenting it in an acceptable form has been overcome.

In the hospitals of Paris, these pills have achieved wonderful results in the treatment of chlorosis, scrofula, glandular enlargements, leucorrhea, suppression of the menses, difficult menstruation, constitutional syphilis, cancer, goitre, rachitis, and tubercular affections.

Dose.-One to Two.

Iron and Iodoform. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—See Iodoform and Iron.

Dose.-One to Three.

Iron, Lactate. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Possesses the general medical properties of the ferruginous preparations. Has a marked effect in increasing the appetite. Efficacious in chlorosis, with or without amenorrhea.

Dose.--One to Two.

Iron, Phosphate. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Advised in cancerous affections. Potent to invigorate and restore the vital powers. Beneficial in febrile diseases, rickets, diabetes and anomic diseases.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Iron, Pyro-Phosphate. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Blood restorative, tonic and alterative. Superior medicinal virtues are claimed for it.

Dose.—Two to Five.

Iron, Protiodide. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, alterative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Sharpens the appetite, promotes digestion, and occasionally proves laxative. Chiefly employed in scrofulous affections, swellings of the cervical glands, visceral obstructions attended with deficient action, chlorosis, atonic amenorrhea, and leucorrhea.

Dose .-- Two to Four.

Iron, Quevenne's. (By Hydrogen.) One, and two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Employed in ansemia, chlorosis, amenor

rhea, chorea, and enlargement of the spleen following intermittent fever. Its general mode of action is to improve the quality of impoverished blood.

Dose.—(1 grain.) Three to Six.

Iron and Strychnia.

Strychnia, 3 gr.
Iron, by Hydrogen. 2 grs. Two and one-sixtieth grains.

PROPERTIES.—Beneficial in dyspepsia, when there is want of appetite, constipation, and a sensation of weight in the epigastrium after eating. Strychnia appears to overcome constipation by its peristaltic action on the portal circle, while iron gives tone to the system.

Dose.-One to Two.

· Iron, Sulphate, Exste. Pil. Ferri Sulphatia. U. S. P. Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—As an astringent in diseases attended with immoderate discharges, such as passive hemorrhages, diabetes, leucorrhea, gleet; as a tonic in dyspepsia, and in the debility following protracted diseases.

Dose.-One to Five.

Iron, Valerianate. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, anti-spasmodic. The valerianate of iron proves an efficacious remedy in hysterical affections, and is particularly valuable when these disorders are accompanied with chlorosis.

Dose,-One to Two.

Jalap. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Jalap in small doses is aperient and laxative, in large doses an active but safe and convenient purgative. See Jalapa Ipomœa, page 53.

Dose. --- One to Six.

Jalapin: One grain.

PROPERTIES.—The active principle of Jalap, to which refer.

Dose.--One to Two.

Kermes. One-fourth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Recommended as an invaluable medicine in childbed fevers, to promote diaphoresis, and to reduce the force of the circulation.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Krameria, Ext. (Rhatany.) Two grains.

Properties.—One of the most active vegetable astringents. Used in diarrheas, dysentery and passive hemorrhages.

Dose.-One to Five

Lactuca, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Quiets nervous irritation, produces sleep and allays cough. See Lactuca Sativa, page 58.

Dosc.—One to Three.

Leptandrin. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—"The effect of leptandrin is gently to excite the liver without producing the least irritation of the bowels. It does not purge at all, and even its laxative effect is very slight, while on the stomach it acts as a decided tonic, hence it is most valuable in diarrhea and chronic dysentery, when the stools are destitute of bile, and the mucous membrane is irritable. In torpidity of the liver it is thought to be superior to Blue Pill."—Waring. See Leptandra Virginica, page 60.

Dose.—One to Two.

Leptandrin Compound.

Leptandrin, ½ gr.
Irisin, ½ gr.
Podophyllin, ¼ gr.

One and three-eighth grains.

PROPERTIES.—Has been exhibited with good effects in liver affections, obstinate constipation, or when an active impression is demanded. Will be found useful in dysentery, rheumatism, chronic visceral obstructions, glandular diseases, &c.

Dose.-One to Four.

Lupulin. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Lupulin is regarded as possessing no inconsiderable power to control delirium tremens and watchfulness in connection with nervous irritation, anxiety and exhaustion. See Humulus Lupulus, page 49.

Dose.-Two to Three.

Magnesia, Calcined. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Antacid and laxative; much used in dyspepsia, sick headache, gout and other complaints attended with sour stomach and constipation.

Dose.-Two to Five.

Magnesia and Rhei.

Magnesia, 1 grain, } Two grains.

Properties.—An excellent combination in constipation and dyspepsia.

Dose.—One to Two.

Mercury, Protiodide. One-fourth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Has been given with eminent success in scrofula and syphilis, especially when they occur conjoined, and is regarded a superior remedy in these affections. It should never be given in conjunction with iodide of potasium. Dr. Schedel remarks, "Of its good effects, too much can not be said."

Dose.—One to Two.

Mercury, Red. Iodide. One-sixteenth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Employed in similar diseases with the protiodide, in scrofula and scrofulous syphilis, but is much more active. Dr. Fuller of London, attests its utility in rheumatism dependent on a syphilitic taint;—in epilepsy brought on by injuries to the head.

Dose.-One to Feur.

Mercury, Iodide, and Opii.

Iodide, 1 grain
Opii, 1 grain.
One and one-third grain.

PROPERTIES.—Alterative and stimulant. The advantage of conjoining opiates with mercury is to counteract the tendency of the last named agent to irritate the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels in irritable subjects.

. Doss.—One to Three.

Morphia, Acetate. One-eighth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Anodyne and soporific. Exerts similar effects upon the system as the other salts of morphia, and some practitioners give it the preference. Morphia itself is the chief if not the exclusive narcotic principle of opium, from which, however, it differs somewhat in its mode of action.

Dose.—One to Two.

Morphia, Sulphate. One thirty-second and one-eighth grain.

PROPERTIES.—The sulphate of morphia is applicable to all cases when the object is to relieve pain, quiet restlessness, promote sleep, or allay nervous irritation in any shape. It has the anodyne, soporific and diaphoretic properties of opi

um, but is less stimulant, less disposed to constipate the bow els, and less apt to leave behind headache, nausea or other unpleasant effects.

Dose.—(1 grain) Two to Four.

Morphia, Valerianate. One thirty second, and one-eighth grains.

PROPERTIES.—Morphia neutralized with Valerianic acid. This salt is used to some extent in nervous diseases, restlessness, in fevers, &c.

Dose.—(3 I grain) Two to Four.

Morphia Compound.

Morphia, Sulphate, ‡ gr.
Tart. Pot. and Ant., ‡ gr.
Calomel. ‡ gr.
Three-fourths of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, diaphoretic and alterative. Employed in febrile diseases, especially of the thoracic organs.

Dose.—Two to Four.

Nitrate of Silver. One-fourth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, anti-spasmodic and sedative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, angina pectoris, and other spasmodic affections. It has the reputation of exerting a beneficial influence inferior to no other remedy in gastralgia, pyrosis, chronic gastritis and diarrhea of phthisis. It possesses a wide range of application.

Dose.-One to Two.

Nux Vomica, Ext. One-eighth, and one-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Increases the action of the various excreting organs. Principally used when there is want of nervous energy, in the treatment of paraplegia, local palsies, or of the bladder, amuarosis, spermatorrhea, &c.

Dose. - (I grain) One to Two.

Opium. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Narcotic and stimulant, and acts under different circumstances as a disphoretic, febrifuge and anti-spasmodic.

Dose.-One to Four.

Opium and Acetate Lead.

Opium, 1 gr.,
Acetate of Lead, 1 gr. } Two grains.

Properties.—Advantageous in hemorrhages, attended with great constitutional excitement.

Dose.—One to Three.

Opium and Camphor.

Opium, 1 gr., Camphor, 2 grs. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Anodyne and sedative. An effective prepparation to allay pain, and promote rest. Dose.—One to Two.

Opium, Camphor and Tannin.

Opium, ‡ gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Tannin, 2 grs.

Three and one-fourth grains.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent, united with sedative and soothing tendencies. May be used in diabetes, to arrest excessive perspiration, and in chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

Dose.—One to Two.

Phytolaccin. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Extolled as an alterative in syphilitic, scrofulous, rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. See Phytolacca Decandra, page 71.

Dose.-One to Two.

Podophyllum, Ext. (Mandrake.) One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Hydragogue and deobstruent, and in small doses alterative. Valuable in many chronic complaints. Will often break up bilious and typhoid febrile diseases, if administered in sufficient quantities in the early stages of these complaints. See Podophyllum Peltatum, page 74.

Dose.—Three to Eight.

Podophyllin. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—A popular and active purgative. Remarkably small doses will affect some persons, producing prompt and abundant evacuations. To ensure its action on an acid stomach, alkalies should previously be administered to neutralize the acid. See Podophyllum Peltatum, page 74.

Dose.—(† grain) One to Two. .

Podophyllin Compound.

Podophyllin, ½ gr., Ext. Hyoscyamus, ½ gr., "Nux Vomica, ¼ gr.

PROPERTIES.—Reliable purgative, acting on the bowels promptly, and unattended by the disagreeable sequelæ which generally follow the administration of cathartic medicines. Too much can not be said in favor of this combination.

Dose.-One to two.

Podophyllin and Blue Pill.

Podophyllin, 1 gr., Blue Pill, 21 gr., Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—An excellent alterative and cholagogue. combination.

Dose.—One to Two.

Poppy, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Possesses properties analogous to opium, but in an inferior degree. See Papaver Somniferum, page 70.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Potass., Tartrate of and Iron. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Combines the cooling purgative qualities of the tartrate, with the tonic properties of the iron.

Dose.—Two to Four.

Potass., Lodide. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Useful in scrofulous affections, and is one of the best alterative remedies in mercurio-syphilitic sore throat.

Dose.—One to Five.

Potass., Bromide. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Cases of enlarged spleen and liver, swellings of the lymphatic glands, hypertrophy of the heart, secondary syphilis and epilepsy have been treated successfully by this preparation. It is considered a very superior antaphrodisiac.

Dose.—Three to Six

Quinine, Sulphate. One-fourth, one, two, and three grains

Properties.—Produces upon the system, so far as can be judged from observation, the same effects as Peruvian bark, without being so apt to nauseate and oppress the stomach. It has the advantage over that remedy, not only that it is more easily administered in large doses, and more readily retained by the stomach, but that, in cases which require an impression to be made through the rectum or the skin, it is much more effectual; because from the smallness of the bulk, it is more readily retained in the former case, and more speedily absorbed in the latter.

Dose.—[1 grain.] One to Six.

Quinine Compound.

Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr., Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 gr., Arsenious Acid, 1-32 gr.

PROPERTIES.—A useful preparation in all diseases attended with symptoms of periodicity.

Dose.-One to Three.

Quinine, Sulphate and Ext. Belladonna.

Quinine, 1 gr.
Belladonna, Ext., ½ gr., } One and a half-grains.

PROPERTIES.—These pills appear to be indicated in cases of great prostration, complicated with nervous irritation, generally where it is desired to obtain the *combined* influence of an anodyne, or calmative and tonic.

Dose.—One to Four.

Quinine Sulphate and Iron.

Quinine, 1 gr.,
Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 gr.

Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and chalybeate. Beneficial in weak conditions dependent on a deficiency of red blood corpuscles.

Dose.-One to Four.

Quinine Sulphate Iron and Strychnia.

Quinine, 1 gr.
Iron, Carb., Vallet's, 2 grs.
Strychnia Sulph., 1-60 gr.,

PROPERTIES.—Blood restorative, tonic and nervine stimulant. A convenient mode of administering in combination, quinine, Vallet's preparation and strychnia. May be employed in atonic dyspepsia, in some types of paralysis, chorea and amenorrhea.

Dose.-One to Two.

Quinine, Valerianate. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Anti-periodic and anti-spasmodic. Prof. I. G. Jones extravagantly lauds it in hemicrania, in febrile and and other disorders, to control restlessness, wakefulness, and nervous irritability. Particularly useful in intermittent neuralgia. Claimed to produce less nervous disorder than the sulphate.

Dose.-One to Three,

Quassia, Ext. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Stomachic, tonic and febrifuge. It posses-

ses advantages over most other vegetable tonics, in that it does not produce constipation, increase of animal or arterial excitement. See Simaruba Excelsa, page 89.

Dose.-Three to Five.

Rhei, Ext. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Rhubarb is cathartic and astringent. Is much used as a laxative for infants. In small doses it appears to invigorate the powers of digestion. Rhubarb claims the preference to all other medicines in cases where the stomach is enfeebled or the bowels relaxed, and at the same time a gentle cathartic is required. See Rheum Palmatum, page 80.

Dose.-Two to Six.

Rhei Pil. Rhei, U. S. P.

Rhei, 3 grs. Soap, 1 " } Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—Valuable in habitual constipation. Soap appears to counteract the astringent effects of rhubarb.

Dose.—One to Two.

Rhei, Ext. Compound. Pil. Rhei Composita U. S. P.

Rhei, Ext., 2 grs.,
Aloes, 1\frac{1}{2} grs.,
Myrrh, 1 gr.,
Oil Peppermint,

Four and one-half grains.

PROPERTIES.—Warm, tonic, laxative. Useful in costiveness, with debility of the stomach.

Dose.—Two to Five.

Rhei Ext. and Blue Pill.

Rhei, Ext.,
Blue Pill,
Soda, Carbonate.

Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—Alterative, cholagogue and slightly laxative.

Dose.-One to Two.

Rhei and Iron. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Combines the properties of a superior tonic and laxative; and is well adapted to those conditions in which there is loss of appetite and strength complicated with constipation, or even a relaxed state of the bowels requiring a gentle cathartic.

Dose.-Two to Three.

Rheumatic.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound, 1½ grs.,

"Colchici Acet., 1 gr.,

"Hyoscyami, ½ gr.,

Calomel, ½ gr.,

PROPERTIES.—An admirable compound pill for rheumatic affections. If given in the early stages, it will often check the progress of this disease and avert its painful adherents.

Dose.—One to Two.

Santonin. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—The exclusive anthelmintic principle of A. Santonica. Has been widely used in Europe for its ver-

mifuge properties.

Dr. Waring says, "In cases of ascarides lumbricoides, santonin is invaluable. Its efficacy has been attested by all who have recorded their experience in its use. My own experience with it, which has been very extensive, has been most satisfactory." An aperient is advised a few hours after the last dose of Santonin. Dr. Chipperfield says there should be an interim of eight hours between the doses, and not more than three doses should be administered in succession, nor should it be re-employed within an interval of two or three days.

Dr. Waring still further remarks: "In chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, and in many nervous and convulsive affections in women and children, santonin, in my practice, has very frequently disclosed the unsuspected cause of the affection, viz., worms."

Dose.-Two to Four.

Sanguinaria, Ext. (Bloodroot.) One-half-grain.

PROPERTIES.—In small doses it stimulates the digestive organs, and increases the action of the heart and arteries, while a free use produces a sedative influence on the heart. Has been found useful in torpid conditions of the liver, in scrofulous pneumonia, rheumatism, jaundice, &c. See Sanguinaria Canadensis, page 84.

Dose.—One to Five.

Sanguinarin. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Same as blood root.

Dose.—(1 grain) One to Four; (1 grain) One to Two.

Sarsaparilla, Ext. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—One of the most highly useful alteratives in

the materia medica. Unless properly prepared it will prove inert.

Dose.-Two to Five.

Savin. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Emmenagogue and ecbolic. Savin operates actively on the uterine system. Caution is demanded in its exhibition. See Juniperus Sabina, page 56.

Dose.-One to Five.

Senna, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—A reliable and convenient cathartic. Indicated in all conditions, when the object is to produce a slight impression on the bowels. See Cassia Acutifolia, page 18.

Dose.—One to Two.

Soap and Opium. Pil. Soponis Composito. U. S. P. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—A convenient form for administering opium in small quantities.

Dose.-One to Three.

Soda, Bi-Carbonate. Four grains.

PROPERTIES.—This salt has the general medical properties of the carbonate, but is less irritating. It is often resorted to in calculous cases, characterized by excess of uric acid. It has been given in infantile croup, with apparent advantage in promoting the expulsion of the false membrane. Dr. Lemain has proposed it as an antiphlogistic remedy in the treatment of pneumonia, croup, and membranous angina, supposing it to act on the principle of removing from the blood the excess of fibrine, which exists in that liquid in inflammation. According to M. Jeaunel, the use of bicarbonate of Soda lessens the sugar in the urine of diabetic patients.

Dose.-Two to Five.

Squill Compound. Pil. Scilla Composita. U. S. P. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—Applicable to the treatment of chronic affections of the bronchial membrane.

Dose.-Two to Three.

Stillingin. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Exerts an influence over the secreting functions unsurpassed by any other known alterative. Has almost a specific action in syphilitic affections, and is a remedy of much importance in scrofulous, hepatic and cutaneous diseases.

Dose .- Two to Five.

Strychnia. One forty-eighth, one thirty-second, and one-sixteenth grain.

PROPERTIES.—Strychnia is used in hemiplegia, paraplegia, partial paralysis of particular joints or muscles, and of the bladder. It has likewise been used in neuralgia, epilepsy, ague, amenorrhea, dysentery, rheumatism, syphilitic osteocopi and obstinate constipation. Dr. Pereira has seen it serviceable in that shaking or trembling action of the muscles, which is produced by habitual constipation. In asthma it has been prescribed in very minute doses. It has also proved successful in tic-douloureux, and in nervous headaches, in dyspepsia, chorea, catalepsy, gleet and diabetes.

Dose.—(1 grain) One to Two.

Stramonium, Ext. One-half, and one grain.

PROPERTIES.—Anodyne, anti-spasmodic; will prove useful in those cases where opium is indicated but interdicted by some idiosyncrasy of constitution.

Dose.—(1 grain) One to Two.

Tartar Emetic. One-fourth grain.

PROPERTIES.—One-fourth grain repeated every two or three hours produces nausea and diaphoresis, for which purpose it is used in febrile and inflammatory diseases, especially of the thoracic organs. Employed as an emetic at the commencement of fevers, especially those of an intermittent and bilious character; in jaundice, whooping-cough and croup; and in several diseases of the nervous system, such as mania, amaurosis, tic-douloureux, &c.

Dose.-One to Two.

Taraxacum, Ext. Three grains.

PROPERTIES.—An excellent remedy to remove torpor and engorgement of the liver. One of the most valuable properties of dandelion consists in its local action on the *liver*: a torpid state of this organ produces those symptoms which are known as bilious.

A disordered state of the *liver* is intimately related to that most common of all diseases, dyspepsia. The bile, which is nature's stimulus in promoting peristaltic action of the bowels, is increased when deficient, and improved when vitiated; various medical authors mention its use and success in deranged conditions of the digestive organs connected with an abnormal state of the liver, and in dropsical effusions arising from the same cause.

A peculiar nervous susceptibility common among dyspeptics, caused by the action of unhealthy acrid bile upon the irritable mucous surface of the bowels, in which a variety of distressing apprehensions occur, such as sudden death, approaching illness, or of great personal danger, together with an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject, or engaging in any thing that demands exertion, may be relieved or entirely cured by a faithful use of the extract. Its use in jaundice has been highly extolled by many writers of established reputation, and its use is sustained by the experience of physicians of the present day. As an aperient, it acts gently and without weakening the system. In promoting healthy secretions, and restoring the various functions of the system to a state of health and vigor, it is unsurpassed by any other medicinal agent. See Taraxacum Dens-Leonis, page 99.

Dose.-Three to Six.

Tannin. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—"Tannin is a useful remedy in most forms of hemorrhage, after a sufficient reduction of arterial action by depletory measures. In diarrhea, it is probably more beneficial than ordinary astringents, as less liable to irritate the ston ach and bowels. It has been found beneficial in colliquative sweats, in cases of chronic catarrh with excessive and debilitating expectoration, in the advanced stages of whooping-cough and cystirrhea."

Dose.-Two to Four.

Triplex.

Aloes, Ext., two parts, Podophyllin, Blue Mass, ää 1 part.

PROPERTIES.—Potent antibilious combination. The most satisfactory results follow its administration in the incipient stages of fevers.

Dose.-Two to Four.

Ova Ursi, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—The assertions in regard to the properties of this plant are contradictory. By some it is claimed to have a special direction to the urinary organs, while by others its peculiar effects are ascribed to its astringent and tonic powers. But whatever may be its properties or its mode of action, it is undoubtedly useful in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, menorrhagia, diabetes, in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary apparatus, chronic gonorrhea, strangury, fluor albus, &c. It is also thought to be highly antilithic. The pills

may be administered two or three times a day. See Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, page 5.

Dose.—One to Seven.

Valerian, Ext. Two grains.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant tonic and anti-spasmodic. Dr. Waring says, "It ranks in efficacy next to assafcetida, and is said to be a useful adjunct to cinchona in intermittents." This agent has proved eminently useful in hysterical headaches, hysteria, mania, melancholia and in some types of delirium tremens. See Valeriana Officinalis, page 101.

Valerianate of Ammonia. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—Pills of this salt are highly commended in nervous irritability, epilepsy, chorea, headache and neuralgia.

Dose.—Two to Six.

Valerianate of Iron. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—See Iron, Valerianate. Dose—One to Two.

Valerianate of Morphia. One-eighth grain.

PROPERTIES.—See Morphia, Valerianate. Dose—Two to Four.

Valerianate of Quinia. One-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—See Quinine, Valerianate. Dose—One to Three.

Valerianate of Zinc. One grain.

PROPERTIES.—An important and efficient remedy in neuralgia, nervous headache, hysteria and other painful diseases which have their origin in nervous derangements.

Dose.—One.

Veratria. One thirty-second part of a grain.

PROPERTIES.—Has been employed chiefly in gout, rheumatism and neuralgia; also in various nervous affections, as paralysis, whooping cough, epilepsy, hysteria, and disorders dependent upon spinal irritation. See Veratrum, page 102.

Dose.—One to Three.

Veratrum Viride. One-fourth, and one-half grain.

PROPERTIES.—Prof. Tully regards veratrum eminently efficacious in the management of gout, rheumatism, much superior to colchicum. Dr. Turnbull has found it useful also in diseases of the heart, particularly those of a functional character. It has been most efficacious in nervous diseases, such as neuralgia, prosopalgia and ischias. Ebers found advantage from its use in chorea, hypochondriasis and hysteria. M. Piédagnel affirms that he succeeded in curing acute articular rheumatism by it in seven or eight days. See Veratrum Viride, page 101.

Dose.—(‡ grain) One to Two.

CHEMICALS

AND

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Acid, Carbolic.

Crystals, Pure and Solution.

Carbolic acid is an escharotic stimulant, rubefacient and antiseptic. It possesses very important disinfecting deodorizing, and antiseptic powers. Its specific action upon all organic and inorganic matter preserves it from putrefaction and decay. In addition to these properties it acts when locally applied, as an escharotic, or diluted, as a stimulant; when given internally it resembles Creasote in its power of allaying several forms of vomiting and gastric irritability. Dr. Godfrey found benefit from its use in vomiting in pregnancy flatulency of old age, diarrhoea, putrid discharges from the mouth, throat, ears, rectum and vagina. It is used as a gargle in stomatitis, aphthæ, diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat, as a wash in ill-conditioned ulcers, sloughing wounds, cancerous ulcerations, fetid perspiration of feet, or as a disinfectant for fæcal mater, contagion of sick room, cesspools, &c. This acid applied to hemorrhoid, is said to congeal the contents of the sac, and finally to corrugate and obliterate it entirely. Used in the form of an ointment or strongsolution, it speedily cures scabies, and destroys psora insects, pediculi of every type.

In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. 69, may be found a communication taken from the London Lancet, in which the therapeutic properties of carbolic acid are ably defended by Crace Calvert, P. H. D., F. R. S. He quotes extensively from Thomas Turner, an eminent British surgeon, regarding its superior virtues in diphtheria, ulcers, fistulæ and hemorrhoids. A mixture is advised by Dr. Turner, of two drams of pure solution carbolic acid in one dram of liquor potassæ and half a pint of water, in cases where it is desirable to employ the acid in a less diluted state than the aqueous solution, and yet not in its full strength as a caustic. Dr. C. gave it very successfully in one or two cases of intestinal worms, in doses of a teaspoonful of the aqeous solution in a

tumbler of water, morning and evening. He calls attention to a severe case of sloughing which was checked by an external application of the acid, and cites authority to prove its ability to promote granulation and hasten the healing of the wounds.

The saturated solution contains 3 ii. of the salt to one gallon of

water.

Dose, one drop of the deliquesced acid largely diluted in water, or in the form of pill, may be given.

Acid, Chromic.

Chromic acid is a powerful caustic. It is much used as an escharotic in syphilitic vegetations, in ulcerations, condylomata, warts and morbid growths. Dr. Heller and others attest its efficacy where a deeply penetrating, gradual caustic is indicated. Dr. Marshall found it effective for removing warts and other morbid growths from the genital organs. It is also used for obliterating external hemorrhoids. It is said to be less painful than other caustics; acts as a rapid solvent of organic matter.

The utility of chromic acid in syphilitic vegetations is attested by Mr. Hairon, (Annales Oculistique). He asserts he has employed it with marked success, and also recommends it for certain forms of granular eyelid. "However," says the Annales Occulistique, "its application, whether to these syphilitic vegetations or to fungous granulations of the conjunctiva, is never attended with pain or reaction, notwithstanding the rapid destruction of tissue that

takes place."

Aloin.

This substance is the active principle of aloes. It has been found to operate invariably as a cathartic, in the dose of one or two grains, and occasionally, in that of a half grain.

Ammonia.

The salts of ammonia constitute some of the most valuable agents in the materia medica, and are applicable in the treatment of a variety of diseases. Many of them are classed among our most reliable alteratives, others as stimulants, all possessing, in a high degree, antacid, anti-spasmodic and alexipharmic properties. According to Dr. B. W. Richardson, the blood contains ammonia as a normal constituent, and the coagulation of the blood depends on the evolution of this principle. Dr. O. Ward claims they have the power of dissolving the blood corpuscles, and the protein textures generally; and "while their primary action is stimulant, their remote operation is sedative, resolvent and attenuant, implying the power of carrying the products of inflammation out of the system

According to the theory of Dr. Richardson, a superalkaline state of the blood, as observed in diseases of a typhoid type and suppressed action of the kidneys, contra-indicates the use of this agent. Dr. Waring remarks as follows on the utility of ammonia: "It is most useful in all cases when the fluidity of the blood and plastic tissues are required; in all cases of the inflammatory type when fibrin is in excess, and when there is rapid oxidation; in cases of induration of the tissues; and it may be given as the other alkalies, when acidity of the secretions is a prominent symptom, as in acute rheumatism.

"Salts of ammonia, with a vegetable acid, such as the citrate or nitrate, exert no influences in producing an alterative condition of the urine. The ammonia is either oxidized and converted into nitric acid, or more probably eliminated by the skin and mucous membranes. It does not pass through the renal organs."

The vapor of ammonia is a nervine stimulant, the efficiency of which is best seen in syncope, and is also beneficial in the incipient stages of coryza, tonsillitis, and even pulmonary catarrh. Externally ammonia is useful as a counter-irritant, and the ammoniated liniment may be beneficially applied to relieve frost-bite. Ammonia is the basis of the following preparations:

Ammonia, Aqua Fortior.

The gas constitutes 26 per cent. of the solution. This preparation of ammonia is too strong for medicinal use in its undiluted state. Its principal employment is externally as an rubefacient, vesicant, and caustic. Applicable in the arts to photography, &c.

Ammonia, Elixir of Valerianate of

Valerianate of ammonia is a powerful nervine stimulant and anti-spasmodic. Its efficacy in neuralgia has been attested by several writers. M. Déclat, of Paris, first called the attention of the profession to the use of this agent in neuralgia, and what his experience demonstrated concerning its curative influence in this disorder, has since been confirmed by abundant authority. Dr. O'Connor recorded several cases illustrative of its highly beneficial effects in this disordered state of the nerves. The Lancet of 1862 refers to its favorable employment in diseases of a similar character. Stillé adds: "M. Déclat has published an account of the efficacy of valerianate of ammonia in facial neuralgia, which had for years resisted every other known treatment, both local and general."

Over simple, so-called, nervous headaches, it is said to exercise

more control than any other remedy.

Its popularity and efficiency in neuralgia suggested its employment in some types of chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, nervous irritability, and in allied affections; and in these diseases it has acquired a wide and merited celebrity, seldom disapointing expectations. Its influence over epilepsy deserves more than passing attention, for many cases could be cited where epileptics received great benefit from its use.

In neuralgic paroxysms, supervening intense choroiditis, when the system has been reduced by depletion and low diet, it has been known to give relief, produce tranquil sleep, and improve the appetite, and that too when sulphate of quinine seemed merely to

exasperate the pain.

The elixir presents the preparation in a pleasant and agreeable form of administration, without materially altering the effects of these agents when crudely combined. It may be said to possess all the medicinal utility of Pierlot's Solution of Valerianate of Ammonia, without being open to the objection of being so disagreeable both in taste and odor, an objection of no little consideration with the physician, contending, as he often must in diseases, with stomachs easily revolted by anything bordering on the offensive in medicine, an objection too, which has thrown many a valuable instrument to combat disease into practical disuse.

Ever since the valerianate of ammonia became introduced into medicine, and its utility fairly established, the profession has called for some form of exhibition to masque its offensiveness, which demand is satisfied in the elixir, without materially altering its

efficacy.

Another agreeable mode of administration is in the form of pills coated so as conceal all disagreeable odor.

Each fluid dram contains two grains of the salt.

Dose, one-half to one fluid dram.

Ammonia and Quinia, Elixir of Valerianate of.

This preparation contains the nervine stimulant and anti-spasmodic properties of valerianate of ammonia together with the antiperiodic virtues of valerianate of quinia. The former is eminently applicable in neuralgia, hysteria, epilepsy, and kindred affections, and has received high encomiums for its promptness of action incontrolling this class of disorders. The valerianate of quinia is tonic, febrifuge and sedative, and is pronounced by some to be a more powerful anti-periodic than the sulphate, even when given in smaller doses, to act more kindly, and not liable to occasion the same neuropathic phenomena. It has been employed with signal success in intermittent or remittent fever, and here observed to give at least temporary relief after the sulphate of quinia had proved abortive and some of the most vaunted remedies, useless.

By this combination we have an agent whose therapeutical influence is that both of a well known and highly efficient nervine

stimulant, anti spasmodic and anti-periodic.

This elixir may be used in debility attended with nervous disorders, intermittent neuralgia, hemicrania, and in febrile or other diseases, to remove restlessness, wakefulness, and nervous irritability.

Each fluid dram contains two grains of valerianate of ammonia

and one fourth grain of valerianate of quinia.

Dose, one-half to one dram repeated several times a day, according to indications.

Ammonia and Strychnia, Elixir of Valerianate of.

Neurotic tonic and stimulant. The medicines which enter into this combination are severally potent and multiform in their action, and individually have been extensively used in the multifarious forms in which the neuroses are developed, and with so uniformly gratifying results, as to give them a very wide celebrity in combating nervous maladies and their concomitant symptoms, and in the combined state are said to possess marvellous virtues. The most unpleasant, annoying and painful nervous complaints are oftentimes traced directly to atony of the gastric-secretory glands and impairment of the entire digestive apparatus. This elixir is recommended for such morbid states. It not only temporarily reduces excitability, pacifies the nerves which give rise to the multitude of sympathetic pains, but promotes integrity of action and imparts tone to the nerves which controls the functions of the primæ viæ, where resides the primary cause of the disorder. and thus effects a permanent cure.

In hysterical affections, sleeplessness, sick-headache, flushes of heat in the face, burning of the hands, inability to fix the attention long on any particular subject, and in the distressing and often intractable symptoms of dyspepsia, it will prove of much service.

Each fluid dram contains two grains of valerianate of ammonia

and one sixteenth grain of valerianate of strychnia.

Dose, one-half to one dram, repeated as often as indications require.

Ammonia, Hypophosphite of.

Stimulant tonic. It is one of the agents recommended in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The employment of this remedy is indicated in that class of maladies characterized by a want of nervous tone and integrity, and in some types of mental

aberrance and defective osseous formation. In most cases of languor and debility, restlessness and spasmodic action of the muscles associated with atony of the nervous system, much benefit may be expected from it.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

Ammonia, Oxalate of.

The Oxalate will admit of quite an extensive range in its application. In some stages of typhoid fever, when a mild alterative would appear indicated, this agent will be found useful. It may be employed in most diseases of atony with a prospect of success. It has acquired some reputation in eruptive fevers, such as scarlatina and rubeola. It is said to be useful in leucorrhea, gleet. chronic sore throat, &c.

Ammonia, Phosphate of

The phosphate of ammonia was introduced into medicine by Dr. Buckler of Baltimore, in the year 1846, as an agent of much

value to combat gout and rheumatism.

His theory was that it decomposes the insoluble urate of soda, which is the probable basis of gouty and rheumatic concretions, and leads to the formation of two soluble salts, phosphate of soda and urate of ammonia, which may be readily eliminated by the secretions. Stillé remarks, "Dr. Edwards, in England, used it with great success in almost every variety of gout and rheumatism, both prior to the development of the inflammatory stage and after its partial subsidence." "This remedy was fairly tried in acute and sub-acute rheumatic cases, by Dr. Pepper, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and patients recovered under its use, sometimes, when other plans of treatment had failed." Its employment is also spoken of to prevent the formation of calculi. It may be given in doses of from three to twenty grains, three times a day, diluted in water.

Ammonia, Spirits of

Spirits of ammonia are stimulant, antispasmodic, and alexipharmic. Ammonia is adapted for speedily rousing the action of the vascular and respiratory systems and for the prompt alleviation of spasms. As an internal and external remedy to obviate the sequelæ of the bite of rabid animals, venomous insects and reptiles, its power is well known. By way of inhalation, it is administered when it is desired to make a strong impression on the nervous system, in cephalalgia, hemicrania, and faintness or collapse. Am-

moniacal inhalations have been found very useful in asphyxia, and to prevent an attack of epilepsy.

Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of

Stimulant and alexipharmic. Medicinal properties bear a close resemblance to those of the simple spirits. It is a weaker preparation, and has the preference with physicians on account of its

grateful taste and smell.

In languor, syncope, hysteria, and nervous debility, it proves very serviceable. In the flatulent colic of children (gutt ij-v in milk), it affords more speedy relief than any other remedy. In sick headache, heartburn and acidity of the primæ viæ, it proves speedily effectual.

Dose, thirty to sixty drops, diluted with water.

Ammonia, Valerianate of.

(Crystals.)

Particularly valuable in neuralgia and all nervous affections. For a more extended notice of its therapeutical uses, see Ammonia, Eilcir Valerianate of.

Dose, two to eight grains, dissolved in water.

Ammonium, Bromide of.

Dr. Gibb, alluding to the therapeutic agency of this compound, recommends it as an absorbent in glandular and other enlargements; as especially fitted for functional nervous diseases, and as possessing no inconsiderable power to control affections of the mucous membranes and the skin. He gives it a value in epilepsy, attributes to it an almost magical efficacy in some forms of ovaritis, favors its administration in strumous ophthalmia in the young, and thinks its influence may be beneficial in corpulency to promote the absorption of adipose tissue, and modify or lessen the secretions from the oily sudoriferous glands. Cases of chorea and whooping-cough have been cured by this drug. Favorable mention is made of its utility in conjunctivitis, corneitis and leucoma. It may be given in doses varying from two to ten grains, three times a day.

Ammonium, Iodide of

Alterative, tonic, anti-syphilitic, and sometimes acting as a diuretic. It closely resembles the iodide of potassium but is more powerful.

Dr. Dunglison observes: "It was introduced into medical practice by M. Biett, of Paris, as a valuable therapeutical agent in certain diseases of the skin. Several successful cases of its employment in lepra and psoriasis, by M. Biett, are given by Dr. Pennock."

Dr. Waring remarks: "It appears especially adapted syphilitic affections of the skin. In syphilitic affections it was first employed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, who reported favorably of its operation. More recently it has been systematically tried by Dr. Gamberini, who considers: 1. That it is suitable for all cases in which the iodides of potassium and sodium are employed. That it leads to a rapid cure. 3. That there is great tolerance of the remedy. 4. That employed in friction with olive oil (gr. iii ad Ol. 3 ij), it causes the disappearance of nocturnal syphilitie pains. 5. That under its internal use indurations consecutive of chancre, disappear, as do also indurated glands of the groin. That arthralgia, rheumatoid affections, periostitis, enlarged glands, and papulo-vesicular eruptions, are forms of syphilis most readily cured by this salt. 7. The signs of intolerance are a sense of burning in the throat, and heat of the stomach, but these rapidly disappear on the suspension of the medicine for a couple of days. It seems well worthy of a more extended use.

"In scrofula, attended with glandular enlargement, as incipient phthisis, and in chronic rheumatism, Dr. Richardson used the iodide with advantage. In enlarged tonsils, he found a solution of the iodide (3 ss) in glycerin (f 3 i) very efficacious. It was applied

at night with a camel's hair brush."

Dose, one to three grains.

Aromatic Compound.

(Composed of Ginger, Cinnamon, Cardamon, and other Corrigents.)

Used principally for flavoring extracts, and counteracting the unpleasant taste of medicines.

Medicinally, applicable in griping of the bowels, &c.

Dose, one to two drams.

Arsenic, Iodide of.

Alterative and tonic. When given internally it is absorbed into the system, and is eliminated by the urine, saliva and perspiration. It is a powerful remedy, and requires to be given with great caution. Dr. Walshe pronounces it one of the most valuable remedies in use for cancer. The results of his experience are,

that though it can claim no decided curative powers for cancer, yet under its administration pain of the the tumor decreases, and the size generally diminishes, the enlargement becomes suspended, and the health of the patient improves. Dr. Waring thus sums up the conclusions of Dr. Walshe:—

"1. Given, in doses of from 1 to 1 of a grain, twice a day, two hours after eating, the iodide of arsenic is well borne, and may

be continued without risk for several months.

"2. The system, generally, soon gives evidence of its action: unusual palpitation, with dryness of the fauces and of the alimentary canal, occur; sometimes slight headache is complained of, but this is rare; and I have known the most violent periodic headache, which had affected a lady for years, disappear while she was under the influence of this salt.

"3. The pain of the tumor decreases in volume.

"4. The size of breast generally diminishes; and, if the tumor itself does not actually lessen in bulk, I have at least found that its enlargement, previously more or less active and apparent, becomes, as far as can be determined, suspended.

"5. The general health improves."

Dr. A. T. Thompson has employed this medicine with success, in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain, in lepra, psoriasis and impetigo, while Dr. Nelligan claims there is no better constitutional remedy in tinea capitis.

He prescribed it in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain to $\frac{1}{2}$ for an adult,

and from 1 to 1 for young children.

Dose, is to is of a grain, three times a day.

Arsenic and Mercury, Solution Iodides of.

(Donovan's Solution.)

Each fluid dram contains Teriodide of Arsenic equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of Arsenious Acid, of Iodide of Mercury equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of the Peroxide of Mercury, and $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of Iodine, converted into

hydriodic acid.

Powerful alterative particularly adapted to the treatment of venereal diseases, cancerous diseases, sycosis, urticaria or nettle rash, lepra, diseases of the scalp, and other obstinate cutaneous affections. A persistent use of this medicine for months is requisite in order to accomplish the desired effect. Sometimes it will occasion derangement of the stomach, confinement of the bowels, headache, nausea, mental disturbances, and even salivation. When these morbid symptoms occur, the drug should be discontinued, and a purgative administered.

Dose, five to twenty drops in distilled water, given three times a day.

Incompatibles.—Acids, opium, the salts of morphia, and many other salts.

Atropia.

See Atropa Belladonna, page 10. Dose, powdered), & of a grain. Dose, (pill), & grain.

Bismuth.

Bismuth possesses no acknowledged therapeutical value in an uncombined state. But the several preparations are highly extolled and widely employed in the painful affections of the stomach, in inflamed condition of mucous surfaces, and in derangements of the nervous system. Each has its able advocates to attest its peculiar curative or remedial powers.

Bismuth, Ammonio-Citrate of

(Scales, Soluble in water.)

Its ready solubility in the stomach renders it more desirable for administration than the sub-nitrate, or perhaps the other salts.

Dose, two grains, in substance, dissolved in water or syrup. In case the solution does not readily take place add a few drops of aqua ammonia.

Bismuth Liquor, or Liquid Bismuth.

The advantages of this preparation are, that the metal is in a perfect state of solution; being a solution of ammoniated citrate, it mixes with water and other fluids without precipitation. "It allays pain in acute irritability of the stomach, (without nausea, or much acidity), especially that which remains after ulceration," and is the most eligible form for the administration of Bismuth. Each fluid dram contains two grains of citrate of bismuth.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Bismuth, Sub Carbonate of.

Recommended by Prof. Hannon of Brussels as a substitute for the nitrate, who alleges for it the good qualities of the sub-nitrate, that it is antacid, readily soluble in the gastric juice, rarely constipates, and may be employed for a long time without oppressing the stomach; it is insipid, excites no repugnance, and may be taken before meals.

Dr. Waring calls attention to this medicine in the vomiting of children during dentition, and in the diarrhea of weak children, remarking, "It may also be employed with every prospect of sucsess." Dr. Hannon thinks the sub-carbonate is demanded in all cases of gastralgia following the phlegmasiæ of the digestive organs when there are acid or putrid erucations, in which there is a tendency to diarrhea and spasmodic vomiting. The dose for an adult is from ten to fifteen grains, for children, two to five.

Bismuth, Subnitrate of.

The subnitrate of bismuth is tonic and anti-spasmodic, sedative and alterative. In consequence of its soothing influence upon irritated or inflamed mucous surfaces, it becomes an effective medicine in some forms of dyspepsia, heartburn, painful affections of the stomach, such as gastralgia, cardialgia and pyrosis; also in diarrhea of typhus fever, and consumption, and in subacute

and chronic dysentery.

Stillé attributes to this drug an almost specific power in cases of pure gastralgia, stating its efficacy becomes impaired the more the disease is complicated with other disorders, and that it is necessary to combine with it other appropriate remedies in the treatment of individual cases, "vegetable tonics, when digestion continues feeble after the removal of the pain; alkalies or magnesia, when the vomited matters are intensely acid, and iron when evidences of anemia exist. If constipation co-exist, magnesia, or small doses of saline aperients should be administered."

"This medicine is recommended in nervous vomiting, such as that of pregnancy, and that induced by cancer of the stomach, in those forms of gastric derangements characterized less by acute than by dull pain, or by an excessive secretion of acid in the stomach, and unnatural craving appetite for food, induced by a sense of perpetual sinking at the epigastrium, or accompanied by a profuse secre-

tion of gas."

It works by way of eminence in those stages of diarrhea, when astringents and antacids are indicated, and has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of diarrhea consequent on phthisis. Cases of tuberculous diarrhea are recorded which succumbed to this agent after the patient's life was despaired of, and a failure of the ordinary remedies to give relief. It may be administered in doses of from five to fifteen grains, three times a day.

Bismuth, Tannate of.

This preparation combines the astringency of tannin with the sedative and tonic qualities of bismuth. Dr. Cap, of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, was first to call the attention of the profession to the therapeutics of this new product. From a consideration of the valuable properties of the two elements—tannin being a pure astringent, and bismuth possessing tonic properties, and a highly soothing influence upon irritated or inflamed mucous surfaces—was suggested to him the idea that a combination might be serviceable in chronic diarrhea, chronic gastritis, heartburn, Subsequently, experience with this new product dyspepsia, &c. proved the correctness of his conclusions, and corroborative of them we have the testimony of nearly all physicians who have given it a fair trial. Several cases of diarrhea are stated by Dr. C., which came under his own observation, where the disease was not only checked, but cures effected, by doses of two to four grammes. Dr. C. also records twelve cases, which other physicians had treated successfully by the adoption of his plan of medication. Cures were generally effected in two days.

This medicine is to all purposes, without taste, and the most sensitive and delicate constitutions do not object to taking it.

Dose, five to fifteen grains, two or three times a day.

Bismuth, Valerianate of.

Sedative, astringent and anti-spasmodic. It is valuable in neuralgic affections, painful disorders of the stomach, chronic gastralgia and nervous palpitations. Particularly useful in gastrodynia of hysterical women, when combined with belladonna. It may be given in doses from one-half to two grains, three times a day.

Blackberry, Syrup of.

The medical properties of blackberry are tonic and astringent. This syrup has been used in cases of diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, relaxed states of the bowels of children, &c. The Journal of Rational Medicine contains a short though valuable paper upon the therapeutics of the blackberry root, by Dr. Sneed, of Culloden, Ohio; also the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr. S. maintains that its usefulness in disorders of the bowels does not depend principally upon the tannic acid it contains, but that its most powerful effects, in these instances, are attributable to the bitter, stimulant or tonic properties, distinct from its astringent ef-

fects. He avers that a small quantity of the fluid extract, taken into the stomach, increases the appetite, and at times, he finds, produces a glow over the surface of the body, which induces him to regard the therapeutic action rather as a stimulant than tonic, as mentioned by most writers. He says that he has found a preparation of the bark of the root grated, and cold water applied to it produces some of the most extraordinary cures in chronic diarrhea and dysentery, and even in cases when other medicines failed, and in the shortest possible time. His preparation, though less powerful, is similar in its action to the fluid extract, which is the most convenient form in which it can be used, as by the addition of cold water, the strength can readily be made to suit the emergency of any patient. He advises the administration of this remedy in small doses, five or six times a day.

This agent may be used as a tonic or stimulant, in other diseases than those of the bowels. In most cases of debility of children, attended with loss of appetite, this syrup, persevered in for a few

days, will be found highly advantageous.

This is prepared from the formulæ of Surgeon Gen. U. S. A., and was found very efficacious in chronic diarrhea prevalent in the army; it is also an excellent substitute for the spiced syrup of rhubarb, where that remedy is deficient in astringency.

Dose, one-half to two drams.

Black Drop.

Black Drop is synonymous with vinegar of opium, opii acetum. This preparation disturbs the head less, distresses the stomach less, and constipates the bowels less than the crude drug, or the many preparations of opium. It is of double the strength of laudanum, six and a half minims containing the soluble parts of about one grain of opium. It exhibits all the anodyne or soporific properties of the narcotic, and may be advantageously used, in many instances, when in consequence of some idiosyncrasy in the disease or in the constitution of the patient, opium itself or laudanum is contra-indicated, because they occasion headache, nausea and other disagreeable sequelæ.

Dose, one to ten drops.

Calcium, Iodide of.

This preparation possesses alterative and tonic properties. The January issue of Braithwaite's Retrospect, of 1860, contains the subjoined short article on the merits of iodide of calcium: "This salt is very valuable in cases in which the iodide of potassium is

inadmissible. It does not occasion iodism, or resorption of the healthy tissues; it does not not excite the circulation, nor irritate the stomach and bladder, by passing off too rapidly by the kidneys.

"Its solution in milk is perfectly tasteless. It is particularly useful in squamous diseases of the skin, and chronic and metallic poisoning by mercury, lead and copper."

Dose, one fourth of a grain in solution three time daily

Calisaya.

Calisaya is a species of cinchona known as cinchona flava, or yellow bark. It is tonic, astringent and anti-periodic. All the cinchona varieties possess similar therapeutic uses, though their utility depends on the proportion in which the alkaloids are present in them. Calisaya is almost free from the astringent principle, is very rich in quinia, and the most highly esteemed of all the varieties of Peruvian bark. It will be found beneficial in all chronic affections attended with periodicity, great feebleness, or nocturnal perspiration, in those cases where morbid discharges have reduced the system. It appears to be contra-indicated in acute inflammation, inflammatory fevers, plethora, active hemorrhages, and in all nervous or vascular irritations.

Calisaya, Elixir of.

Calisaya constitutes the active agent of this elegant aromatic preparation. It is an agreeable and general tonic in convalescence from disease in children and feeble persons, and prophylactic against intermittents. Its tonic, anti-intermittent and sedative properties render it highly useful in a great variety of diseases, and while it is characteristically febrifuge, it can be used in most cases where tonics are prescribed. It is advised in adynamic and gangrenous affections, in typhoid fevers with extreme prostration, in passive hemorrhages accompanied with great feebleness, &c. It is useful in the treatment of gout, chronic rheumatism, scrotula, and scorbutic maladies.

It will be found of great advantage in dyspepsia, attended with irritation of the stomach; in severe diarrheas and those that have been chronic; in long continued inflammations of the mucous membranes, better treated with tonics than anti-phlogistically, in cases of convalescence, when the system is recovering from prostration; and generally in weak and prostrated states of the system, particularly during summer months.

Each fluid ounce contains forty grains of true calisaya bark. Dose, one to two drams.

Calisaya and Pyrophosphate of Iron, Elixir of

This is one of the most acceptable tonic preparations ever made. It combines all the virtues of the calisaya bark with the important medicines, iron and phosphorus, in the form of the pyro-phosphate of iron, a very mild, nearly tasteless salt, acceptable to the most delicate stomach, easily assimilated and having no tendency to pervert the gastric and intestinal secretions, which are the results of many of the chalybeates. The iron and bark principles are so combined in this preparation as to form a pleasant aromatic cordial, devoid of any ferruginous taste. It is efficient both as a tonic and chalybeate, and applicable to a numerous class of obvious diseases.

Each fluid ounce contains thirty grains of calisaya, and twelve grains of iron.

Dose, one to two drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, Elixir of

This preparation combines all the valuable properties of calisaya and iron, with those of the ammonio-citrate of bismuth, and has been used with marked effect in dyspepsia, anæmia, female debility, as a general tonic.

The ammonio-citrate of bismuth operates on the system in smaller doses than the officinal preparations and with greater certainty and efficiency, two grains constituting an ordinary dose. A variety of cases will be readily suggested to the physician by the combination, in which it can be used with benefit.

Each fluid ounce contains, calisaya, forty grains; iron, eight

grains; citrate bismuth, eight grains.

Dose, one to two drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia, Elixir of

The combination of strychnia with the valuable properties of the other articles possesses the advantage of a larger adaptation to those cases of general debility complicated with nervous difficulties, as well as to cases attended with constipation, &c. Strychnia, by its peristaltic action on the muscular coating of the alimentary tube, overcomes torpidity of the bowels, while iron enriches the impoverished blood with red corpuscles, and together with calisaya, gives increased tone and vitality to the system generally.

Each fluid dram contains one-hundreth of a grain of strychnia.

Dose, one to two drams.

Cantharidal Acetic Rubefacient.

A convenient and efficient instrument to produce counter-irritation when it is desired to occasion merely redness or inflammation of the skin. Offered as a substitute for the ordinary irritants, such as mustard.

· Cantharidal Acetic Vesicant.

An energetic and reliable epispatic. On account of the facility of application, certainty of effect, and slightness of pain, no agent is equal to cantharides for causing vesication when applied to the skin. Applicable to those conditions when it is desirable to substitute a mild and easily managed disease for an internal and intractable one; when a desiderative influence is required, and the absorbents, the circulation and the whole system need stimulation and increased vigor by external means. It is recommended to physicians as the most prompt blistering article in use.

Cantharidal Collodion.

"It produces a blister in about the same time as the ordinary cerate, and has the advantages that it is applied with greater facility, is better adapted to cover uneven surfaces, and retains its place with more certainty." On application, evaporation of the ether takes place in less than a minute, and it may then be reapplied if necessary.

Cerium, Oxalate ot.

Nervine tonic and sedative. Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, speaks of it as almost a specific in chorea. It has been extravagantly lauded in chronic vomiting, and that attendant on phthisis, hysteria, pyrosis, and atonic dyspepsia; while in the vomiting of pregnancy it has been found more successful than any other remedy. Dr. Waring speaks of its therapeutic uses as follows: "In chronic intestinal eruptions, a peculiar and intractable form of disease for which arsenic and nitrate of silver are generally prescribed, Dr. Simpson employed the salt of cerium with marked advantage. In irritable dyspepsia, attended with gastralgia. pyrosis and chronic vomiting, its exhibition was attended with satisfactory results. In the vomiting of pregnancy it affords prompt

relief. Further testimony in favor of the oxalate, especially the latter condition, is adduced by Dr. C. Lee. It seems well

worthy of further trials.

"In epilepsy, chorea, and other allied convulsive diseases in which the nitrate of silver is generally employed, it deserves a trial; for as Prof. Simpson remarks, it is certainly attended with this advantage, that at the same time it acts as a sedative and tonic, its use may be persevered in without any fear of discoloration of the skin."

Dose, one grain two or three times daily, dissolved in water.

Chloroform.

When equal volumes of pure chloroform and colorless sulphuric acid are shaken together in a glass stoppered bottle, there should be no color imparted to either liquid or but a faint tinge of color imparted to the acid after twelve hours standing—neither should there be any heat sensible to the hand developed at the time of mixing. Chloroform, as it evaporates from bibulous paper, should give out little foreign odor, and that only as the last portion is passing off. Chloroform should not be used for inhalation without having been subjected to these tests. No other should be used for inhalation.

Collodion Surgical.

Useful in wounds to keep the edges together. It forms also, a coating, and has been applied in abrasions and burns. In operative surgery it has been employed with remarkable success to hasten the process of healing by the first intention.

Ether, Chloric.

(Concentrated, Chemically Pure.),

This preparation is a mixture of equal parts by weight of chem ically pure chloroform and pure deodorized alcohol. The alcoho acts as a corrigent against depressing effects.

Ether, Compound Spirits of.

(Hoffman's Anodyne.)

This article is strictly officinal, it contains the officinal propor-

tion of etherial oil. The commercial article contains a variable proportion of ethereal oil. It possesses a wide range in therapeutics. "Hoffman's Anodyne," remarks Pereira, "possesses the stimulating powers of ether with anodyne properties. It is a very useful remedy in cases of general unrest, inability to sleep, &c., depending on nervous irritation from pain, weakness, or other causes. Given in combination with morphia, it aids it and appears to prevent some of its unpleasant effects. Hoffman's Anodyne is also very useful as a carminative, probably exceeding in this respect any of the aromatics. In cases of flatulence, depending upon nervous disturbance (hysteria, &c.) it is especially useful."

Dr. Waring speaks of its utility in spasmodic affections of the bowels, in typhus and other low fevers, and in spasmodic asthma in combination with oppum or henbane, adding: "In earache, exposing the ear to the fumes of spts. ether is often attended with great relief. It may be effected by mixing equal parts of the spirits and hot water in a vial and applying its aperture to the external ear. Hiccough is often immediately arrested by xx-xxx minims of spts. ether in drs. x of some aromatic water.

Dose, one-half to one fluid dram in sweetened water.

Ether, Sulphuric.

(Chemically Pure, Concentrated.)

It has been used by many surgeons as an anæsthetic, and by them pronounced to be entirely pure. Its employment in medicine is the same as that of chloroform and anæsthetics.

Ether, Spirits of Nitrous.

(Chemically Pure)

Sweet Spirits of Nitre should be carefully excluded from the light and air, and when in dispensing, it becomes acid, so as to effervesce with a solid particle of bicarbonate of potassa or ammonia, a crystal of either salt should be put in the bottle with it. It is better not to be long kept as it becomes acid by age.

It possesses diuretic, diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic virtues. It is much esteemed as a medicine in febrile affections, and extensively employed either alone or in conjunction with other agents for the purpose of promoting the secretions, especially of the skin and kidneys.

Dose, one-half to a fluid dram.

Gentian with Chloride of Iron, Elixir of

Agreeable tonic, hæmatinic, and alterative. The chloride of iron is one of the most active and certain of the preparations of iron, and usually acceptable to the stomach. It is supposed to be diuretic and to have a peculiar influence on the urinary passage. Gentian occasionally produces laxative effects, gives tone to the digestion, improves the appetite, and strengthens the constitution. By this combination, we have a remedy of great utility in atonic dyspepsia, in diseases accompanied by debility, in scrofula, in passive hemorrhages from the uterus, kidneys and bladder, in old cases of gleet, gonorrhea and leucorrhea when the discharges have prostrated the system. It has been found beneficial in erysipelas, scarlatina, diphtheria, and in purulent infection of the blood. In these cases it is supposed to act by way of improving the condition of the blood.

In Bright's diseases this elixir is a very useful remedy, acting as a chalybeate, astringent and diuretic, diminishing the amount of albumen and increasing the flow of urine.

Each fluid ounce contains four grains sesqui-chloride of iron, and twenty-eight grains of gentian.

Dose one dram.

Glycerine.

This article is deodorized, colorless, and equal in purity to any similar article in market. Its uses are obvious.

Glycerole Hypophosphites.

Glycerole hypophosphites are a combination of glycerin with the hypophosphites. Peculiarly applicable to pulmonary degeneration and anomic conditions of children.

Gutta Percha Solution.

Beneficial as a protective covering for compound fractures, open cancers, suppurating gangrenous surfaces, burns, abrasions, wounds, &c. May be applied by a brush or by pouring. A delicate film is left by evaporation of the liquid, which completely excludes the air and acts as an artificial cuticle. Has been topically employed with advantage in various cutaneous affections, scrofulous and indolent ulcers, and as an extrotic in smallpox.

Gutta Percha Vesicant.

The most acceptable, certain and painless vesicant in use. Can be applied with facility, is adapted to cover uneven surfaces, and retains its place and form without spreading.

Hypophosphites.

Lime; Soda; Potassa; Iron; Manganese; Ammonia.

These salts are recommended as eminently serviceable in the treatment of phthisis. Their efficacy is supposed to depend on the phosphorus imparted to the system. Dr. Churchill, of Paris, has prescribed them in pulmonary tuberculosis with satisfactory results. But their utility does not appear to be limited to this disease.

The pathology of many diseases which have their origin in the nerves would indicate a diminution of the phosphoric principle and demand these remedies. They appear to be the indicated agents in that class of maladies characterized by a want of nervous tone, and in some types of mental aberrance they prove the desideratum. In many cases of defective osseous formation and impairment of the vital power of the whole system these remedies may be employed.

Phosphorus constitutes an important element in the human economy. It is found in the brain, nerves, blood, tissues, &c., and when there exists a deficient quantity morbid symptoms are induced, which can be discussed only by re-supplying the system. The hypophosphites are now acknowledged the most direct medi-

um of accomplishing this purpose.

Dose, ten to twenty grains, each.

Hypophosphites, Syrup of.

Compounded of Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.

The object of this syrup is to meet the demands of many complicated diseases, which will succumb to no single remedy, but which require both the phosphoric, iron, and the alterative treatment. Its medical employment appears to be preeminently suitable to some anæmic conditions, conjoined with certain types of low nervous vigor; in a few cases where the system is known as "run down," a debilitated condition to which it is often difficult to give a name, and it is regarded as particularly beneficial in debility from prolonged lactation. Mr. Taylor used the hypophosphites with much success in catarrhal and leucorrheal discharges, neural-

gia and muscular pains, simulating inflammation. The deficiency of phosphate of lime occasionally brings on fever of dentition, and in this Mr. Taylor employed them with marked success. The iron element renders this syrup peculiarly applicable to weakly, ill-fed children, or atonic cases generally.

Dose, one fluid dram three times a day.

Hypophosphites, Syrup of

Lime and Soda, - Churchill's.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. 55, sums up the views of Dr. Churchill concerning this remedy in the following words:—

"According to Dr. Churchill, the immediate cause, or at least, an essential condition of the tuberculous diathesis is a diminution in the economy of the amount of phosphorus existing in a state capable of oxygenation. The specific remedy for the disease consists in the employment of some preparation of phosphorus which offers the double condition of being immediately assimilable, and, at the same time, of being in the least possible degree of oxygenation. The hypophosphites of soda and lime are the preparations

which appear to best unite these two conditions.

"These salts may be administered indifferently, in doses varying from two to forty-five grains daily. The maximum dose usually employed by Dr. Churchill is fifteen grains daily for adults. According to him they have an immediate action on the tuberculous diathesis, causing all the general symptoms to disappear with a rapidity truly marvellous. When the morbid deposit is recent, when softening has only just begun, or is not rapid in its progress, the tubercles are absorbed and disappear without leaving a trace. If the disease is of longer standing, and the softening has considerably advanced, it sometimes continues in spite of the treatment, and the issue of the disease depends upon the anatomical condition of the lesion, upon its extent, and especially upon the presence or absorbe of complications.

"Mr. Churchill thinks that the hypophosphites act in two ways; on the one hand, they reinforce the principle, whatever it be, constituting the nervous power; on the other, they are essentially blood-generating in their nature, far surpassing, in this respect, every thing hitherto known. They possess in a high degree all the therapeutic effects attributed, by former observers to phosphorus, without any of the dangers which have caused that substance to

fall into neglect.

"The number of cases of phthisis treated by Mr. Churchill amounts to 35, all of which were in the second or third stage

that is, with tubercles in the process of softening, or with cavities, of this number 9 have been completely cured, in 8 of which the physicial signs have disappeared, in 11 cases there was great improvement, and 14 have died. One is still under treatment."

Dose, one to three fluid drams.

Hypophosphite of Iron, Syrup of.

Alterative, tonic and blood-restorer. Phosphorus alone has acquired a reputation in chronic convulsive disorders, and in the treatment of epilepsy. Given in small doses it is said to excite the nervous, vascular, and secretory organs; to increase the fullness and frequency of the pulse, to augment the temperature, to heighten the mental faculties and the muscular powers &c. These are some of the results which are produced by phosphorus; then by combining with it iron, we have a valuable remedy for most cases of anæmia. The syrup of the hypophosphite of iron is an excellent medicine in most cases when a blood restorer is indicated.

Most cases of debility requiring tonics, alteratives, or hæmatinics will respond favorably to its use. The peculiar advantage derived from the hypophosphite of iron above other ferruginous preparations, is that it meets most favorably the requirements of the economy when there exists a deficiency of phosphorus that should normally be found in the blood, tissues, &c., accompanied with great prostration and langour. It presents the system phosphorus both in an assimilable and oxidizable form, and at the same time subjects it to the toning influence of a chalybeate.

Each fluid dram contains one grain of hypophosphite of iron.

Dose, one to four drams, three times a day.

Hypophosphite of Iron and Manganese

Syrup of

Many physicians consider this combination a remedy superior to iron in cases where this metal is indicated. Dr. Speer, or Edinburgh, introduced these two agents, to the profession, in the form of saccharated carbonates, and extravagantly praised the remedial utility of the product, claiming as advantages absence from the constipating tendency of some ferruginous preparations and an action more satisfactory than either agent alone is capable of effecting. His opinion has since been confirmed by a large number of practitioners and is supported by testimony too strong to be shaken.

This new preparation combines these same advantages and many more which have already been enumerated under the head of hypophosphites. The wide range of diseases to which it is eminently adapted is so obvious, that an enumeration of the legion is deemed unnecessary.

In an editorial of the North American Medical Reporter, May, 1859, the writer discoursing on the medicinal value of manganese,

savs :-

"The functions of the glandular system, as well as the lymphatic are at fault in consumption, arising from whatever cause, and hence the necessity of agents capable of influencing the functions; otherwise, the albumen, which is the true starting point of all animal tissues, will not be appropriated, and a regular course of starvation which constitutes true consumption will ensue.

"It is for this reason that manganese is so important an agent in the treatment of consumption. In its action, manganese stimulates the glandular system, and quickens the functions of the lymphatics and lacteals. Hence, in our opinion, the hypophosphites of manganese is preferable to any other of the hypophosphites,

in the treatment of phthisis and tuberculosis."

What laudations are pronounced upon manganese in the treatment of this disease may with equally potent authority be pronounced upon a combination of manganese and iron, for the latter agent has long been considered beneficial in this complaint. Dose, one dram, three times a day.

Hypophosphite of Iron and Quinia, Syrup of

The hypophosphites have within a few years been brought into notoriety as a remedy in tuberculosis, scrofulous diseases, rickets, &c., and have been recommended as a valuable medicine in many cases of debility. By the combination of iron and quinia, we have a remedy, which acts promptly on the system as a stimulant tonic,

regenerator of nervous force and integrity.

In fatty degeneration of the brain, this agent will often be found useful as an adjuvant with other remedies. We know of no specific in phthisis, yet we can recommend this syrup as a valuable agent in cases where tonics and stimulants are indicated; often the appetite will be improved by its use, the digestive functions also, and the strength of the patient increased while this article is being used; if thought important, the cod-liver oil may be administered morning and evening.

Frequently this remedy will be found serviceable in the treatment of debility consequent upon typhoid fevers and other diseases. In some stages of intermittent and remittent fevers, this

combination can be used with advantage. The value of this agent will be held in high estimation by the medical profession when the wide range of its adaption to the treatment of disease shall have been fully tested. Dose, one to two drams three times a day.

Iodoform.

Idoform is volatile, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and has a very large proportion of iodine. Its therapeutic uses are analogous to those of iodine and the iodides, over which it has the advantage of being less irritant, more readily absorbed and assimilated. In small medicinal doses, iodoform appears to possess a union of tonic, stimulant and alterative properties, exercising at the same time a remarkable influence on the nervous system. Various forms of scrofula, rachitis, syphilis, bronchocele, amenorrhoea, obstinate skin diseases, such as lepra, psoriasis, and chronic eczema, &c., have been benefited by its use. Much testimony could be adduced relative to its utility in scrofulous enlargements of the glands, goitre, and neuralgic affections.

Dose, one to three grains.

IRON.

The preparations of iron are pre-eminently tonic, and peculiarly well fitted to improve the quality of the blood when impoverished Hence they are used in diseases characterized from any cause. by debility, especially when the consequences of inordinate dis-The diseases in which they are most usually employed are chlorosis, hysteria, fluor albus, gleet, rickets, chorea, and all passive hemorrhages. M. Coster's observations demonstrate its efficacy in preventing the development of tubercular diseases, while Dr. Lees of Dublin, has prescribed ferruginous preparations in chronic forms of albuminuria with the happiest results. anæmic aspect of patients, generally, suffering from albuminuria points out an intimate relation with an impoverished condition of the blood, a symptom which is acknowledged best combated by There are several forms of menstrual derangements in which iron displays specific virtues, the most simple of which are menstrual hemorrhage and anæmia. In torpor of the uterine system, iron, in combination with aloetic laxatives is potent to stimulate and strengthen the functions of the economy.

There is no one article in the Materia Medica, which is of more unquestionable efficacy, possesses a wider adaptation to diseases

and none that is offered to the practitioner under so extended a variety of preparations. The therapeutical value or utility of the several varieties depends on the manner in which they are received by the stomach, the readiness with which they are attacked by the gastric acids, and the base absorbed by the system.

Contra-indications.—Vascular excitement, plethora, congestion

and inflammation.

ELIXIRS OF IRON.

Iron and Quinia, Elixir of Phosphate of.

This is a valuable chalybeate and tonic, and constitutes a convenient and agreeable form in which to administer phosphorus iron and quinia. The indications which it is capable of fulfilling are numerous. It is eminently applicable to all atonic conditions of the system. In debility from protracted diseases, exhausting discharges, anæmia, and in the legionic forms in which the neuroses are developed, this combination of tonics recommends itself. More especially is it fitted to combat "ordinary nervousness" occurring in persons of an exsanguine temperament.

Structural changes and functional derangements are often traceable directly back to a want which the organism experiences for phosphorus and iron, and in this combination are found the very agents needed to restore to the system its equilibrium of power,

and normal harmony of action of the several visci.

Besides the recuperative influence of phosphorus and iron, we have the toning influence of quinia. In promoting the appetite quinia indirectly though effectively furnishes the absorbent with material wherewith to repair the forces of nature, thus facilitating and expediting the action of the former.

In senile gangrene, and in convalescence from disease, this elix-

ir is confidently recommended, &c.

Dose, one fluid dram.

Iron, Elixir of Protoxide of.

The several preparations of iron operate as a tonic; they elevate the pulse, heighten the complexion, and promote the secretions, and are most useful when there is debility, relaxation and languid circulation. The most desirable is that which is most easily assimilable and most acceptable and pleasant to the patients.—The protoxide, to fulfill these conditions, is receiving high recom-

mendations, and daily securing a stronger hold on the confidence of the profession as a remedial agency of superior efficacy in ordinary cases of prostration and disordered life. It is the form of iron containing the least of oxygen. The proneness of the protoxide to absorb oxygen and to pass into a sesquoxide state is partially counteracted by this combination, though the chemical affinity is weak, and when once the elixir is introduced into the system and subjected to its modifying influences, decomposition readily takes place and the protoxide freed and readily assimilated. It is reliable, pleasant, and very free from any disagreeable taste. It is a conceded fact that vegetable tonics materially aid the operations of iron, and in the elixir we have this adjuvant. This preparation supplies promptly to the blood and capillaries the coloring matter necessary to give what is termed good red blood. prescribed for chlorotic anæmia, scrofula, chorea, atonic dyspepsia, and physicians, who have used it, attest its promptness of action.

Each fluid dram contains five grains of iron.

Dose, one dram.

Iron and Quinia, Elixir of Protoxide of

This preparation combines all the tonic properties of the iron, with the tonic and antiperiodic properties of quinine, and is admirably adapted for children and delicate females, and is adapted to most cases where iron would be used. Each fluid dram contains one-fourth grain of quinia, and five grains of iron.

Dose, one dram.

Iron, Elixir of Pyrophosphate of

The tastelessness and elegant appearance of this elixir give it the preference in cases of children and persons of a delicate nervous organization particularly females, who require hematinics but cannot take them as ordinarily prepared without experiencing unpleasant effects. The therapeutical value is more fully exhibited under head of *Iron Citro-Ammoniacal Pyro-Phosphate of*.

Each fluid ounce contains sixteen grains of the iron.

Dose, one to two drams.

Iron and Soda, Elixir of Pyrophosphate of

Chalybeate and alterative. A marked peculiarity of the pyrophosphate is, that it will scarcely ever, in any case, disagree. The tastelessness and elegant appearance of this medicine, eminently adapt it to a numerous class of debilities, and to subjects of a ner-

vous delicate organization. Instances can be multiplied in the practice of any physician, where the combined influence of iron, phosphorus and sodium are indicated.

Each fluid ounce contains ten grains of pyrophosphate of iron;

1.

fifteen grains pyrophosphate of soda.

Dose, one to two drams.

SALTS OF IRON.

Iron, Ammonio-Citrate of.

Tonic and hæmatinic, possessing aromatic and carminative properties. It is especially fitted for children, and those states of the stomach too irritable to tolerate the more powerful salts.—Agreeableness of taste and odor and the degree of freedom from astringency it possesses, together with extremely mild and soothing qualities, constitute the great recommendation for its use. Dr. Waring pronounces it the most preferable of all the mild salts of iron, while Dr. Stillé merely calls it inferior to the tartrate. Among its principal therapeutical uses are exhaustion consequent on protracted diseases, anæmia and scrofulous states of children and dyspepsia occurring in scrofulous subjects. It may be given in doses of five grains.

Iron, Ammonio-Tartrate of.

(Scales)

Mild and unirritating tonic. This substance has a sweetish and not unpleasant taste, and is soluble in water.

Dose ten to thirty grains.

Iron and Potash, Tartrate of.

Tonic and diuretic. In phagedenic chancres, phthisis, and atonic states generally of the system it is recommended, while against worms it is found to act particularly favorably, as a corroborant anthelmintic in women and children. In its effects and use it resembles the ammonio-citrate.

Dose ten to thirty grains.

Iron and Manganese, Citrate of

Blood-restorative, tonic, and anti-ansemic. It is applicable to

that class of diseases, where a depurator of the blood, and powerful tonic are needed. Manganese promotes the promptness of action and the hæmatinic influence of the iron element.

Dose five to ten grains.

Iron and Quinine, Citrate of.

The medicinal properties and action are defined by Dr. Waring as follows: "Blood restorative, tonic and anti-periodic. It possesses the properties of both iron and quinine and is admirably adapted for children and delicate females, being easily borne when the stronger salts are inadmissible." The state in which these drugs exist in this preparation, is a commixture rather than a chemical combination and possesses no intrinsic value superior to an extemporaneous union of the medicines. The therapeutic uses of the two drugs are varied and are discussed under the appropriate heads, a knowledge of which will lead to the determination of what conditions demand this combination. Dose, five to ten grains.

Iron, Quinia and Strychnia, Citrate of.

Hæmatinic, chalybeate, and nervine-stimulant. Beneficial results have followed the use of this combination in atonic dyspepsia, some types of paralysis, chorea, amenorrhea, incontinence of fæces and urine, generally in cases of nervous and physical degeneration.

Dose, three to six grains.

Iron and Strychnia, Citrate of

Blood-restorative, tonic and nervine stimulant. The morbidly irregular action of the nervous system is very often traceable primarily to impairment or deterioration of the blood by the diminution of red globules, and to meet the demand of many of these diseased manifestations, there is no more efficacious agent than the citrate of iron and strychnia. It has been successfully employed in some forms of paresis, chorea and amenorrhea. Cases of atonic dyspepsia are recorded as having yielded promptly to this agent. When the pathology of incontinence of urine or fæcal matter is physical degeneration, this combination may be found beneficial. Strychnia, operating through the medium of the spinal marrow, produces rigidity of the sphincter ani and sphincter vesicæ, temporarily overcoming the impaired muscular power and

affording relief, while iron, together with the toning influence of strychnia, combats atony, regenerates the system, and establishes a radical cure. Many diseases are treated in vain, because the aphorism, sanguis moderator nervorum, is lost sight of entirely in their management. It combines one part of strychnia to one hundred of citrate of iron. Dose, three to six grains.

Iron, Hydrocyanate of.

Like the many other preparations of the ferruginous type, hydrocyanate of iron appears capable to subserve quite a number of indications, though its predominant value is exhibited in the treatment of epilepsy. Professor D. L. McGugin, of the Iowa Medical College, regarded it a superior remedy to combat epilepsy. In the following letter the Dr. refers to its history and gives his opinion of its utility based on actual experience.

KEOKUK, IOWA, July 28, 1858.

MESSRS. TILDEN & Co:-

I am quite obliged to you for the small package of the "Hydrocyanate of Iron" which you so promptly prepared for and forwarded to me, and also for the obliging promise to prepare more.

I have now an interesting case in the person of a young lady who is now under its use. It was received so recently that time

has not been afforded for a trial of its benefits.

In 1854 an article appeared in the French journals, translated and published in the journals of this country, giving an account of the use of the above preparation of iron, which was truly gratifying in the results from its use. M. Roux, one of the members of the faculty of the Medical Institution at Montpelier, treated six cases, all of which trials were successful. Another reported cases which resulted as happily, although one of them was a case of long standing advanced in life, and the convulsive movements frequent and severe.

A case presented itself possessing unusual interest, being that of a young man, an only son, very intelligent and of much promise, intellectually and morally, but as he had been under treatment for

some time, his condition was not in the least improved.

I determined upon a trial of the Hydrocyanate of Iron, as it was a case which seemed to demand such a combination or such a remedy. After spending much time in the search of the article, I failed to procure it, when Prof. Procter, of Philadelphia, was applied to, who kindly forwarded me a dram of it. This I used in this case, and after using it for two months the convulsions subsided, and did not reappear for many months, during which time,

notwithstanding I had written in all directions, I was not able to procure more of the drug until your chemist favored me with a

small parcel which I am now employing as above stated.

During the period employed in the use of the remedy he expressed a decided change in his feelings, for instead of the despondency and gloom which had previously weighed him down, he was now sprightly and hopeful. The dread of the return of the paroxysms had been measurably dispelled, and he looked forward with confidence to an ultimate and permanent recovery. I believe that could he have continued the use of the remedy, these fond hopes, in which his family and friends largely participated, would have been realized. Although the epileptic spasms have returned, they are not so frequent, nor are they so severe. It is for his case that I desire more of the drug which you have kindly promised me, but I have beside a few other cases in which I would be gratified in being able to use it.

Shortly after the article had been expended in this case, I called the attention of the medical public to it in the Iowa Medical Journal, of which I was at that time one of the editors,—in volume 2d, No. 2, 1854-55,—in the hope that it would arrest the attention of my medical brethren, and that a further trial would be made of it, as this was manifestly the first case reported in which it had been used in the United States. It may have been tried, but if so, it has not been reported in any of the journals of this country, as I have searched every one carefully from that time to the present.

I would be gratified to learn that others had prescribed it in a disease so formidable in its character, and one too which awakens so much solicitude, on the part of the patient himself; and by the family and friends, towards one who is unfortunate enough to be afflicted with it. As Ihave been recently written to on the subject, inquiring in relation to the mode of using it, and that others may be tempted to try it, I subjoin the formula:

Ŗ.	Hydrocyanate Ferri,							3 j.
	Pulv. Valerian,	•	•	. '	•	•	•	3 ij.

M. ft. pil. No. 120. Sig. One night and morning.

Each pill contains half-grain of the hyd. ferri, and one grain of the powdered valerian. The dose may be gradually increased, so that at the end of three months eight grains of the medicine may be taken daily. The longest term requiring the use of the drug was one year, but at the end of that time the paroxysms had disappeared entirely. Other cases yielded to four, six, and nine months' use.

Yours, &c., D. L. McGUGIN.
Besides being especially recommended in *epilepsy*, and successfully used when other preparations of iron and nitrate of silver

had failed, it has been recommended and used with success in chorea, neuralgia, and other severe nervous affections. M. M. Du pay and Jolly used it in the following form, in neuralgia.

B. Hydrocyanate Ir	on,					18 grains.			
Sulph. Quinine,						12 "			
Ext. Opium,						1 "			
Conserve Roses,						q. s.			
Make 12 pills. Take one every two or three hours.									
This gives one and a	half gr	ains	of ire	on to	each	pill. A medi-			
cal writer suggests the following change:									
B. Hydrocyanate In	on,					18 grains.			
Sulph. Quinine,						12 "			
Ext. Opium Aq					•	1 "			

Make 18 pills. Take one every two or three hours, increasing

according to the indications of the case.

Ext. Valerian alc.,

Its therapeutical utility in epilepsy is still further attested by Dr. G. S. Bailey, a retired physician of Iowa, in a letter to the editors of the *Journal of Materia Medica*, in which he states his only son, after having been medicated for this malady with all the remedies that medical skill could suggest, for more than six years without success, was finally eured with the hydrocyanate of iron,

oy Dr. McGugin.

M. Fabre, (Revue de Malgaigne, March, 1853, p. 139), makes mention of seven cases of well-marked epilepsy, in which cures were effected by pills of this substance. Corroborative of his views of its potency, he adduces the testimony of "M. Roux, of Brignolles, who reports several successful cases; also of Dr. Dilasiauve, physician to the Bicetre, and other physicians." He claims for it a powerful influence over the functions of the uterus, and says it has succeeded in some menstrual disorders after other chalybeates had failed him.

Iron by Hydrogen.

(Quevenne's)

According to Quevenne, iron by hydrogen introduces more iron into the gastric juice than any other chalybeate. It is chiefly employed in anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhea, and chorea.

Dose three to six grains.

Iron, Iodide of.

Tonic, emmenagogue, and absorbent. It appears to be particu-

larly adapted for constitutions of a strumous dyscrasia. Large doses are apt to create nausea and unpleasant gastric disturbance, while five to eight grain doses are pronounced safe and reliable.— Notwithstanding the issues of good authorities in regard to its therapeutic operation, it is generally believed that when the compound is taken into the stomach, the system receives the combined effect of the two elementary constituents, and though the iodine be rejected, it is not so in such a degree as to interfere with its special therapeutic operations, and for this reason a peculiar remedial influence is attributed to the iodide.

It may be employed in many cases of anæmia associated with phthisis, glandular enlargements and strumous manifestations generally, especially when occurring in debilitated and emaciated subjects. One-half to one dram of the syrup is recommended by Dr. Waring as very efficacious in scrofulous cases of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea; he cites the tavorable testimony of Drs. Turnbull, Williams, Thompson, and Ranking in regard to its use in these complaints. Dr. W. says the iodide of iron has been known to effect a permanent cure of albuminuria, in a subject of "broken down" constitution. Among the other purposes for which it may be used are, phthisis, chlorosis, diabetes, secondary syphilis, organic diseases of the uterus, chronic affections of the liver, &c. Dose, generally prescribed is from one to eight grains.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalies and their carbonates, most metal-

lic salts, vegetable astringents, &c.

Iron, Lactate of

Mild chalybeate, possessing the general properties and medicinal utility of other ferruginous preparations. Some physicians claim for it the superiority, on the ground that the lactic acid is the one that attacks the metal when it has been introduced into the human economy. By others it has been designated as peculiarly fitted to overcome amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, and to combat anæmia and chlorosis. In "Dunglison's New Remedies," can be found abundant testimony to prove its efficiency in chlorosis.—Dose, ten to twenty grains daily, in divided doses.

Iron, Persulphate of

(Monsel's Salt.)

For the therapeutic uses of this salt reduced to a liquid, see Monsel's Solution.

Iron, Proto-Carbonate of.

(Vallet's, Muss.)

Freedom from astringency, unchangeableness, and ready solubility in the acids, are its chief recommendations. It is the best chalybeate that can be employed to produce the alterative effects of iron.

Dose, five to thirty grains daily, in divided quantities.

Iron, Citro-Ammoniacal Pyro-Phosphate of

The preparation of this article is based upon the method of M. G. Robiquet.

It possesses marked advantages over the other preparations of iron, ready assimilation in the system, and an entire absence of any tendency to disorder the stomach or bowels. Persons of a nervous delicate organization, particularly females, who can not tolerate iron in its ordinary forms, generally bear this well, and derive great benefit from its use. The introduction of iron into the economy of some constitutions, far from producing the desired result, interferes with the nutritive and digestive processes, stimulates impoverishment, and occasions gastric disturbances, effects which rarely follow the administration of the pyro-phosphate. other chalybeates, though morbid action of the system may destroy its utility, it is not so apt to aggravate the disorder, for the amelioration of which it was given. Again, the pyro-phosphoric acid gives to it a value, possessed by no other in the materia medica, to combat many conditions in diseases, when the system lacks its phosphoric constituent in a due proportion. It is particularly efficient in an hydræmic state of the circulation. Here the system lacks nerve power, and the stimulating properties of the blood their normal vital activity. Under these conditions the administration of iron in its ordinary forms is attended with little or no This defective assimilatory power is, to some extent, counteracted by administering wine with iron, but the pyrophosphate is regarded a superior excitant, hence its lauded utility in cases where persons "have been over-worked by mental application, and prostrated by disquietude and care, or have a shattered nerve-power from some constant source of bodily suffering, have a thousand anomalous symptoms dependent on an imperfectly generated and distributed nerve-power, such as wakefulness, trembling, spasmodic movements, palpitations," &c.

While it is mild and agreeable chalybeate, its action on the system is efficient and it may be administered in any form that may

be desirable, that of pill, solution in water, syrup or elixir. It is very favorably spoken of in the treatment of rickets and diabetes, and has been employed with marked success in anæmic diseases. Dose, two to three grains.

Iron, Sesqui-Chloride of

This salt is known under the names, Muriate of Iron, Perchloride of Iron, and the Sesqui-Chloride of Iron. It is the most powerful of all the ferruginous preparations. It is deliquiscent, and very soluble in water, alchohol, and ether. It may be used for the ordinary purpose of chalybeates. See Tincture Muriate of Iron.

Dose, in quantities according to the severity of the disease, and the age of the patient.

Iron, Tannate of.

Chalybeate and tonic. The tannate of iron is eminently useful in chlorosis, and to check exhausting discharges, and is also a popular application to ringworm. Dr. Waring remarks: "In chlorosis, it has been particularly recommended by Dr. Beredetti, who considers it the most efficacious of all the salts of iron, and quotes numerous cases in support of his assertion."

Dose, five to eight grains daily, in divided quantities.

Iron, Valerianate of

Nervo-tonic. It has been employed with benefit in nervous disorders, hysteria, chorea, neuralgia.

Anæmic conditions complicated with irritability, excitability of the nerves have improved under the influence of this salt. Dose one to two grains, repeated several times a day.

SOLUTIONS OF IRON.

Iron. Hydrated Sesqui-Oxide of.

This preparation is, without doubt, one of the best antidotes we possess for poisoning by arsenic. If a sufficiently large quantity be added to a solution of arsenious acid, it combines with the

acid, and converts it into subarseniate of protoxyde of iron, which is insoluble. In such cases, the hydrated sesequioxyde would act as a chemical antidote. Dr. T. R. Beck recommends it to be given every five or ten minutes, or as often as the patient can swallow it, until relief is obtained; adults may take a tablespoonful; children a dessertspoonful. The sooner it is given after the poison has been taken the more prompt and efficacious will be its action. Many cases are on record which attest its eminent value and useful agency.

Iron, Muriate Tincture of

Diuretic, astringent and hæmatinic. It is the most powerful of all the iron compounds, and may be used when chalvbeates are required. Dr. O. Reese deems this the most desirable form of iron for intestinal use in hæmaturia, while Dr. G. S. Bird no less highly speaks of its efficacy in chlorosis. This tincture is advised in albuminuria and chylous urine. In incontinence of urine of children, three drops, thrice daily, in combination with a tincture of hyoscyamus, have produced the most satisfactory results. And it is recommended as very useful in rentention of urine from spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in atonic hemorrhages from the lungs, in profuse perspiration of phthisis, in dyspepsia occurring in scrofulous subjects, in diarrhea during the last stages of fevers, and in severe cases of dysentery. Salutary changes in some forms of anæmia may be confidently looked for from its hæmostatic operation. It appears to be applicable for internal hemorrhages and fluxes generally.

As a styptic there is no remedy in more common use. Trouble-some hemorrhage which ofttimes succeeds the extraction of a tooth, is usually checked by one application. It is also very efficient as a caustic when applied to venereal warts, and some physicians depend on it solely to discuss them. Dose, ten to thirty

drops, diluted with water.

Iron, Nitrate of.

Astringent, and tonic. Properly diluted it has been used as an enema and injection. Dr. Waring makes mention of its therapeutic uses as follows;

"In the diarrhoea of children its efficacy has been established by Mr. Kerr, Prof. Graves and many others. It may be given in doses of a few drops, according to the age of the child, and it may be employed in the form of an enema. (minims x—xij.) It appears to be a safe and efficient remedy. "In exhausting homorrhage, whether from the lungs, stomach, kidneys, or uterus, this preparation is reported to be very efficacious. It requires to be

given in large doses, fl. dram ss. to fl. dram."

In chronic bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, gleet, pyrosis, menorrhagia, and all diseases attended with much debility, profuse discharges from the mucous surfaces, and where tonics and astringents are indicated, this remedy has been employed with signal benefit.

Dose, ten to fifteen drops three times a day.

Iron, Persulphate of

(Monsel's Solution).

Styptic and hæmostatic. It possesses the advantages over other salts in being less irritant and more astringent, and is peculiarly adapted to cases of hemorrhage from surfaces in which it is especially desirable to avoid irritation. Dr. H. H. Toland, of San Francisco, Cal., (Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal July, 1858), says, "If applied to a superficial wound as soon as made, not a drop of blood escapes, and no pain results from the application. It acts by producing instantaneous coagulation of the blood, and will be found invaluable in hemorrhage from the muoth, nose and throat, when it is impossible to ligate the vessel, and may be equally efficacious in alarming uterine hemorrhage, either active or passive."

O. C. Gibbs, M. D., of Frewsbury, N. Y., used a combination of persulphate of iron with full doses of opium, with remarkable success in camp diarrhea. Dr. G. administered one or two doses a day, for one or two weeks after the disease was checked, in order to prevent a recurrence. He administered the salt in one to five grain doses. This solution has been recommended as an efficacious styptic in hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels. As an antiperiodic, it has been employed with signal benefit in several cases of intermittent fever, where quinia had failed, and even pro-

duced unpleasant effects. Dose, five to fifteen drops.

Iron, Protoxide of

For combination with elixir of bark. For properties see Iron, Protoxide of, Elixir of.

Iron, Sesqui-Chloride of

(Strong Solution.)

In extreme anæmia from violent hoemorrhage, when an immediate and powerful hematinic is required, this preparation is eminently useful. Besides possessing the general properties of iron, and being useful as an internal remedy, it also is valuable as a local application, wherein consists its principal use as a styptic in cases of hæmorrhage trom superficial wounds, bruises, and as a caustic to warts

SYRUPS OF IRON.

Iron, Syrup of Citrate of.

A mild chalvbeate.

In ordinary cases of debility requiring a terruginous tonic, especially where the stomach is irritable, and also in the various strumous affections of children, this syrup is recommended as a highly beneficial medicine.

Each fluid dram contains five grains of citrate of iron.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Iron and Quinia, Syrup of Citrate of.

This syrup combines the effects of iron and quinia. It is especially adapted to children and delicate females.

Each fluid dram contains two grains of citrate of iron, and one-half grain of citrate of quinia.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Iron and Strychnia, Syrup of Citrate of.

Agreeable tonic, blood restorative and nervine-stimulant, possessing the combined properties of iron and strychnia. It has been successfully employed in atonic cases of dyspepsia, constipation, and in some forms of paralysis, amennorrhoea, and chorea.

Each fluid dram contains four grains of citrate of iron, and

one-hundredth of a grain of strychnia.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Iron, Syrup of Iodide of

This combination is particularly adapted for persons of a scrofulous diathesis. Prof. S. R. Percy, discoursing on its virtues in a lecture communicated to the *American Medical Times*, Jan-

uary 4, 1862, says:—

"It is more used in the diseases of children than in those of The scrofulous diseases of children, which are always accompanied with an anæmic condition of the system, are more successfully treated with this article than with any other in the materia medica. I have found that when the syrup is judiciously given in small doses of one to three drops, to scrofulous and anæmic children, it can be tolerated for a long time, and will continue to be of great benefit for several weeks, without the necessity of suspending its use for a day. Children, with this small dose repeated three or four times a day, will improve rapidly and steadily, when they will not do so well if the dose is increased. In the one instance the iron is all taken up in the system, and only passed off in the usual metamorphosis of tissue, and the iodine exerts its peculiar action upon the glandular absorbents, but in the other instance the salt is presented in larger quantities than are required for the immediate metamorphoses, and it is passed off to some extent undecomposed, and irritates both stomach and kidneys.

"In nearly every form of scrofulous disease, the syrup of the iodide of iron will be found of great service; for in all of these diseases you find glandular enlargements, which are benefited by iodine, and anemia which is relieved by iron. I have treated children with tubercular enlargements of the mesenteric glands with this remedy alone, when at first sight a cure would seem to be almost impossible, and when a change of air and diet could not be provided. In diseases of this description, I prefer if possible, to give the remedy in small and very frequently repeated

doses, as one drop every hour."

Dr. Waring observes: "In scrofulous enlargements of the lymphatic glands in the tabes mesenterica and other forms of scrofula, attended with debility and emaciation, the iodide of iron, in the form of syrup, is a powerful and efficacious remedy. It improves the general health, and at the same time, causes marked reduction in the size of enlarged glands."

A more extended notice of the therapeutical uses, for which it is evidently adapted may be found under *Iron*, *Iodide of*. Dose,

20 to 40 drops, diluted with water.

Iron and Manganese, Syrup of Iodide of

Tonic and alterative. In simple ansemia, resulting from obsti-

nate intermittent fevers, prolonged suppuration, scrofulous, syphilitic and cancerous affections, this syrup acts beneficially and rapidly, and permanent effects may be expected. Manganese, itself, closely resembles iron in its properties and the above preparation is eminently applicable to that class of diseases where a depurator of the blood, a powerful tonic and active alterative are indicated. Chlorosis, syphilis, scrofula, and many diseases of the skin, &c., are benefited by it. It possess all the properties of the preceding syrup, together with those of manganese, a remedy lauded in combination with iron, on the ground that it promotes the promptness of action of the latter and enhances its hæmatinic influence. In it (manganese) iodide of iron may also receive an adjuvant. Manganese is generally conceded to exert a peculiar therapeutical influence over the elements with which it combines, aside from that which belongs to it intrinsically.

Dose, ten to thirty drops.

Iron, Quinia and Strychnia, Syrup of Phosphate of.

Highly esteemed as a chalybeate, tonic and nervine stimulant Uses of this combination will readily be suggested.

Each fluid dram contains phosphate of iron, one grain, of quinia, one grain, of strychnia, is grain.

Dose, one to two drams.

Iron, with Iodide Potass., Syrup of Protoxide of.

In this preparation are combined a mild but efficacious chaly-beate and valuable alterative. In cases of goitre, strumous enlargement of the glands, strumous ophthalmia, leucorrhea, mercurial cachexy, and all tubercular affections, chronic hydrocephalus, syphilis and syphilitic affections, gout, rheumatism, arthritic enlargements, asthma, cutaneous diseases, and in many other diseases which a knowledge of the properties of its elementary constituents will readily suggest, this compound will prove eminently serviceable, enriching the blood, improving the digestion and invigorating the system generally. It may be employed in all atonic conditions, where the iodide of potassium is indicated. The medicinal property and action of the Iodide of Potassium are closely analogous to those of iodine, the value of which, as an alterative, is well known. It is preferred by some on the ground, that the system sometimes responds more favorably to it than to iodine alone.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Iron, Syrup of Pyrophosphate of.

For a statement of the remedial advantages of this chalybeate. See Iron, Citro-ammoniacal Pyrophosphate of. This syrup, is pleasant to the taste and is more readily taken by a class of patients than the crystals or the elixir even.

Dose, one dram.

Iron with Quinia, Syrup of Protoxide of.

Tonic and febrifuge. See iron, protoxide of and quinia for their respective value as medicines. This combination may be administered with much confidence and assurance of success, in febrile relapses, dyspepsia, inertia or atony of the several organs of the body, general debility, convalescence from acute and chronic exhausting diseases, some types of neuralgia, every disease characterized by periodicity and all conditions of the system when quinin; is suggested and yet a chalybeate is needed.

Dose, one to two drams.

Iron, Rhei and Columbo, Syrup of Protoxide of

A valuable remedy in indigestion. This syrup has been universally commended by all who have given it a fair trial, and is pronounced a medicine superior to any other similar preparation. Experienc proves its efficacy to combat dyspepsia and the long list of symptoms distinctly referable to a fit of indigestion, such as impairment of the appetite, furred tongue, pain in the frontal region of the head, undefined distress in the neigborhood of the stomach, regurgitation of bile, constipation, febrile movements, sallow appearance of the countenance, &c. For in combining a tonic, chalybeate and laxative, it contains the medicines essential for the readjustment of digestion, and the establishment of a radical cure.

Each fluid ounce contains iron, sixteen grains, rhubarb, and columbo, each five grains.

Dose, one to two drams at each meal.

Iron, Syrup of Superphosphate of

Tonic, deobstruent, and hæmatinic. This combination will be found of service in most cases of anæmia and may be used for the same purpose as other hæmatinics. It is recommended upon good authority as beneficial in the treatment of diabetes. In the

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treatment of rickets, this agent deserves consideration, combining, as it does, two essential elements, necessary to build up the

healthy organization of the system.

There might be mentioned numerous instances in which this salt will be found advantageous. As an alterative and blood-restorer, it will relieve many uterine difficulties, hepatic affections scrofulous, diseases, and renal troubles. Most of that catalogue of diseases, which are frequently denominated those of debility, will respond favorably to the judicious use of this agent.

Dose, one dram.

Lavender, Spirits of

I Spirits of Lavender is an agreeable perfume, and enters as an ingredient in a variety of preparations.

Lavender, Compound Spirits of

Delightful aromatic compound, stimulant, cordial and stomachic. It is extensively employed as an adjuvant and corrigent of many medicines, and as a medicine to relieve gastric uneasiness, nausea, flatulence, and languor or faintness. It is a favorite remedy with hysterical and hypochondriacal persons. As prepared is perfectly miscible with water, without the cloudy appearance of some preparations.

Dose, thirty to sixty drops.

Lead. Acetate of

Astringent and sedative. Dupuytren used this remedy successfully internally, in three cases of aneurism of the aorta. Many others have employed it for the same purpose, and confirm the

views of Dupuytren.

In dysentery the acetate of lead has been found a remedy of great power and efficacy. Combined with opium, in many cases, it proves a sovereign remedy. In active or passive homorrhages combined with quinia, it is signally useful; and in most cases of menorrhagia, it is the most efficacious remedy we possess.

In hemorrhage from the bowels in advanced stages, there is

no better medicine than the acetate of lead and opium.

The indications are quite numerous for which this agent has been employed.

Dose, one-half to five grains.

Lead, Iodide of

This compound is supposed to have the resolvent properties of

iodine, combined with those which are peculiar to lead.

It is said to have been usefully employed in the discussion of scrofulous tumours and other indolent swellings, and in the cure of obstinate ulcers, and for these purposes, has been used both internally, and locally in the form of an ointment.

Dose, one-half to five grains.

Lime, Carbolate of

The uses of carbolate of lime are mainly for disintecting purposes.

Lime, Iodide of.

(Crystals and Chemically Pure.)

This preparation is in the form of yellow crystals, is chemically pure and perfectly soluble. We prepare this to the exclusion of

the impure article called "Commercial"

"Iodide of lime," says Dr. Talson, "was first introduced in 1855. It has been rapidly gaining favor among practitioners as a remedy of great value. It is used in those cases where iodide of potassium is indicated, but with more marked effects than usually attend the use of that salt. The lime and iodine are held together by a feeble affinity, and the salt will not admit of exposure without evolving free iodine. The solution is a color-less and almost tasteless liquid.

Each dram of the salt contains 8½ grains of iodine, and each fluid ounce of the solution contains ½ grain of iodine. The iodine in the solution exists in the form of iodide of calcium and iodide of lime. Acids decompose the solution and free the iodine and hence the utility of this form for the administration of iodine. Probably in the state of an oxide, the iodide of calcium is superior

to the iodide of potassium in several particulars:

"1st. The smallness of the dose, and the minute state of its atomic divisions. 2d. Not passing off so quickly through the kidneys. 3d. Its ready combination with the blood and tissues, manifested by its alterative effects. 4th. In penng nearly tasteless, and therefore readily taken by children. 5th. It is less expensive. 6th. In not producing either gastro-enteric or vesical irritation.

"It has been used with much success in throat diseases, in morbid conditions of the general system, in scrofulous affections, intractable cases of neuralgia, diseases caused by metallic poisons, The dose of the salt is very small,—about 1 of a grain given in solution, two or three times a day. Of the solution, 2 to 4 fluid drams may be given as often."

Neither the salts nor the solution should be exposed long to the The decomposing effect of the air may be readily seen by placing a small quantity of the solution in a glass, and blowing into the liquor through a tube. The product is a carbonate.

Incompatibles.—Acids, soluble carbonates, and sulphates.

Lime, Syrup of Iodide of.

Iodide of Lime for convenience of administration, is recommended in the form of a Syrup. It is readily taken by children. One of its first effects is to increase the appetite. Its tonic properties readily become manifested. Children of scrofulous diathesis rapidly improve under its aid, and it is also particularly adapted to a large number of chronic or acute affections peculiar to them. It possesses decided alterative powers, and when alterative remelies are indicated, it can be used without hesitation.

One half to one dram of the syrup is recommended by Dr. Waring, as very efficacious in scrofulous cases of amenorrhosa and dysmenorrhoea; he cites the favorable testimony of Drs. Turnbull, Williams, Thompson and Ranking in regard to its use

in these complaints.

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of three and one-half grains of iodine.

Dose, fifteen to thirty drops, properly diluted.

Lime, Iodide of and Protoxide of Iron, Syrup of

This combination is valuable for its alterative and tonic properties, and differs from the following only in the absence of the vegetable tonic. It appears to be indicated in those states of the system when the want of tonicity and vitality, the depression of spirit, and nervous excitability, are dependent on diseases which require alterative agents.

Dose, one dram may be given to adults, two or three times a

day; for children, half the quantity constitutes a dose.

Lime, and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of Iodide of.

This combination was first suggested by Dr. Dimick, of Ypsilanti. It is a valuable tonic preparation; it strengthens the system, and is

readily retained upon the stomach.

The general operation of the preparations of iron, is as a tonic; they elevate the pulse, heighten the complexion, and promote the secretions, and are most useful when there is debility, relaxation and languid circulation. The most desirable is that which is most assimilable, and most acceptable and pleasant to the patients. The protoxide, to fulfill these conditions, is receiving high recommendations, and daily securing a stronger hold on the confidence of the profession as a remedial agency of superior efficacy in ordinary cases of prostration and disordered life. It is reliable, pleasant, and very free from any disagreeable taste. It is a conceded fact that vegetable tonics materially aid the operations of tron, and in the elixir we have this adjuvant.

The iodide of lime is not only used in those cases where the iodide of potassium is indicated and with more marked effects than usually attend the use of that salt, but is very valuable in cases where the iodide of potassium is inadmissible. It does not occasion iodism, or resorption of the healthy tissues; it does not excite the circulation, nor irritate the stomach and bladder by passing off

too rapidly through the kidneys.

By combining the virtues of these two potent medicines in the form of a palatable elixir, we have an alterative and tonic of paramount excellence, one which promptly exerts its influence on the system by way of giving it tone and producing salutary change in disease.

in disease.

The Chicago Medical Journal says: A very excellent alterative and tonic is afforded in TILDEN's beautiful elixir of iodide of lime and protoxide of iron. We have always, previously, been disappointed in securing desired results from the use of the "iodide of lime," but find this particular preparation to "fill the bill" to our very great satisfaction.

Each fluid dram contains iodide of lime one fourth grain, pro-

toxide of iron three grains.

Dose, one dram two or three times daily.

Lime, Elixir of Phosphate of.

Alterative and an excellent ant-acid. Phosphate of lime in this form is readily taken by children, and is the pleasantest remedy that can be administered to meet a number of indications. In the treatment of rickets and mollities ossium, it is indicated

upon obvious chemical grounds. In scrofulous affection and phthisis, it has been employed with considerable advantage. It is admirably adapted to diarrhea, acidity, and gout accompanied with acidity.

Each fluid dram contains two grains of phosphate of lime, and

four grains of phosphoric acid.

Dose, one to two drams.

Lithia, Carbonate of

This substance has come into use as a solvent for uric acid calculi. Its great solvent power for that acid also renders it of much service in gout and rheumatism. It is suggested as an injection into the bladder in cases of oxaluria and lithuria.

Dose, three to eight grains several times a day.

Magnesia, Citrate of, Granular Effervescent.

A popular and effective medicine when cooling aperients are needed, and in large doses acts as a mild cathartic.

The effervescing properties of this elegant preparation are retained in granular form, preserving the flavor as a palatable saline

draught.

As an aperient or purgative it is pleasant to the taste, unobjectionable to the most delicate organization, mild but certain in its operation, and has a popularity unequalled by any other of its class of medicines. One to two drams, dissolved in two fluid ounces of water act as an aperient. Larger doses are required to produce a purgative operation.

Mercury, Biniodide of

(Red.)

This preparation of mercury has been used with much success in scrofula and syphilis. It has been found a valuable remedy in rheumatism, dependent on a syphilitic taint, having effected cures in several cases in which the Bichloride or common sublimate had been given in vain. Good results have followed its administration in cases of epilepsy caused by injuries to the head, in which thickening of the dura mater was suspected. The adventitious deposit becomes rapidly absorbed.

Dose, one-sixteenth of a grain, gradually increased to one-

fourth.

Mercury, Protiodide of.

(Green.)

Serviceable in scrofula and scrofulous syphilis, as well as in all

cases of hypertrophy.

It should never be given a the same time with iodide of potassium, which converts it immediately into biniodide and metallic mercury.

Dose, one grain, gradually increased to three or four grains.

Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of silver is tonic, anti-spasmodic and sedative. It is much used as an escharotic, either in solution or solid. The strength of the solution should depend on the condition of the parts to which it is to be applied, and the character of the affections. It has been applied with benefit to warts, ulcers, fungous growths, chancres cancrum oris, fetid discharges from the ear, tongue, gums, &c.

As a local application in erysipelas, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, granulations, excoriations, stricture of the urethra, ring-worms, corns and many cutaneous diseases, it has also been employed with favor able results. Especially useful to check the progress of malignant-

erysipelas.

Much benefit has also been derived from the solution in venereal affections of the throat and other throat difficulties, here applied by means of a sponge. If the pain be excessive, it may be appeased by a wash of common salt. Chloride of sodium converts the nitrate into an insoluble salt.

In obstinate cases of diarrhea of children, Dr. Willshire, observes Dr. Waring, has used the following formula with great success:—

B. Argent Nit, - - - - gr. j.
Acid Nitric Dil., Minims, v.
Mucilag. Acac., Syrup, Simp. āā, . . f 3 vj.
M. Sumat, f 3 j. 4tâ quâque horâ.

It is recommended in gastralgia, jaundice, dyspepsia, diarrhea of phthisis, in dysentery, acute and chronic, and many other diseases of the abdominal viscera; in spasmodic affections, chorea, epilepsy, hooping-cough and asthma. Certain rules should be observed in its administration. Dose, one-fourth to one-half grain.

Opium, Deodorized Fluid.

The extensive applicability of opium to the cure and mitigation

of disease, has incorporated it into almost every practice of medicine. It is in its primary action, excitant, speedily relieving pain; capable beyond any other narcotic of producing sleep; powerfully anti-spadmotic; possesses the power of allaying local and general irritaton; suppresses morbid discharges; and in combination with small doses of emetic medicines, is pre-eminently a diaphoretic. The secretions, severally, with the exception of that from the skin, are suspended, or diminished after the administration of

opium

On some constitutions the crude article produces peculiar effects, widely different from its usual mode of operation; such as great sickness and vomiting, restlessness, headache, delirium and even obstinate wakefulness, which ill effects are owing to the presence in it of the deleterious principles, narcotine, papaverine, and thebaine. In the fluid opium deodorized these noxious agents are absent, and the three great soporific principles, morphine, narnewe and codeine, are present, purified and separated from the tox-cological and deleterious principles, and act conjointly, constituting a soporific and anodyne of paramount excellence; one that exerts its tranquilizing influence in a manner satisfactory to both physician and patient, one that is now generally acknowledged to best meet the numerous cases when opiates are indicated.

It is of the strength of laudanum, and superior to the many empirical elixirs and solutions in use, possessing in reality all

the advantages the latter are claimed to combine.

The fluid opium, deodorized, is a very pleasant anodyne and anti-spasmodic, much used to allay cough in chronic catarrh, asthma, consumption, &c.; to relieve nausea and slight pains in the stomach and bowels; to check diarrhœa; and in infantile cases to procure sleep.

Repose is usually induced by the minimum dose, but in obstinate irritation, the dose can be repeated several times with safety.

Dose, for an infant, one to three drops; for an adult, fifteen to twenty drops.

Pepsine.

(Pure.)

This substance is regarded as a positive anatomical ingredient of the gastric juice, both essential to its constitution and physiological action. Introduced into the system it increases the appetite, allays irritability of the stomach, and promotes changes in this viscus essential to healthy digestion of the nitrogenous elements of food. See Journal Materia Medica, Vol. 5 and 6.

Dose, ten to fifteen grains immediately before or after meals.

Pepsine, Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Highly lauded as a digestive. Particularly adapted to dyspepsia, the irritability of the stomach following chronic gastritis, and in that attendant on convalescence and certain exhaustive diseases such as phthisis. In these states, the gastric juice is not secreted in sufficient quantity to enable the stomach to perform its proper function. Pepsine is claimed to contravene this departure from health by keeping up artificial digestion, while strychnia gives tone and integrity to the sympathetic, in which is acknowledged to reside the "secretive co-ordination," thereby tending to effect a permanent cure, and bismuth operates as a sedative and alterative, and plays an important part in irritableness of the stomach, and in inflamed conditions of the gastro-enteric mucuous membranes.

Each fluid dram contains five grains of pepsine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnia, and one grain ammonio-citrate of bismuth.

Dose, one dram before meals.

Pepsine, Wine of.

This elegant cordial contains the digestive principle of the gastric juice held in solution by *pure sherry wine*, and is acceptable to even those of the most delicate organizations. No more grateful and efficient medicine has been tried in dyspepsia and kindred diseases.

Dose, from a half to a wine glassful should be taken just before or immediately after meals.

Phosphates, Syrup of

Compounded of Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron-Chemical Food.

This remedy has been suggested in cases of debility, or constitutional languor, where the functions of the system lack their normal vitality, and yet these morbid symptoms are traceable to no one single positive cause. Its use, though, is advised only in those cases where the simple syrup of phosphate of iron fails to bring about the desired effect. But the value of the several ingredients as nutritive tonics is too well known to require a lengthy notice of the therapeutics of the compound.

Dose, one-half to one dram.

Potassa, Acetate of.

Acetate of potassa acts as a diuretic in doses of from a scruple to a drachm, and as a mild cathartic when given to the extent of two or three drachms. The late Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, considered it to be a medicine of great efficacy, and one of our best saline deobstruents Dr. J. A. Eaton, of Glascow, has found it useful in several skin diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema, and lepra. Cases which had resisted the ordinary remedies were cured, after a treatment occupying from three weeks to two months. The dose given by Dr. Eaton was half a drachm, three times a day, dissolved in water. The remedy seemed to act through the kidneys, the urine being remarkably increased, both in its aqueous and solid contents. The late Dr. Golding Bird treated a large number of cases of acute rheumatism with remarkable success, with this salt. The pain of the disease declined as soon as the urine became alkaline, and rose in specific gravity. The quantity given, in twenty-four hours, was half an ounce in divided doses, largely diluted with water. (U. S. D.)

It is spoken of as efficacious in large doses in acute and subacute urethritis with mucous or puruloid discharges, and in similar

affections of the vagina and uterus.

Dose, no nicety need be observed.

Potassa, Solution of Arsenite of.

(Fowler's Solution.

Arsenic, from an early date, has been successfully used as an anti-periodic. The number of physicians of talent and fruitful experience, both in America and Europe, who have lauded its efficacy in intermittent and periodic fevers, is too large to leave a shadow of a doubt of its utility in those diseases. It is not claimed to supersede quinia in recent intermittent fevers, but is promised equal to quinia in chronic forms of that affection, and to constitute an invaluable relay in the small proportion of cases which resist cinchona in all its forms and in every dose. Fowler effected radical cures, by the arsenical solution, of 171 out of 247 cases of "agues." Withering used the solution with complete success in 34 out of 48 cases, though in the remaining 15 cases it failed. Dr. T. D. Mitchell found other preparations besides Fowler's solution, ineffectual.

There is a variety of diseases amenable to this solution, among which may be named chorea, neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, inveterate cutaneous affections, such as chronic eczema, psoriasis, chronic impetigo and lichen, and others. It has also been found

efficacious in menorrhagia. Stillé records the following regulations, which Mr. Hunt claims should be observed in the arsenical treatment:—

1. The use of arsenic is contra-indicated when there is a feverish state of the system, a quick pulse, hot skin, &c.

2. It should never be given on an empty stomach.

3. Should never be given in increasing doses. This is a fatal and almost universal mistake.

4. The largest dose ever required is five minims of Fowler's so-

lution, three times a day.

5. This, if mixed with the food, will not irritate the stomach or bowels, but will, in the course of a few days or weeks, produce an itching or smarting of the conjunctiva. This membrane will appear slightly inflamed, and the lower eyelid will soon appear a little puffed or swollen. The cutaneous disease will now begin to decline, and the dose must be reduced to four minims.

6. If the conjunctive continues much inflamed, the dose must be further reduced, but the conjunctive must be kept tender

throughout the whole course.

7. If the skin becomes more inflamed, the course must not be interrupted, but a few leeches must be applied to the margin of the diseased portions, or an occasional aperient exhibited.

8. The arsenical course must be continued for as many months after the final disappearance of the eruption, as it had existed years before. This will prove a security against a relapse.

9. Cutaneous disorders treated in this way seldom return, and

never severely, nor is there any danger of metastasis.

Antidotes.—Free evacuations of the stomach by emetics: ipecacuanha is preferred or sulphate of copper or zinc. The emesis should be promoted by warm drinks, or other mixtures, after which the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or the hydrated sulphuret of iron should be administered in large doses. The same plan of treatment may be pursued to combat poisoning by the preceding arsenical preparation.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous salts, sulphuretted hydrogen and its compounds, sulphates of magnesia, iron and copper; chlorides

of barium, calcium and iron, nitrate of silver; alum, &c.

Dose, five to ten drops three times a day.

Potassa, Chlorate of.

(Chemically pure.)

Refrigerant and diuretic. This medicine has been very successfully employed in scorbutic and hepatic affections, cancrum oris, abscesses, boils, mercurial salivation, maternal stomatitis, eruptions

and by some practitioners mainly relied on in scarlatina, fetid breath, diphtheria, and ordinary cases of sore throat. It is acknowledged a superior remedy in gangrene and ulceration of the mouth, destroying the disagreeable odor, diminishing the discharge of saliva, and expediting granulation. Some authorities pronounce it a sedative to the nervous and circulatory systems, a stimulant to the digestive and urinary organs, as well as an alterative and stimulant to mucous linings, on account of which last property it appears to be indicated in morbid and inordinate mucous discharges.

Dr Watson states that one dram of the salt dissolved in a pint of water is a beneficial daily drink in typhoid fever. "Prof. Lombard (W.) strongly recommends the chlorate of potash in doses of gr. xv,—xviij, every four or six hours in anasarca and ascites after typhus fevers." The desired object has been accomplished by this remedy in pregnancy, when the results of prior pregnancies indicated the feetus would be either stillborn or very weakly. It may be applied externally as a wash or injection in solution of six to twenty grains to the fluid ounce of water. It answers thus in affec-

tions of the mouth, aided by internal administration.

One fluid ounce of water dissolves about twenty-five grains. No nicety need be observed in the dose. As a prophylactic in salivation, small doses will serve.

Potassium, Arseniated Bromide of

The therapeutics of this preparation have received considerable attention and laudation. Dr. Chas. A. Lee says: "I am satisfied it is a most valuable preparation." Dr. L. Elsberg, of New York, in a communication to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, (Sept. 24, 1859), spoke of it as possessing "tonic, alterative and resolvent properties." E. H. Sholl, M. D., in the same journal, has recently endorsed Dr. E.'s opinion, and from actual experience proclaims himself satisfied "with the rapidity and certainty of its

excellent tonic effects," remarking:

"It presents to the profession a remedy concentrated and palatable, objects not to be disregarded, when contending, as we frequently have to do, in the peculiar class of cases to which it adapts itself, with stomachs easily revolted by the grosser and bulkier medicines." Dr. S. has used it in chronic intermittents, and this class of diseases, and says, "it has succeeded admirably, relieving them more speedily and certainly than barks, ferruginous tonics, arsenic or strychnia." He recommends it in secondary syphilis, occurring in persons of a scrofulous nature; advises it in combination with stillingia, in chlorosis; with sanguinaria, in

"long-standing cases of neuralgia; and with ergot in climacteric menorrhagia. More authority could be adduced.

Dose, three to four drops, in a wine glass of water, twice daily.

Potassium, Bromide of.

This salt has been employed with good results in scrofula, enlargements of the spleen, epilepsy, incontinence of urine of children, gonorrhea and chordee, nymphomania, priapism, and some forms of spermatorrheea, &c. In syphilitic eruptions it has

proven a good substitute for iodide of potassium.

Dr. Alexander J. Stone has recently called the attention of the profession to a new and important property of this salt, viz: the power of counteracting the nausea attending etherization. Dr. S. has several columns in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Feb. 28, 1868, devoted to an exposition of the Power of Bromide of Potassium, in Checking the Reflex Nausea induced by Etherization. Dr. S. instances some thirty unselected cases, where, in his practice, this new property of the bromide was exhibited so as to completely arrest the disagreeable sequelæ attendant upon the inhalation of ether, and claims to have so thoroughly tested the reality of this new quality as to place unqualified confidence in it. Dr. S. moreover remarks: "In Prof. Storer's practice, I have, within the past four months, been obliged to prescribe it for various symptoms attending uterine disease, such as insomnia, hysteria, epilepsy, and other forms of mental and nervous derangements. More than a hundred and fifty times, speaking within bounds, and with the single exception of the resulting acnoid eruption, which passes away voluntarily when the medicine is discontinued, I have been so fortunate as not to have seen any ill results. In case it is to be given after the use of ether, I would recommend the exhibition of either thirty or forty grains every thirty, forty-five or sixty minutes, as may be found desirable.

"I am inclined to think, however, from the results of a somewhat extended series of experiments made with this drug by Dr. Storer upon himself, and communicated to me, that there is little or no risk of gastric, nervous, or other irritation from its use even in doses that might seem enormous, provided the bromide is exhibited in at least twice the amount of water required to dissolve

it."

Dose, three to ten grains three times a day.

Potassium, Chloride of.

Chloride of Potassium is anti-neuropathic, and an alterative pu-

rifier of the blood. Used for nearly the same purpose as the chlorate of potassa.

Potassium, Iodide of

Iodide of potassium is the most important of the several preparations of iodine, possesses its general therapeutic properties, and is applicable to an extended number of diseases. It produces very marked effects on the secretions, which it uniformly increases, and into which it readily passes. It generally increases the appetite and flesh. The general character of its action is to remove abnormal tissue, eliminating the material by the kidneys. It is very beneficial in struma in all its forms, occasionally in chorea after the preparations of iron have failed, in gout, albuminuria, ague, in the various forms of syphilis, in mucurio-syphilitic sore throat, gonorrhosa, leucorrhosa, neuralgia, circumorbital pains, hæmoptysis, mecurial humors and lead palsy. In that form of rheumatism characterized by wandering pains in the bones, and in tubercular forms of the venereal eruptions, in the suppurative stage of pneumonia, its efficacy is attested by the highest authority.

Some writers think it decidedly more efficacious in stomatitis than chlorate of potassa. Large doses are advised by Mr. Sankey in ague. It is pronounced the oest remedy in mercurio-syphilitic sore throat. It has been successfully employed in strumous in flammation of the eye, given in the compound syrup of sarsaparilla. This valuable medicine when given in small doses, will occasionally give rise to troublesome symptoms, and severely affect the system. Five grains have produced coryza, conjunctivitis, dyspnosa, and other serious disturbances. This fact militates against the expediency of giving it even in large quantities, until warrantted in so doing by a knowledge of the constitutional idiosyncrasies and susceptibility of the patient to its action.

Dose, from two to ten grains.

Quinia.

This is the name of an alkaloid obtained from the Peruvian Bark. It was discovered in the year 1820, by Pelletier and Paventou, and has since steadily grown in popularity until it now takes its place among the most valuable agents in the materia medica, and by common consent is regarded "a most important gift from modern analytical chemistry to medicine."

Quinia is applicable to all the diseases for which cinchona has been long used and celebrated as a tonic, febrifuge and anti-periodic; having all the medicinal properties of the crude bark save its DOSC 25 72.

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astringency. It claims the preference to the crude bark in not being open to the objections of overloading the stomach, and bringing on dyspepsia and other derangements of the alimentary canal, which are the results of large doses in which the crude bark must be administered to produce the desired effect. Quinia is seldom, if ever given alone, but generally in the form of salt. Its therapeutic uses are too obvious to require enumeration.

Quinia, Chlorate of.

This article was introduced into medicine within the last year by Dr. Lyons, of Dublin, who claims for it a febrifuge of surpassing potency. The record of his experience with this agent would place it foremost in, the rank of remedies to combat the graver forms of typhus, typhoid pneumonia, scarlatina, small-pox, low phlegmonous inflammation, and low pyrexial states. When the heart is feeble, it is said to possess an almost magical efficacy in reducing

yet sustaining the pulsation.

In Braithwaite's Retrospect, Part 54, page 238, may be found an interesting communication, (Copied from the Medical Press and Circular, May 30, 1866, page 562), on the employment of this new febrifuge. A case of scarlatina anginosa is recorded where rapid defervescence followed the use of this agent. "The chlorate of quinia was ordered for this patient in three grain doses every third hour, in addition to which the tonsils were washed with a 20 grain solution of silver, and a gargle of chlorate of potash directed to be used frequently during the day. " " On the fourth day defervescence was well established, the pulse had fallen to 80 from 130), the throat was quite restored to a natural condition, and the patient in all respects convalescent. In two other cases of scarlatina, but of milder form, the chlorate was employed with very satisfactory results."

The writer also cites a case of protracted typhus fever with diphtheria supervening which had proved rebellious against every other plan of treatment, but which rapidly succumbed to the chlorate or quinia in connection with the ordinary local measures. The diphtheritic exudations were first carefully removed, after which the muriated tincture of iron was freely applied upon the affected surface, beside which the throat was repeatedly gargled with the chlorate of potash.

The patient was further directed to take the chlorate of quinia in about five grain doses every third hour, according to the following formula:—

B. Chloratis quiniæ, 3 jss; acidi perchlorici, 3 ij; syrup aurantii, 3 ij; aquæ distillatæ, ad 3 viij. M.

Sumat 3 ss. 3tiis horis.

"The gargle employed in this and the previous case consisted of two drachms of chlorate of potash, two drachms perchloric acid, three ounces of syrup, and five ounces of water. Under the use of these remedies, the patient rapidly improved, and about the 28th day from the first invasion of the fever convalescence began to be fairly established, and continued permanent.

"From the powerful oxidising and general stimulating agency of chloric acid, and the influence of quinia as a nervo-tonic, Dr. Lyons has been led to the idea of combining these two remedial agents, with a view of obtaining a febrifuge medicine of great

potency.

"From some half dozen cases in which he has as yet employed this drug including scarlatina, typhus, the diphtheritic case above mentioned, and in low forms of pneumonia, Dr. Lyons has obtained results which so far satisfy him of its efficacy and utility, and he invites the co-operation of his professional brethren in testing the value of this salt of quinia in low pyrexial states."

The Medical Press and Circular, Dec. 19, 1866, again says: "Further experience of this valuable agent has confirmed the views entertained by its inventor. " " In a case of low typhus, with extremely feeble heart, and pulse at 144, the exhibition of a ten grain dose brought the pulse down from twelve to fifteen beats within an hour after its administration. A case of small-pox was treated with it from the outset, in which the pulse never ran above ninety. It is usually administered by Dr. Lyons in a dose from three to five grains dissolved by the aid of the acid of a like number of drops of perchloric acid."

Quinia, Hypophosphite of

In this combination we have a remedy which acts promptly on the system as a stimulant tonic, and regenerator of nervous force and integrity.

Quinia, Tannate of.

Though applicable to the many diseases for which quinia is usually prescribed, its specific value appears manifest in nocturnal sweats. M. Delioux, regards it superior to any other preparation of bark in the management of colliquative sweats which occur in phthisis and other diseases. His conclusion was the result of a series of experiments with the several preparations of the bark.—

L' Union Medicale, No. 43 says: "This agent is supposed to be peculiarly applicable to two essential conditions in this symptom," meaning colliquative sweats, "organic debility and periodicity.—

M. Dehoux cites many cases in support of his views. He administers this agent in two or three doses of six or eight grains during the afternoon. It is insipid, and causes neither wakefulness nor indigestion."

Quinia, Valerianate of

Nervine; tonic, and febrifuge It is very efficacious in intermittent neuralgia, hemicrania and in those disorders where a tonic and anti-periodic influence is indicated and the nerves also require to be acted upon for the relief of wakefulness, restlessness, and nervous irritability. In such states of the system there is no better remedy.

Dose, one grain.

Rhubarb and Magnesia, Elixir of

This elixir holds the active principles of these important medicinal agents, rhubarb and magnesia, together with citric acid in a soluble state, secures an action on the system somewhat similar yet more satisfactory and prompt than either agent when used singly, and is therefore presented to the profession as an excellent and pleasant remedial cordial for the ordinary derangements of the gastro-enteric duct.

The individual medicinal uses and action of the several elementary constituents of this elixir indicate its employment in febrile and inflammatory attacks, when a gentle refrigerant aperient is required. As the rhubarb principle combines the remarkable union of the cathartic and astringent power, the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent, the elixir is eminently appropriate in mild cases of diarrhea and dysentery. The tonic element renders it peculiarly fit for infantile cases attended with enfeebled digestion and irritation of the alimentary canal.

In small doses it acts as a mild tonic, improving digestion, and promoting the appetite, and if administered in appropriate quantities, produces an aperient or purgative action. It is grateful to the taste and hence particularly applicable to children and adults of a delicate constitution. The therapeutic uses of this combination are multiform. When dyspepsia occurs from atony of the stomach, small doses of this elixir before each meal, will be found beneficial.

Mild purgative medicines are far better to overcome constipation of the bowels, than the more powerful cathartics, and, perhaps, no more efficacious preparation can be found than the elixir citrate magnesia and rhuburb. In all cases, when cathartics are

indicated, it may be relied upon.

In mild cases of diarrhea this combination has been found particularly valuable. Should the diarrhea be associated with much irritation and pain, a few drops of the fluid opium deodorized should be added.

As a stomachic and tonic, small doses of this elixir will prove advantageous in promoting the appetite, and aiding the digestive

process.

In neuralgia and nervous headache arising from a morbid condition of the stomach, this elixir is often very effectual, and in the early stages of dysentery, when the bowels require to be freed from all irritating matters, this medicine is confidently recommended, as it does not injure the tone of the digestive apparatus, but rather imparts strength.

This elixir is well adapted to a variety of complaints incident to childhood. Scrofulous children will derive much benefit from its use, particularly such as are afflicted with enlargement of the

mesenteric glands.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls for adults.

Starch, Syrup of Iodide of.

This preparation produces the eutrophic effects of iodine without the occurrence of that gastric irritation and the other unpleasant symptoms which occasionally attend the exhibition of iodine in a free state.

Prof. J. C. Dalton, of New York, prefers it to any other preparation of iodine for obtaining the alterative apart from the irritant effects of this substance.

Each fluid ounce contains iodine, one and a half grains.

Dose, one dram two or three times a day.

Strychnia, Elixir of Valerianate of.

This combination will be found useful in a variety of nervous diseases, as well as in many cases of exhaustion. Few remedies will be found more serviceable in neuralgia than this elixir. It can be alternated with most of the usual agents employed in the treatment of neuralgia.

Frequently in hysteria, this compound will prove of more advantage than any other preparation. No one who has been in the

habit of administering it in this malady would willingly be without it.

Evidence is not wanting of its utility in epilepsy. It will be found a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of this disease, when occasioned by nervous exhaustion. Chorea is sometimes obstinate, and in spite of all ordinary remedies, will now and then give but little or no evidence of improvement. Such cases will be benefited by the elixir. When the paralysis occurs as a sequence of the disappearance of the catamenia, this elixir will be found of especial value. It is confidently recommended in constipation depending upon a loss of tone of the muscular coat of the large bowels and a sufficient propelling power of the upper rectum; in this condition of the system a beneficial change will be produced by administering this medicine along with mild cathartics, and continuing its use for several weeks. Many other affections might be instanced in which this remedy will prove valuable.

Each fluid dram contains one sixteenth of a grain of valerianate

of strychnia

Dose, one half to one fluid dram.

Santonin.

This is the exclusive principle of A. Santonica. It has been widely used in Europe for its vermifuge properties. The latest experient with it in American practice confirms all that has been written in its favor. For a further notice of its therapeutics, see pills of santonin, page 133.

Dose, one-half to one grain.

Salicin.

Salicin possesses tonic properties in an eminent degree. It has been employed as a substitute for the alkaloids of the peruvian barks, particularly in intermittent fever, and has attracted much attention from its asserted efficacy in the cure of this complaint.—It has even been pronounced by some, of equal efficacy with sulphate of quinia, in arresting intermittents. In European practice, where it has been more faithfully tested, it has achieved wonderful results and received high enconiums.

Dose, from two to eight grains and repeated, so that from twenty to forty grains may be taken daily, or between the paroxysms

of the intermittents.

Sodium, Iodide of.

The medical properties and action of this salt have been inves-

tigated by Dr. Gamberini (Waring's Therapeutics), who deduces the following conclusions: 1. Soda being a very common ingredient in the organism, the iodide of its base appears to be best suited to the human system. 2. Its taste is much less disagreeable than that of the iodide of potassium. 3. It is less likely to occasion iodism. 4. It is better borne than the potassium salts, and consequently its dose can be almost daily increased; it thus becomes a more efficient remedy. 5. It has sometimes succeeded when the iodide of potassium has failed. 6. It may be given daily in three equal doses, \mathfrak{D} of the salt to \mathfrak{F} iij of water increasing the strength of the solution every two or three days by six grains.—Some patients have, in this manner, been able to take \mathfrak{F} ij daily, without the slighest inconvenience. 7. It is admirably adapted to cases in which the corresponding salt of potassium is indicated. 8. It is the best substitute for mercury.

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

Sulphur, Iodide of.

Its principal use is as an external application. Pereira observes: "It is a very stimulant remedy, adapted to cases of chronic skin diseases, which have survived the stage of inflammation, or have been dry and free from inflammation during their whole course, such as psoriasis, lepra, &c."

It may also be given internally in the dose of from one to six grains. When taken internally its action resembles, if it be not

identical with, that of iodine.

Styptic Colloid.

. (With Iron.)

Styptic and adhesive. The tincture of the muriate of iron constitutes the base of this styptic. It is a very efficient local application to arrest hemorrhage from leech bites, wounds and surgical operations, &c., and applicable to venereal warts, spongy granulations, ulcers attended with profuse discharge, fungous sores, compound fractures, burns, and suppurating surfaces.

Styptic Colloid.

(With Tannin.)

Tannin forms the base of this styptic. Its uses are obvious.

Styptic Colloid.

(With Carbolic Acid.)

Styptic, adhesive, and anti-septic. Its influence on the blood, serum, pus, and all fetid discharges is to solidify and deodorize. It modifies suppuration, and facilitates cicatrization. Numerous observations of gangrenous wounds, diffuse phlegmon and of necrosis are reported, which readily improved under the action of this solution. It forms a beneficial protectorate to sores and abrasions; an efficient styptic in cases of external hemorrhages, and a valuable anti-septic in ill-conditioned ulcers, sloughing wounds, carbuncles and cancerous ulcerations.

Styptic Colloid.

(With Creasote.)

An excellent unirritating styptic and deodorizer. This valuable topical preparation possesses the styptic properties of tannin with the anti-septic qualities of creasote.

Wine of Wild Cherry.

In Braithwaite's Retrospect Part 55, page 258, can be found a lengthy communication on the therapeutics of prunus virginiana, or wild cherry, (Medical Times and Gazette, 1867), by Dr. Clifford Allbutt, from which the following extracts are copied:—

"(The Prunus Virginiana, or American Wild Cherry, has a special power of giving tone and calmness to the arterial system. The rapidity and intensity of the heart's action are lessened.)

"I have found the wild cherry useful, not only in cases of cardiac disturbance, but also of general nervous excitability, of "atonic" dyspepsia, and of intestinal irritability. It seems, however, to have a more special bearing upon the arterial nervo-muscular tissues, as digitalis also has, and in proper cases it comes as a valuable substitute for digitalis, when this medicine is ill-borne. Many sedatives, as you are aware, tend to cause nausea or vomiting in those who take them, as do, for example, opium, chloroform, tobacco, and many others. Digitalis in its degree, shares with them that peculiarity; and you will find in practice many persons who can not bear digitalis, even in small doses, on account of the nausea which it causes in them. We may often avoid this ill effect by judicious exhibition and combination, but sometimes no care can prevent it. In

such constitutions or states of disease the wild cherry is of great val In doses under half a drachm of the tincture, and under one ounce of the infusion, it is, so far as I can tell, invariably well borne. On the other hand, it is not equal to digitalis in the special relief which we need in extreme cases. It is, indeed, rather to be used in the continuous treatment which follows the removal of the worst The wild cherry is not an heroic remedy, and yet it is not an insignificant one. Moreover, it is a perfectly safe one. have never seen a case among the many which I have treated, where the infusion or tincture of the wild cherry has been followed by any poisonous consequences. On the contrary, I seldom prescribe it in suitable cases without receiving a spontaneous tribute from my patient to the success of the medicine. In doses larger than those I have mentioned, however, I have found that the valuable properties, of the drug were not obtained, and, indeed, that in more than one instance increased distress, and sometimes even sickness seemed to result from the use of it. When doses beginning at fifteen or twenty drops of the tincture and half an ounce of the cold infusion do not make some change for the better, I now lay aside the medicine till a more convenient season. Medicines, like mortals, are not at all hours infallible.

"[It is in mitral regurgitation, perhaps, that the wild cherry is the most valuable. Here a slight mal-adaptation may cause most painful disturbance. Steel is not often admissible in any stage of

this disease.

"J. G., aged 45, mill-hand, complains of cough, occasional blood-spitting, and of wearing pain in left arm; also of palpitation, dyspncea, and occasional slight anasarca. There is decided, but not unmanageable, venous congestion of the viscera, &c., a poor and irregular pulse, and a "mitral regurgitant murmur." R. Infus pruni virgin. 3j., three times a day. The week following, the patient paid a spontaneous tribute to the power of the medicine, and in six weeks had regained considerable ease.

"I might tell you of twenty such cases. In nearly all, the patients were left to give their own opinion, and in addition to ease at the heart, they often expressed much pleasure at the restoration of appetite. Loss of appetite, probably due to congestion of the capillaries of the stomach, and consequent suppression of gastric secretion, is a frequent symptom of heart disease affecting the ve-

nous flow.

"I shall add some observations on the value of prunus virginians in a few other diseases. In chronic bronchitis, depending upon or accompanied by valvular disease or dilatation of the chambers of the heart, I have found it of great servic. Such cases, are you know, but too common. In them I always found my best remedy in digitalis; I now find the prunus virginians does nearly as well—I

have often thought quite as well—in calming the cough and so-called asthma, and it is infinitely preferable in that it also improves the appetite and strength, and may be given continuously and fearlessly. These patients are among the crosses of the hospital physician; incurable, but capable of passing relief, they hang on winter after winter, gasping forth their tale of inevitable sorrows.

"In conclusion, I may say that in many cases of the kind remediable by prunus virginiana I have tried other vegetable bitters with hydrocyanic acid added. I have not found this imitation to answer, and I believe, therefore, that the good effects of the drug depend upon something more than the prussic acid it contains."

From the fluid extract can conveniently be made the wine, tineture or infusion, to suit the exigency of the case, the preference of the physicians, and the constitutional idiosyncrasy of the

patient.

The wine of wild cherry is scientifically prepared, the process being the same as is employed in the preparation of the pure extracts, is pleasant and agreeable, possessing a remedial utility, in many diseases, of paramount importance to that of any other preparation of cherry, and is especially applicable in the cases above recorded. It is subject to no heat by which the hydrocyanic acid is decomposed, thus preserving the whole of the sedative properties and tonic virtues of the bark with a portion of its tannic astringency, held in solution by pure sherry wine.

Uniting with a tonic power the property of quieting irritation, and diminishing nervous excitability, it is adapted to cases where the digestive powers are impaired with general local irritation, existing at the same time. Its uses are indicated in all cases requiring the use of a general tonic, particularly in cases of the impairment of the constitution by dyspepsia, indigestion, &c., in dyspepsia attended with neuralgic, symptoms. and general debility

attending inflammatory fevers.

On account of its generally astringent properties united with its sedative action, it has been found highly beneficial in complaints incident to the summer months, in diarrhea, chronic diarrhea, and in preventing the weakness and relaxation of the bowels which produce them. It may be administered in doses of a dram to half a wine glass, three times a day.

Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry.

Wild cherry in various forms has long been a favorite remedy with American practitioners, as well as in domestic use. It is a powerful tonic, and stimulant on the digestive organs, calmative of nervous irritability, and an arterial sedative. From this combined

action it has been found very useful in a variety of diseases, or states of disease, when it is of importance to impart tonicity, and yet to avoid any undue excitement of the heart and blood vessels, as during the first stages of convalescence from inflammatory attacks,

and in many pulmonary diseases.

Although the reputation of wild cherry as a medicine has been long established, not until recently have its merits been properly appreciated, and we predict for it a still higher place in therapeutics when its properties shall be more thoroughly investigated, and its curative influence shall receive impartial judgment. It possesses one great advantage as a tonic over other agents of that class, viz: its ability to impart tonicity to the system without occasioning undue excitement of the cirulatory system.

Iron is acknowledged to be an hæmatinic of paramount importance to all other blood restoratives, and pre-eminently tonic. There is no article in the materia medica which is of more unquestionable efficacy, possesses a wider adaptation to diseases, and none that enters into so great a number of combinations to meet the demands

of complications in diseases.

It has long been desired to unite these important medicinal agents, which has been accomplished in this preparation, for cases of anæmia, as well as for cases of impaired health, with much nervous irritability, when cinchonas are inadmissible, and iron alone can not be tolerated, however much the system may need its influence. It is recommended with much confidence in cases of atony which often succeeds inflammatory diseases, dyspepsia, scrofula, and consumption.

This new combination has achieved considerable notoriety as a sedative-tonic of paramount importance to any other similar medicine in use. It reaches a very large class of diseases. Scores of testimonials could be presented showing its efficacy and prompt-

ness of action. But the following must suffice:

"The Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry is really the best form in which iron has been presented to persons of delicate tastes. I have given it to females who can not take iron in the ordinary way, without the least unpleasant exhibition, because the taste is perfectly concealed being a pleasant beverage."

ly concealed, being a pleasant beverage."

"Your Wine of Wild Cherry exceeds anything I have ever used in my practice, as a tonic, without undue excitement to the circulation, and is valuable for delicate persons. The profession

are under obligations to you for this combination."

"Undoubtedly, the best preparation of this agent for the treatment of chlorosis, is the *ferrated wine* of wild cherry. Diseases of this class uncomplicated, will in most instances, be signally relieved by this valuable combination. By uniting the hæmatinic and tonic properties of iron with the sedative and tonic properties of

the prunus, in the ferrated wine of wild cherry, a happy union of medical properties is accomplished which renders it more useful in a great variety of atonic diseases, and far more efficient than the

same agents would be if administered separately."

"The wine of wild cherry possesses properties well adapted to relieve many of the most harassing symptoms that annoy dyspeptics. Should there exist an acid state of the stomach, bismuth sub-nit may be alternated with the wine with a prospect of success. Some cases will require a still more tonic treatment; in such, the ferrated wine of wild cherry will be found valuable. In those cases complicated with leucorrhoea or with amenorrhoea, this preparation will prove of signal service."

"One of the most valuable combinations in amenorrhoea, is ferrated wine of wild cherry and stramonium. The quantity of stramonium should be graduated by the symptoms presented in each

case.'

"If stimulants and tonics appear to be indicated, no better remedy can be selected than the ferrated wine of wild cherry to combat dysmenorrhoea. Should this fail in giving relief, alternate it with half grain doses of the extract of stramonium. This seldom fails to quiet the patient."

Dose, one to three drams three times daily.

ZINC.

Zinc. Acetate of.

Astringent. Chiefly used in collyria and injections. It is rarely used as an internal remedy; though Dr. Heer (Waring), recommends it in typhoid fevers, conjoined with stimulants, tonics, or

anti-spasmodics, as the case may require.

When astringents are required to restore the mucous secretions to their normal state, especially in gonorrhea and ophthalmia, the acetate of zinc plays an important part. One or two grains, dissolved in an ounce of rose-water, or an ounce of mucilage of sassafras made with rose-water, constitutes a very good collyrium. Dose, as a tonic and anti-spasmodic, one to two grains; as an emetic, ten to twenty grains.

Zinc, Chloride of.

Used chiefly as an escharotic in cancerous affections, and to ulcers of an anomalous character; it appears not only to destroy the diseased structure, but to excite a new action to the surrounding parts.

Dr. Stanelli, (Annali Universali de Medicina), used the chloride

with uniform success in more than fifty cases of tooth-ache, and in no one case did he notice that it had any progressive influence on caries. His mode of application was to apply a small quantity to the cavity of the painful tooth, with a small hair pencil, taking the precaution carefully to surround with cotton wadding, and when the chloride has been applied to well fill the cavity with the same cotton. The mouth should finally be washed with a little warm water.

A lotion of a very weak solution has been found useful in flabby scrofulous ulcerations, while two grains to the fluid ounce of distilled water has been employed with good success in atonic ulcerations

of the feet, in syphilitic ulcers, and in pityriasis, &c

Zinc, Iodide of

Tonic, astringent, and anti-spasmodic. It has been exhibited with favorable results in spasmodic manifestations occurring in persons of a scrofulous diathesis. Dr. Venables (Waring), advises it, in one grain doses, repeated three times a day, gradually increas ed, in chronic diseases of the liver, especially in persons of weak, irritable habits. He deems it less irritative than the iodide of iron. or other metals. It has also been used with much success in chorea, scrofula, cachexia, and some forms of hysteria.

Dose, one grain.

Zinc. Lactate of

Its action is that of a digestive and anti-spasmodic. It also possesses anti-lithic properties. It may be used with advantage in dyspepsia, and in some conditions it appears to be the very remedy needed to improve the tone and power of the stomach. Herpin introduced this preparation as a remedy in epilepsy mode of treatment was to begin with two grains daily, and gradually to increase to ten; continuing its use from five to twelve months.

Zinc, Phosphate of.

It may be administered in almost every case of debility, supervening any disease unattended with inflammation. It is pronounced superior to other salts of the same metal in the treatment of nervous diseases; and Dr. Barnes, of London, (U. S. D.) "has found it peculiarly useful in the insanity occurring in the convalescence from fevers, in which he associated it with quinia, and in epilepsy, attended with disorder of the uterine functions. He also uses it, preferably to the sulphate of zinc, in the sweats of phthisis.

Dose, one to three grains.

Zinc, Tannate of.

Highly useful in affections of the eyes, accompanied with muco-purulent secretions. Thirty grains, in six fluid ounces of water and one-half fluid ounce of mucilage, is the solvent employed as a wash.

Zinc, Valerianate of.

Neurotic-tonic and anti-spasmodic. This salt is beneficial in anomalous nervous affections, attended with palpitation of the heart, constriction of the throat, in nervous affections which accompany chlorosis, nervous headache, chorea, &c. Cases of epilepsy are recorded in which cures were effected by this preparation of zinc. In combination, with a small portion of the extract of belladonna, it has cured singultus, and that too after a failure of the ordinary remedies.

Given in quantities of three quarters of a grain, two or three times a day, it has been known to effect cures of idiopathic facial neuralgia, which had for years obstinately resisted every other known treatment, both local and general. Dunglison says: "It has been chiefly prescribed in facial neuralgia and hemicrania, which have resisted the ordinary anti-spasmodics and anti-periodics, and M. Devay, in such cases, has found it eminently successful."

This preparation of zinc is useful in the convulsive affections of young children, and in nervous affections generally.

Dose one half to three grains two or three times a day.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Table Exhibiting the Number of Drops of Different Liquids Equivalent to a Fluid Dram.

Liquid medicines, in small quantities, are frequently estimated by *drope*, which are often incorrectly considered equivalent to a *minim*, or the sixtieth part of a fluid dram. The drop of water and of watery fluids is, on an average, about that size; but this is by no means the case with all liquids. Even in the same liquid the size of the drop varies, according to the shape of the vessel, and of its mouth, from which it is dropped. The following table was compiled by Mr. E. Durand, of Philadelphia.

Drops.	Drops
Acid, acetic (crystallizable)120	Tincture of assafcetida, foxglove,
Acid, hydrocyanic (medicinal) 45	guaise, and opium120
Acid, muriatic 54	Tincture of chloride of iron132
Acid, nitric 84	Vinegar distilled
Acid, nitric, diluted, (1 to 7) 51	Vinegar of colchicum
Acid, sulphuric	Vinegar of opium (black drop) 78
Acid, sulphuric (aromatic)120	Vinegar of squill
Acid, sulphuric, diluted (1 to 7) 51	Water, distilled 45
Alcohol (rectified spirit)	Water of ammonia (strong) 54
Alcohol, diluted (proof spirit)120	Water of ammonia (weak) 45
Arsenite of potassa, solution of 57	Wine (Teneriffe)
Chloroform 250 to 300	Wine, antimonial 72
Ether, sulphuric	Wine of colchicum
Oil of auiseed, cinuamon, cloves, pepper- mint, sweet almonds, and olives120	Wine of opium 78

Table of the Proportion, by Measure, of Alcohol, (Sp. Gr. 0.825) Contained in 100 Parts of Different Wines and Malt Liquors.—By Brande.

`	
Lissa (average)	Syracuse
Raisin (aver.)	Sauterne14.22
Port (aver.)	Burgundy (aver.)14.57
Marsala (aver)	Hock (aver.)
Madeira (aver.)	Hock, old in cask 8.88
Sherry (aver.)	Nice 14.66
Teneriffe (aver.)	Barsac
Calares	Tent
Lachryma Christi	Champagne, white
White Constantia	Champagne, red11.98
Red Constantia 18.92	Red Hermitage12.82
Lisbon	Vin de Grave (aver) 12.87
Malaga (1666) 18.94	Frontignac 12.79
Bucellas	Côte Rotie 12.82
Red Madeira (aver.)20.85	Gooseberry wine11.84
Cape Muscat	Current wine
Cape Madeira (aver.)20.51	Tokay 9.88
Grape Wine	Elder wine 9.87
Calcavella (aver.)	Orange wine (aver.)11.26
Vidonia	Cider (highest aver.) 9.87
Alba Flora	Cider (lowest aver.) 5.21
Malaga	Perry (aver) 7.26
White Hermitage 1748	Mead
Rousillon (aver.)	Burton ale 8.88
Claret (aver.)	Brown stout 6.80
Malmsey Madeira 16.40	London porter 4.20
Lunel	London small beer 1.28
Shiraz 15.59	2011-011 022-111 1111 2120

Table Exhibiting the Composition of the Principal Natural Mineral Waters of Europe and the United States

L CARBONATED WATERS, or such as contain an excess of carbonic acid which gives them a sparkling appearance and the power of reddening litmus paper. These waters frequently contain the carbonate of iron, lime and magnesia, which are held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid and which are deposited when the water is boiled, or exposed for some time to the air.

Seltzer.—(Gormany.)				
~		In a	wine pint.	
Carbonic Acid,	cubic	inches	17	
Solid contents.	•			
Carbonate of Soda,			4	
Carbonate of Magnesia,			5	
Carbonate of Lime,		•	8	
Ohloride of Sodium,	• • • • • • •	. "	17	
•	Total.		29	
	•		BGMANN.	
PYRMONT.—(Germany	.)	į.		
		In a	wine pint.	
Temperature 55° F.	cubic	inches	26	
Solid contents.				
Carbonate of Magnesia	g	rains	10.0	
Carbonate of Lime,		46	4.5	
Sulphate of Magnesia,		**	5.5	
Sulphate of Lime,		**	8.5	
Chloride of Sodium,		44	1.5	
Oxide of Iron.		**	0.6	
	Total,		80.6	
•	•	[B	ERGMANN.	
Spa.—(Belgium.)		-		
Temperature 50 ° F.		In a	wine pint.	
-				
Carbonic Acid,	cubic	inches	18	
Carbonate of Soda,		oreina	1.5	
Carbonate of Magnesia,			4.5	
Carbonate of Lime,	• • • • • • •	44	1.5	
Chloride of Sodium,	• • • • • • •	66	0.2	
Oride of Tree	• • • • • •	66		
Oxide of Iron,	• • • • • •		0.6	
	Total		8.8	
			ERGMANN.	
MONT D'OR.—(France.)				
				_
Four springs, the temperature of which, respect	ively, is	107°,	109",118	٠,
and 52° F.				
Madeleine Spring.				
Olishanda Aada	_		risian pint,	
Carbonic Acid,		Tains	4.64	
Carbonate of Soda,		"	6.75	
Sulphate of Soda,			2.04	
Muriate of Soda		44	5.18	
Alumina,		44	2.21	
Carbenate of Lime,		66	4.14	
1				

Carbonate of Magnesia,	grains 1.86 " 0.40
	Total, 26.72

VICHY .- (France.)

The temperature of the different springs, varies from 72° to 114° F. They all contain carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, sulphate of soda, and muriate of soda.

LEBANON SPRINGS .- (Now York.)

Gaues.	Temperature, 72° F.			a gallon.
Oxygen,		idic id	ches	2.00
			"	8.50
			44	0.50
Calabadaia Asid				0.00
Suiphydric Acid,	,	LCOB.		
				6.00
Solid contents.				
Sulphuret of Sodium	0,	g1	rains	0.02
	•••••		"	2.41
Sulphate of Potash,			"	1.04
Chloride of Sodium,			"	0.96
Carbonate of Lime.			"	4.05
Sulphate of Magnes	is,		"	1.06
Alumina,	*******************		66 -	0.45
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		44	0.94
Silicic Acid,			64	8.25
O O) Glairin	16,		"	0.75
Org. Com. Baregi	ne,		44	0.47
. , ,			•	
				15.40
		[Proi	. Н.	DUSSAUCE.

SWEET SPRINGS .- (Virginia.)

•	Temperature 78° F.	In a quert.
Carbonic Acid.	-	-
Sulphate of Magnesia,)	
Muriate of Soda,	I	10 ** 18
Muriate of Lime,	} grains	12 to 19
Sulphate of Lime,	} .	
Carbonate of Magnesia	Ú	
Carbonate of Lime,	\{\} \ldots \ldo	18 to 24
Siliceous Earth,	\	
	grains	ito 1
	·	[ROUBLER.

II. SULPHURETTED WATERS, or such as contain sulphuretted hydrogen, and are distinguished by their peculiar feetid smell, and by their yielding brown precipitates with the salts of lead and silver.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. - (Germany.)

	Temperature, 110° to 148° F.		In a wine pint,
Sulphuretted		cubic	inches 55

Solid contents.	
Carbonate of Sodagrains	12
Carbonate of Lime,	4.75
Oblavida of Sadium	5 .
Chloride of Sodium,	
Total,	91 7K
·	_
Harrowgate, Old Well.—(England.)	Bergmann.
HERROWGELE, OHD WELLE-(Englished)	
Gaseous contents. In a	wine gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,cubic inches	
Carbonic Acid, " "	4.25
Nitrogen, " "	8
Nitrogen,	4.15
M-4-1	00.40
Total,	.80.40
Solid contents. Chloride of Sodium, grains	759
Chloride of Calcium, "	65.75
Ohloride of Magnesium, "	29.2
Bicarbonate of Soda	12.8
Dicaroonate of Soua,	12.0
Total,	859.75
White Sulphur.—(Virginia.)	
Temperature, 63° F.	
Gaseous contents. In a 1	vine gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic inches	
Duiphulouou II julogou, ouolo mono	2.5
Carbonic Acid, " "	2.5 2
Carbonic Acid, " "	
Oxygen	2 .
Oxygen, " " Nitrogen " "	2 1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " Nitrogen " " Total,	1.448 8.552 9.5
Oxygen, " " Nitrogen " Total,	1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " Total, Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains	2 1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, "	2 1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " Solld contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, "	2 1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " " Total, Solld contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " "	2 1.448 8.552
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Chloride of Calcium, " Chloride of Sodium, "	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Chloride of Calcium, " Chloride of Sodium, " Oxide of Iron, "	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace.
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Chloride of Calcium, " Chloride of Sodium, "	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " "	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Total, " " Total, " "	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Total,	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Chief Iron, " " Loss, " " Total, " Total, " Prop. W. Red Sulphur.—(Virginia.) Temperature, 54° F.	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Total, " " Total, " " PROF. W. RED SULPHUR.—(Virginia.) Gaseous contents In as in	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Total, Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Total, [Prof. W. Red Sulphure.—(Virginia.) Gaseous contents Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic inches	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Total,	2 1.448 8.552 .9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Total,	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen " " " Solld contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Total, " [Prof. W. Red Sulphure, (Virginia.) Temperature, 54° F. Gaseous contents Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic incher Carbonic Acid, " " Nitrogen, " " Solld contents. In 38	2 1.448 8.552 .9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 9.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Red Sulphur.—(Virginia.) Femperature, 54° F. Gaseous contents Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic incher Carbonic Acid, " " Nitrogen, " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Soda, In 3	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS.
Carbonic Acid, " " " Oxygen, " " " Nitrogen. " " " Solid contents. Sulphate of Magnesia, grains Sulphate of Lime, " " Carbonate of Lime, " " Chloride of Calcium, " " Chloride of Sodium, " " Oxide of Iron, " " Loss, " " Total, " " Red Sulphure.—(Virginia.) Gaseous contents Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic inches Carbonic Acid, " " Nitrogen, " " Solid contents. In as in 3 Sulphate of Sods, Sulphate of Lime,	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS. 4.54 8.75 4.25 2 cubic inches
Carbonic Acid,	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS. 14.54 8.75 4.25 2 cubic inches
Carbonic Acid,	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS. 14.54 8.75 4.25 2 cubic inches
Carbonic Acid	2 1.448 8.552 9.5 In a pint. 5.588 7.744 1.150 0.204 0.180 a trace. 0.410 15.276 B. ROGERS. 14.54 8.75 4.25 2 cubic inches

SALT SULPHUR. — (Virginia.)

Temperature, 49° to 5	6° P.			
Gaseous contents,				cubic inches.
Stilphuretted Hydrogen,		inches	1.10	to 1.50
Nitrogen,		**		2.05
Oxygen,	"	44		0.27
Carbonic Acid,	"	"		5.75
Solid contents.				
Sulphate of Lime,			rains	86.755
Sulphate of Magnesia			"	7.888
Sulphate of Soda,			rains	9.682
Carbonate of Lime,		`	"	4.445
Carbonate of Magnesia,			46	1.484
Chloride of Magnesium,			"	0.116
Chloride of Sodium,			44	0.688
Ohloride of Oalcium,			44	0.025
Peroxide of Iron from Protogulphate			44	0.042
An azotized organic matter, blended			44	4
An azotized organic matter, blended with sulphur, about,	• • • •	• • • • • •	•	*
Earthy Phosphates		а	trace.	
Iodine,			4.	

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS

WARM SPRINGS .- (Virginia.)

Temperature, 98° F.			
General contents.		I	n a gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	cubic	inches	0.25
Nitrogen,	"	"	8. 2 5
Carbonic Acid,	"	44	1.00
Solid contents.			
Muriate of Lime,		grains	8.968
Sulphate of Magnesia,	`	46	9.984
Carbonate of Lime,		44	4.288
Sulphate of Lime,		66	5.466
Sod a,		. &	trace.
	Total,		28.706
•	[Pro	P. W.	B. Rogers.

BLUE SULPHUR.—(Virginia.)

Belid contents.—(Amount	not given.)
Sulphate of Lime,	Chloride of Calcium,
Sulphate of Magnesia,	Hydrosulphate of Soda
Sulphate of Soda,	and Magnesia
Carbonate of Lime	Protosulphate of Iron
Carbonate of Magnesia,	Iodine,
Chloride of Magnesium,	Sulphur,
Chloride of Sodium,	Organic Matters.

·	
Gaseous contents.—(Amount not given.)
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid,	Oxygen, Nitrogen.
	[Prop. W. B. Rogers

SHARON SPRINGS .- (Now York.)

White Sulphur. Temperature, 48° F. In a w. Sulphuretted Hydrogen, cubic inch solid contents. Bicarbonate of Magnesia, grain Sulphate of Magnesia, " Sulphate of Lime, " Hydrosulphate of Magnesia and Lime, " Chloride of Sedium and Magnesium, " Total, Magnesia Spring.	8 24.0 84.0 85.4 8.0 2.7
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,cubic inch	
Bicarbonate of Magnesia, grain Sulphate of Magnesia, " Sulphate of Lime, " Hydrosulphate of Magnesia and Lime, " Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium, "	8 80.5 22.7 76.0 0.5 8.0
Total III. Chalybeate Waters are characterized by their inky tast ing a blue-black color with an infusion of galls, and a blue col cyanuret of potassium. The iron is generally in the state of the protoxide, held in solution in the water by excess of carb standing, or boiling, the carbonic acid is driven off, and the absorbing oxygen, is precipitated as a hydrated sesquioxide, color. Tunbridge Wells.—(England.)	e, and by strik- or with ferro- f carbonate of onic acid. By protoxide, by
Solid contents. In a wh Chloride of Sodium, grain Chloride of Calcium, " Chloride of Magnesium, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Oxide of Iron, " Manganese, Silica, &c., " Loss, "	ne gallon. 8 2.46 0.89 0.29 1.41 0.27 2.22 0.44 0.18
Brighton.—(England.)	CUDAMORE.
Carbonic acid, cubic inches Solid contents. Sulphate of Iron, grains Sulphate of Lime, " Chloride of Sodium, " Chloride of Magnesium, " Silica, " Loss, " Cubic inches Grains Gra	1.80 4.0 1.58 0.75 0.14
Total	

CHELTENHAM.—(England.)

Malakanta Ommina	
Chalybeate Spring.	wine pint.
Carbonic Acid,cubic inches	2.05
Solid contents.	
Carbonate of Soda,grains	0.5
Sulphate of Soda, "	22.7
Sulphate of Magnesia, "	6
Sulphate of Lime, "	2.5
Chloride of Sodium, "	41.8
Oxide of Iron,	0.8
Total,	.78.8
	& Parkes.
Bedford (Penneylvania.)	
Anderson's Spring.	
Temperature, 55° F.	·
Carbonic Acid,	ine gallon. 74
Solid contents Sulphate of Magnesia,	80
Sulphate of Lime,	14.5
Chloride of Sodium, "	10
Chloride of Calcium, "	8
Carbonate of Lime, "	8
Carbonate of Iron, "	5
•	
Total	190 5
Total,	
, LDB	120.5 L CHURCH.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In	L CHURCH.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In	L CHURCH.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, "	a wine pint. 3 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0-40
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, "	a wine pint. 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " Balston Spa.—(New York.)	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " Balston Spa.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " Balston Spa.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Boild contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " BALSTON SPA.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a Chloride of Sodium, grains 1	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " BALSTON SPA.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Botld contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a Chloride of Sodium, grains 1 Bicorbonate of Soda, "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " BALSTON SPA.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a Chloride of Sodium, grains 1 Bicorbonate of Soda, " Bicarbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50 wine gallon, 43.738 12.66
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of F. " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Silica, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " BALSTON SPA.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Solid contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a Chloride of Sodium, grains 1 Bicorbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Iron, "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50 wine gallon 43.738 12.66 39.10
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(New Jersey.) Bolld contents. Temperature, 50° F. In Muriate of Soda, grains Muriate of Lime, " Muriate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, " Sulphate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, " Extractive, " Loss, " BALSTON SPA.—(New York.) Sans Souci Spring. Solld contents. Temperature, 50° F. In a Chloride of Sodium, grains 1 Bicorbonate of Soda, " Bicarbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Lime, "	a wine pint, 0.48 2.40 0.50 7.99 0.65 0.40 0.80 2.00 0.92 0.41 16.50 wine gallon, 43.738 12.66 89.10 43.407

Total, 247.15 [STERI.

IV. Saline Waters comprise those which contain a sufficient amount of neutral salts to give them a marked, and generally a purgative operation. The salts most usually present are the sulphates and carbonates of line, magnesia, and soda, and the chlorides of calcium, sodium, and magnesium. Iodine and bromine have been found in a few saline springs; and some of them contain carbonic acid and iron, which might entitle them to be classified, respectively, with the carbonated or chalybeate waters.

PLOMBIERES. -- (France.)

Solid contents. Temperature, 90° to 144° F.	In a pint,
• • •	2.16
Carbonate of Soda,grains	2.10
Bulphate of Boda,	
Unioride of Sodium,	1.25
Caroonace of Lime,	0.50
Silica, "	1.88
Animal matter,	1.50
Total	.9.07
CARLSBAD.—(Bohomia.)	
•	
Temperature, 165° F. Solid contents. In a	wine pint.
Carbonate of Lime, grains	
	41.51
Chloride of Sodium, "	5.88
Carbonate of Soda, "	11.76
Lithia (Berzelius) a trac	
	IRGMANN
Shidlitz.—(Bohomia.)	
	wine pint.
	180
Sulphate of Lime, "	5
Carbonate of Magnesia, "	2.5
Carbonate of Lime, "	0.8
Chloride of Magnesium,	4.5
	192.8
	RGMANN.
CHELTENHAM.—(England.) Saline Spring.	
Saline Spring.	
Solid contents. In a	wine pint.
Sulphate of Soda, grains	15
Sulphate of Magnesia, "	11
Sulphate of Lime, "	4.5
Chloride of Sodium, "	50
m . 1	
Total,	
[Parkes &	BRANDE.
BATH.—(England.)	
Temperature, 100° to 106° F	wine pint.
Carbonic Acid,cubic inches	1.2
Solid contents.	0.0
Carbonate of Lime,grains	
Sulpusite of Sous,	1.4
Sulphate of Lime, "	9.8
Chloride of Sodium,	8. 4
Silica,	0.2

Oxide of Iron,	a trace.
	Total,15.1
Hot Springs.—(Vir	
Temperature, 98° to 100	•
Solid contents, (the quantity	not given.)
Carbonate of Lime,	Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Magnesia,	Sulphate of Soda,
Carbonate of Iron,	Sulphate of Magnesia,
Free Nitrogen	Prof. W. B. Rogers.
Saratoga.—(Now	
Congress Sprin	va.
Gaseons contents	In a wine callen
Carbonic Acid.	cubic inches 811 .
Atmospheric Áir,	" " 7
	Total,
Solid contents. Chloride of Sodium,	ereine 99K
Iodide of Sodium,	
Bicarbonate of Soda,	
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	" 95.788
Carbonate of Lime,	" 98.098
Carbonate of Iron,	
Silica	
Bromide of Potassium,	a trace.
	M-4-1 FOR 040
·	Total,
	-
SARATOGA STAR SP	RING.
Chloride of Bodium,	grains 378.962
Chloride of Potassium,	
Bromide of Sodium,	
Iodide of Sodium, or Iodine,*	
Sulphate of PotassaBicarbonate of Lime,	0,400
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	
Bicarbonate of Soda,	
Bicarbonate of Iron,	
Silica,	
Phosphate of Lime,	a trace
Solid contents in a gallon,	grains 615.685
	CHANDLER, of Union College.
• •	,
Saratoga.—(Pavilion	Spring.)
Gaseous centents.	In a wine gallon,
Carbonic Acid,	cubic inches 859.05
Total,	864.08

Bolld contents. Chloride of Sodium, grains 1 Carbonate of Soda, " Carbonate of Lime, " Carbonate of Magnesia, " Carbonate of Iron, "	187.68 4.92 52.84 56.92 8.51
Sulphate of Soda, "	1.48
Iodide of Sodium, "	2.59
Alumina,	0.42
Silica,	1.16
Phosphate of Lime, "	0.19
	trace.
Total,	311.71 . Chilton.
SARATOGA.—(Union Spring.)	. OHILTON.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Gaseous contents. In a v	vine gallon.
Atmospheric Air,	
Aumospheric Air,	4.62
Total,	219 79
Solid contents.	10.10
Chloride of Sodium, grains 24	18.620
	34.265
	1.600
	2.800
Carbonate of Iron	5.452
Iodide of Sodium, or Iodine, "	8.600
Silica and Alumina,	1.570
	trace.
_	
Total, 89	2.907
[Dr. J. R.	. CHILTON.
SEA WATER.—(English Channel.)	
Ini	000 grains.
Water,grains 96	
Omorius or Sourchiques and a second s	37.059
Omoride of Fotassidin,	0.765
Chloride of Magnesium,	
Divinido di Magnosium,	
Sulphace of magnesia,	-
Sulphate of Lime,	•
Carbonate of Lime, " 0.08	ង

V. Acidulous Waters. This division of Mineral Waters is intended to comprise such as contain a free acid, other than carbonic acid. They are, comparatively, of rare occurrence. The following is an analysis of Sulphuric Acid Springs, lately brought into notice:

Total, 1000.000

[SCHWEITZER.

OAK ORCHARD SPRINGS .- (Now York.)

•	In a gallon
Free Sulphuric Acid, grain	a 82.96
Sulphate of Lime, "	89.60
Protosulphate of Iron, "	14.82
Sulphate of Alumina "	9.68
Sulphate of Magnesia,	8.28
Silica,	1.04
Organic Extractive Matters, "	8.28
Total	. 160.62

[Dr. J. R. CHILTON.

The ALUM Spring of Virginia is also stated to contain free sulphuric acid.

VI. SILICEOUS WATERS. These Mineral Waters are extremely rare, and in those hitherto discovered, the silica appears to have been dissolved by means of soda. The most remarkable of these are the boiling springs of Geyser, in Iceland, of which the following is the analysis, as given by Black.

(Edin. Phil. Trans. iii. 95.)

	(Eain. Phil. Trans. 111. 95)
Solid contents.	In a gallon.
Solid contents.	grains 5.56
Alumina,	
Silica,	
Muriate of Soda,	" 14.42
Sulphate of Soda,	" 8.57
•	
	Total, 62.85

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

Decertion of Raples : or Raples Water

Decocition of Bartey; or, Bartey water.
Take of
Pearl Barley, 2 ounces,
Boiling Water2 quarts.
Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added if desirable. To be taken ad libitum in inflammatory diseases.
Rice Water.

Take of
Rice 2 ounce.
Let it be well washed, and add to it—
Water 2 quarts.
Boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg as much as

may be required. To be taken ad libitum.

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and,

mixed with milk, is a very excellent diet for children. It possesses in some measure a constipating property which may be increased by boiling the milk.

Infusion of Flaxseed.

B. Lini, 3j.

Radicis Glycyrrhize contuse, 3 ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oii.

Macerate for two or three hours near the fire, in a covered vessel; strain, and add lemon juice sufficient to make it agreeable.

It may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

Decoction of Bran.

Take of

Beil down one-third, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, honey, or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Bran tea may be made by using boiling water, and suffering the mixture to stand in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

As an article of diet, the proper proportions are an ounce of Gum Arabic to a pint of boiling water The solution is allowed to cool before it is used. Gum Arabic is very nutritive, and life can be sustained on it alone for some time.

Sage Tea.

Take of

Infuse for half an hour and then strain. Sugar and lemon-juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient. In the same manner may be made balm and other teas.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of the sweet spirits of nitre or antimonial wine.

Infusion of Malt.

Take of

Infuse for two hours, and strain off the liquor, to which may added sugar or lemon-juice, if required.

This was a favorite preparation with the late Dr. Jos. Parrish, in inflammatory fevers.

Milk for Infants.

Take of

Loaf Sugar as much as may be agreeable.

It is necessary, when children are to be raised by the hand, to dilute the milk. These proportions may be altered, as the child advances in age. The object is to make a diet as near the qualities of the maternal milk as possible.

Rice Gruel.

Rice Gruel,
Take of Ground Rice
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Panado.
Take of Wheat Bread
Compound Salen Pounders
Compound Salep Powders. B. Salep, Tragacanth, Sago, of each § iv. Oochineal, 3 ss. Prepared Oyster-shells, § j. To be carefully mixed and divided into powders of 3 j each. Stir one of these powders into a pint of milk, and boil them together for ten or fifteen minutes. To be drank freely in dysentery and diarrhœa. These are the dysenteric powders of Dr. Castanello. A somewhat analogous preparation which bears the same name, is prepared as follows:— B. Gum Arabic, Tragacanth, Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, of each 3 ij. Mix them well together, and boil in a pint of milk, flavored with nutmeg or cinnamon. Used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., &c.
T.U. A. C
Take of Carrageen
Boiled Flour.
Take of Fine Flour

Chocolate.

Chocolate should be suffered to stand until cold, after having been made in the usual way. The oily parts thus collect on the surface and should be taken off. The liquid should then be boiled again, and sugar, &c. added.

Beef Tea.

Take of

Lean Beef, cut into shreds...... pound,

Water 1 quart. Boil it for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold, strain the liquor.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths, and very palatable.

Hartshorn Jelly.

Take of

Hartshorn Shavings.....4 ounces, Water.....1 quart.

Boil over a gentle fire until one pint of the water be dissipated. Strain, and add lemon-juice, sugar, and wine.

This forms, either with or without the last-named ingredients, a very nourishing diet for convalescents; and, when mixed with an equal portion of milk. is well adapted to the bowel complaints of children

Isinglass or fish glue may be used instead of the hartshorn shavings, if preferred.

Calf's Feet Jelly.

Take two calves' feet and add to them one gallon of water, which reduce by boiling to one quart. Strain it, and when cold, skim the fat entirely off. Add to this the white of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar and the juice of four lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring constantly, and then pass it through a flannel strainer.

This forms a very nutritious article of diet for the sick and convalescent. The wine may be omitted or added at option.

Suet Ptisan.

Take of

Sheep's Suet...... 2 ounces, Milk 1 pint, Starchhalf an ounce

Boil slowly for half an hour.

This may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Mustard Whey.

B. Lactis Vaccinee, Oj.

Sinapis contusse, 3 j.

Simmer until the caseous part separates, then strain and add-Vini Albi, f z vj.

signa.—A draught of this whey may be taken every hour or two in low fever and in debilitated stomach.

Wine Whey.

B. Lactis Vaccinse, Oss.
Vini Albi, f 3 i. vel f 3 iij.

Boil the milk, then add the wine, and strain. Grate a little nutmeg, and sweeten the clear whey to the taste.

Boil until the curd separates.

There are few mild stimulants more employed, or more useful than wine whey. Dr. Chapman speaks of it as possessing a kindred action with carbonate of ammonia. The dose to be regulated by the circumstances of the case; from four ounces to ten or more during the day.

Rennet Whey.
Take of
New Milk .1 quart, Rennet a large spoonful
Heat the milk and then add the rennet. Boil until the curd separates and all taken off.
To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.
Vinegar Whey.
Take of Milk
Boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.
Tartar Whey.
Take of Milk

MEDICAL TERMS FREQUENTLY USED.

Uncia, vel uncise. An ounce, or ounces. Drachma, vel drachme A drachm, or drachms.
Scrupulus, vel scrupuli. A scruple, or scruples.
Octarius, vel octarii. A pint, or pints.
Fluidrachma, vel drachme. A fluidrachm, or—drachms. Fluiduncia, vel uncia. A fluidounce, or-ounces. A. āā. Ana. Of each. Abd. Abdom. Abdomen. The belly. Abradatur capillitium, or abradantur capilli. Let the hair of the head be shaved off. Abs. febr. Absente febre. In the absence of fever. Ad alvum solvendam, or movendam. To open the bowels. Ad deliquium, or ad syncopen. To fainting. Ad dolorem leniendum. To mitigate pain. Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices. At twice taking. Ad tres vices. At thrice taking. Ad quartem vicem. Up to the fourth time. Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem. To an agreeable acidity. Ad hanc formam, magnitudinem. To this form or size. Ad libit. Ad libitum. At pleasure. Add. Adde, or Addantur. Add.
Addendus. To be added.
Addendo. By adding.
Ad magnit idinem nucis moschatæ. To the size of a nutmeg. Admov. Admovestur or Admovesntur. Apply. Ad saturand. Ad saturandum. Until saturated.

```
Ad somnum conciliandum To procure sleep.
                                      When the fever is on.
Adst febr. Adstante febre.
Ad vomitum concitandum. To excite vomiting.
_____compescendum. To allay vomiting.

Aggred. febr. Aggrediente febre. While the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. Alternis horis. Every other hour.
Alternis noctibus. Every other night.
Aluta. I eather.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstricts. When the belly is bound.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens. Boiling water.
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens. Bo
Aq. distil. Aqua distillata. Dis
Aqua fluviatilis. River water.

—pluviatilis. Rain water.

—communis. Common water.
                                      Distilled water.
 — fontis or fontana. Spring water.
— nivalis. Snow water.
Aqua tosti panis. Toast and water.
Avellana, ad molem avellanse. To the size of a filbert. Bis ind. Bis indies. Twice a day.
B. m. Balneum maris. A wa
Bull. Bulliat. It should boil.
                                A water-bath.
Bulliant. They should boil.
B. v. Balneum vaperis. A vapor-bath.
Calvaria. The skull.
Cap. Capiat. Take.
Cerevisia. Beer.
C. m. Cras mane. To-morrow morning.
Capill. abrad. Capillitium abradatur. Let the head be shaved.
Chart. Chartula, vel chartulæ. A small paper, or papers.
Coch. Cochlear, vel cochlearia. A spoonful, or spoonfuls.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum. A tablespoonful. About f 3 ss.
Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis. A child's spoonful. About f 3 iss.
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum. A tablespoonful.
Coch. med. Cochleare mediocre or medium. A dessert spoonful. About f 3 ij.
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum. A teaspoonful. About f 3 j.
Cœrul. Cœruleus. Blue.
Col. Colatus. Strained.
Colet. Coletur. It should be strained.
Colat. Colaturæ. Of, or to be strained liquor.
Colent. Colentur. They should be strained.
Collyr. Collyrium. An eye-water.
Cong. Congius. A gallon.
Comp. Compositus. Compound or compounded.
Cons. Conserva. A conserve.
Conterantur probe. Let them be well rubbed together.
Continuantur medicamenta. The medicines should be continued.
Contr. Contritus. Ground to a fine powder.
Contus. Contusus. Bruised, or broken.
Coq. Coque. Boil.
Coquantur. They should boil.
Cort. Cortex. A bark. Coxa. The hip.
Coxeluvium. The hip-bath.
Crast. Crastinus. To-morrow.
C. m. s. Cras. mane sumendus. To be taken to-morrow morning.
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Cucurbit. cruent. Cucurbitulæ cruentæ. This expression is used when blood is to be drawn by scarification and cupping. Cucurbitulas affigere. To apply cupping glasses. Cuj. Cujus. Of which. Cujusl. Cujuslibet. Of any. Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea. Cyathus. Cyathus vinosus. A wine-glass. Contains about f \ iss. Deaur. pil. Let the pills be gilded. Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo. A proper consistence. Decoc. Decoctum. A decoction. Decoct, hordei. Barlev-water. Decub. Decubitus. Of lying down. De d. in d. De die in diem. From day to day. Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi. Stools. Det. Detur. It should be given. Devoret. Let him swallow. Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis. Every other day. Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis. Every third day. Digitus. A finger. Digitus pedis. A toe. Diluculo. Early in the morning. Dimidius. One-half. Dir. prop. Directione propriå. With a proper direction. Dividatur massa. Let the mass be divided. Donec. alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat. Until two stools have been obtained. Donec. alv sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit. Until a stool has been obtained. Donec. alvus probe responderit. Donec alvus sit soluta. Donec alvus commode pergetur. Until the bowels be well purged or opened. Donec supervenerit vomitus. Until vomiting ensue, or shall occur. Durante dolore. During the pain. Durante dyspnes. Whilst the difficulty of breathing continues. Durante paroxysmo. During the paroxysm or fit. Ejusd. Ejusdem. Of the same. Elect. Electuarium. The eluctuary. Empl. Emplastrum. A plaster. Enem. Enema. A clyster. Enemata. Clysters. Ex quovis vehiculo crasso. In any thick vehicle or menstrum. Ex quovis vehiculo idoneo. In any proper vehicle. Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam. Spread upon leather. Ft. pil. xij. Fac or flat pilulas duodecim. Make twelve pills. Feb. dur. Febre durante. During the fever. Fel. Bile. Fem. intern. Femoribus internis. On the inner part of the thighs. Fermentum. Yeast. Ft. h. Fiat haustus. Let a draught be made. F. s. a. Fiat secundum artem. Make according to art. F. vel. ft. Fac, vel flat, vel flant. Make or let it be made. F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio. Bleed. Let a vein be opened. Fiat massa. Let a mass be made.

Fist. arm. Fistula armata. A clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

Fo. Fluidus. Liquid; also by measure. Fol. Folia. Leaves.

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Fonticulus, vel fontinella flat. Let an issue be established.
Fotus. A fomentation.
Garg. Gargarisma. A gargle.
Gel. quav. Gelatina quavis. In any kind of jelly.
Gelatina ribesiæ. Currant jelly.
Gelatina vituli. Calves foot jelly.
Genu. The knee.
G. g. g. Gummi guttæ gambogiæ. Gamboge,
Gr. Granum. A grain. Grana. Grains.
Gtt. Guta. A Drop Guttse. Gutt. quibusd. Guttis. quoibusdam
With a few drops. Guttat. Guttatim. Drop by drop.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres. Three of these pills
      should be taken.
Haust. Haustus. A draught.
Hepar. The liver.
Hirudines applicentur, or admoveantur. Let leeches be applied.
Horis alternis. Every second hour. Horis tertiis. Every third hour. Hor.
      decub. Hora decubitus. At going to bed. Hor. som. Hora somni.
        Just before going to sleep, or on retiring to rest. Hor. un. spatio.
      Horse unius spatio. At the expiration of an hour Hor. interm.
      Horis intermedia. At the intermediate hours between what has
      been ordered at stated times.
Impluvium. The shower-bath.
Ind. Indies. From day to day.
Inf. Infunde. Pour in.
Infundibulum. A funnel.
Infus. Infusum. An infusion.
Infusum carnis bubuli. Beef-tea.
Inguen. The groin.
In impetu effervescntise. In the act of effervescence.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema. A clyster should be given.
In lagenå bene obturatå. In a well-stoppered flask.
In pulm. In pulmento. In gruel.
In pulv. tere. Rub into a powder. In pulv. subtilem. tere, vel tritura. Rub
      to a very fine powder.
Insperge, or inspergatur paullulum. Spread a little, or let a little be spread.
Inter effervescendum During effervescence.
Inter terendum. During trituration.
Invadente paroxysmo caloris. When the hot stage is coming on.
Jecur. The liver. Jecinoris. Of the liver.
Juglandis instar. The size of a walnut.
Jusculum avenæ, or avenaceum. Gruel.
Jusculum pullinum. Chicken-broth.
Jus vitulinum. Veal-broth.
Lac asinorum. Asses' milk.
Lac caprinum. Goats' milk.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti. To the side that is affected.
Lb. B. Libra. A pound weight, or a wine pint.
Lumbus. The loin.
Malleolus. The ancle.
Maneat in lecto. Let him stay in bed.
M. Misce. Mix.
Mensura. By measure.
M. Manipulus. A handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo. Very early in the morning.
Mass. Massa. Amass.
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Mic. pan. Mica panis. Acrumb of bread.

Min. Minimum. The sixtieth part of a drachm measure.

Mitte. Send.

Mistura. A mixture.

Mittat

There should be sent. Mittantur.

Mitt. sang, ad. 3 xij. saltem. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem. Let blood be taken away to twelve ounces at least.

Numero. In number.

Mod. presc. Modo prescripto. In the manner directed.

Moles. The bulk.

Mor. sol. More solito. In the usual manner.

Multo mane. Early in the morning.

Nucha. The nape of the neck.

N. t. s. n. Ne tradas sine nummo. Do not deliver the medicine unless paid for it.

N. m. Nux moschata. A nutmeg.

Obturatur vas. Let the vessel be stoppered.

O. Octarius. A pint; sixteen ounces.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne. Cold drawn linseed oil. Omn. hor. Omni horâ. Every hour. Omn. bid. Omni biduo. Every two days. Omn. bih. Omni bihorio. Every two hours. Omn. man. Omni mane. Every morninning. Omn. noct. Omni nocte. Every night. Omni quadrante horse. Every quarter of an hour.

Oleum olivæ optimum. Best olive-oil. O. o.

By means of. As, ope pencilli camellini. By means of camel-hair pencil.

P. Pondere. By weight.

Palma. The palm of the hand.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus. Partitis dosibus. In divided times or doses, instead of all at once.

Per, op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici. When the operation of the emeetic is finished.

P. Æ. Partes sequales. Equal parts or quantities.

Pediluvium. A foot-bath.

Per bidduum, per triduum. For two or three days.

Phialá prius bene agitatá. The bottle being first well shaken.

Pil. Pilula, vel pilulæ. A pill, or pills.

Pleno rivo. In a full stream.

Pollux. The thumb.

Poples. The ham.

Post. sing. sep. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas. After every loose stool. Ppt. Præparata. Prepared.

P. r. n. Pro re nata. According to circumstances; occasionally.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis. According to the age of the patient.

Pug. Pugillus. A pinch between the fore finger and thumb.

Pulv. Pulvis. A powder. Pyxis. Pyxida. A pill-box.

Q. h. 2då, { Quaque hora secundå, } Every 2 or 8 hours, &c.

vel3 iå, &c. } vel tertia, &c.

Q. p. Quantum placet. As much as you please. Q. s. Quantum sufficit. As much as may suffice.

Quor. Of which.

R. Recipe. Take.

Rad. Radix. A root. Recidivum. A relapse.

Red.in. pulv. Redactus in pulverem. Powdered.

Redig in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem. It should be reduced to powder. Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici. The parts about the navel.

Ren. The kidney.

Repet. Repetatur. It should be continued. Repetantur. They should be centinued.

Rectinaculum. A truss.

S. Signa. Write.

Sanguis mittatur, or detrahatur. Let blood be drawn.

S. a. Secundum artem. According to art. Semicupium. A half-bath, or hip-bath.

Semidr. Semidrachma. Half-a-drachm.

Ss. Semisse. A half—as, Drachma cum semisse. A drachm and a half.

Semih. Semihora. Half-an-hour.

Sesquih. Sesquihora. An hour and a half.

Sesunc. Sesuncia. Sesquiuncia. An ounce and a half.

Sesquidrachma. A drachm and a half.

Setaceum. A seton.

Serum lactis. Whey.

Si n. val. Si non valeat. If it do not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit. If necessary.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant. If the strength will allow.

Sgn. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio. Write upon it the usual name.

Sing. Singulorum. Of each.

Singultus. Hiccough. Spina dorsi. Spine of the back, back-bone.

St. Stet. It should stand.

Stent. They should find.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finum coctionis. When the boiling is nearly finished. Sum. tal. Sumat talen. Take one like this

S. v. Spiritus vini. Ardent spirit of any strength.

S. v.G. Sp. Vini. Gallici. French brandy.

S. v. r. Spiritus vini rectificatus. Spirit of wine.

S. v. t. Spiritus vini tenuior. Proof spirit, or half alcohol and half water.

Subinde. Now and then. Summo mane. Early in the morning.

Sypho. A syringe.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro. To the right temple.

Tinct. Tinctura. A tincture.

Triit. Tritus. Ground to powder.

Troch. Trochisci. Troches or lozenges.

Ult. prescr. Ultimo prescripto. The last ordered.

Urgenti flatu.
Urgenti tusse.
The cough increasing.

V. s. Venæsectio. Bleeding from a vein. Ventriculo jejuno. The stomach being empty.

Vesicatorium applicetur, or admoveatur. Let a blister be applied. Vit. ov. Vitellum evi. The yolk of an egg.

Vasculum pro the (a tea cup) contains about f \(\frac{7}{3} \) iij.

Vulnus curare. To dress a wound.

V. o. s. Vitello ovi solutus. Dissolved in the volk of an egg. Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente. When the vomiting begins.

- suppr. Vomitu suppresso. The vomiting being stopped.

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Alterative Syrup

(Aralia Compositus.)

This is one of the most valuable compounds of the Eclectic Dispensatory. It is composed of Honduras sarsaparilla, spikenard, yellow dock, burdock, guiacum, sassafras, prickly ash, elder flowers and blue flag. Each fluid ounce contains 120 grains of the crude articles. Dose one to four fluid drams three times a day.

Aromatic Calisaya Wine.

An agreeable and general tonic in convalescence for children and feeble persons, and prophylactic against intermittents. Valuable as a tonic during the summer months. Each fluid ounce contains the medicinal virtue of twenty-four grains of bark.

Dose, for adults, a wine glassfull two or three times a day, more or less, as may be necessary; and for children, in proportion to age

and constitution.

Buchu and Pareira Brava, Compd. Elixir of.

The combination of buchu, pareira brava, juniper and collinsonia has been employed with decided success in disease of the urinary organs to which it has a peculiar and specific direction. It has been useful in chronic bronchial inflammation, chronic inflammation of the bladder, ulcerated kidneys, bladder and urinary passages, leucorrhoea, dropsy, &c. It is mild in its operation, prompt as a remedial agent, and an agreeable and safe remedy in these complaints. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

Calisaya, Columbo and Quassia, Elixir of.

Anti-intermittent, tonic and stomachic. The ingredients severally, of this Elixir have achieved a wide and merited notoriety in the treatment of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, muscular debility and that depraved state of the system consequent on febrile and inflammatory diseases, in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Each remedy enhances the remedial action of the other, and we invite the profession to test this preparation believing it will prove eminently useful and far more efficacious in the more obstinate cases of the above diseases, than the remedies individually.

Each fluid ounce contains twenty grains Calisaya; fifteen grains of Columbo, ten grains of Quassia. Dose, one to two drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Manganese, Elixir of.

This preparation combines, besides the tonic properties of Bark and Iron with the alterative properties of manganese, the valuable effects of phosphorus, in cases where the system needs its phosphoric constituent in due proportion. Each fluid ounce contains 30 grs. Calisaya and 8 grains each of Phosphate iron and Manganese.

Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of.

This preparation in potency and elegance is second to no similar combination to combat anæmia, female debility and atony of the digestive apparatus. It comports as a general tonic, and in cases when Bark and Iron are indicated. is highly commended by those who have given the medicine a trial. Each fluid dram contains seven and one-half grains of Calisaya and two grains of Citrate of Protoxide Iron. Dose, one to two drams.

Chlorodyne.

Composed of Opium, Chloroform, Cannabis Indica, Hydrocyanic Acid, and Capsicum.

Anodyne, astringent, sedative, diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic. This preparation is now claiming the attention of the Profession throughout Europe; and since its introduction into this country has proved to be a valuable addition to our remedial agents. It has been used with the greatest success in cases of Asiatic Cholera, when every other mode of treatment had failed. It has also been used with decided advantage in numerous cases of delirium tremens, heart disease, cramp, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma, epilepsy, croup, &c., &c.

The dose varies in accordance with the severity of the diseases say from five to thirty drops in water, frequently repeated.

Cimicifuga, Elixir of.

This is designed to furnish a preparation of an agreeable taste of less strength than our fluid extract and equal to the tincture. Black cohosh possesses an undoubted influence over the nervous system and has been successfully used in periodical convulsions, epilepsy, asthma, delirium tremens, and many spasmodic affections, in phthisis pulmonalis, cough, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, leucorrhoea and other uterine affections. It has and always had a high reputation in rheumatism, acute or chronic, and neuralgia.

Cimicifuga Compound, Elixir of.

This is composed of Cimicifuga, Cherry, Ipecac, Liquorice and Seneka. It is alterative, expectorant and tonic, and stimulates most of the secretions, very useful in pulmonary diseases, its specific influence on the lungs is marked, lessening the frequency and severity of the cough, rendering breathing less laborious and diminishing the frequency of the pulse, also in hepatic disorders and dyspepsia.

Collinsonia Canadense, Elixir of

It is a tonic, astringent, diaphoretic and diuretic. The root in substance is said to irritate the stomach and produce vomiting, even in small doses. It has some reputation in catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhoea, gravel, dropsy, &c. It is also said to have been used with efficacy in lithic acid calculous deposits and other affections of the urinary organs.

Gentian and Pyrophosphate of Iron, Elixir of.

This is the most agreeable form of combining Gentian with Iron, and is a mild chalybeate tonic, particularly adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions, and to persons of a nervous organization. Useful in cases where iron is indicated in conjunction with a bitter tonic, such as dyspepsia, want of appetite, amenorrhoea, hysteria, and has been well spoken of in treatment of rickets and diabetes. Each fluid ounce contains 32 grains Gentian, and 8 grains pyrophosphate Iron. Dose one to two drams.

Ginger, Syrup of.

The syrup of ginger is much used as a warm stomachic addition to tonic and purgative infusions or mixtures and to impart flavor to drinks.

Helonias Compound, Elixir of.

Composed of Michella Repens, Viburnum Opulus, Caulophyllum Thalictrodes, Helonias Dioica.

This medicine apppears to exert a specific influence on the uterus, and in functional derangements of this organ it is held to be invaluable, acting as a uterine tonic, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigor to the reproductive organs. In leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, amenorrhoea, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, tendency to repeated and

successive miscarriages, and general atony of the generative organs, the utility of this Elixir is extravagantly lauded.

Dose, half a wine-glassful three times a day.

Hypophosphite of Lime, Syrup of

For therapeutic character and value of the Hypophosphites, see page 157. Each fluid dram contains three and one-half grains of the salt. Dose one to two drams.

Hypophosphite of Manganese, Syrup of.

For therapeutic character and value of the Hypophosphites, see page 157. Each fluid dram contains two grains of the salt.

Dose one to two drams.

Hypophosphite of Soda, Syrup of.

For the rapeutic character and value of the Hypophosphites. see page 157. Each fluid dram contains two grans of the salt.

Dose one to two drams.

Iodide Lime and Protoxide Iron, Syrup of.

This is a new and elegant form in which to administer Iodide Lime and Protoxide Iron. It is pleasant to the taste and highly efficacious as an alterative and tonic, and advisable in a large number of cases where the secretions are defective, the blood impoverished, where the assimilatory organs imperfectly perform their functions, and the system generally is prostrated from exhausting diseases.

Each fluid dram contains one-half grain Iodide Lime and two grains of Protoxide Iron. Dose one to two drams.

Iodide of Manganese, Syrup of.

Iodide of manganese is particularly useful in the anæmia attendant on scrofula, phthisis, cancer, and syphilitic cachexy. The syrup, given in combination with Cinchona rapidly removes the enlargement of the Spleen often following protracted fevers.

Each fluid ounce contains sixty grains of Iodide manganese. Dose, ten to thirty drops, repeated several times a day.

Iron, Bitter Wine of.

It is well adapted to all cases of general prostration where a tonic and mild stimulant are required. Each fluid ounce contains four

grains citrate of iron and the medicinal virtues of sixty grains of bark. Dose, one to two drams.

Ipecae, Syrup of. (U.S. P.)

This syrup is chiefly applicable to the cases of children. One fluid ounce contains the virtues of thirty grains of ipecacuanha. The dose as an emetic, is for an adult from a fluid dram to a fluidounce; for a child, a year or two old, from thirty minims to a fluid dram, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes till it acts.

As an expectorant, the dose for an adult is twenty minims to a fluid dram; for a child, from two to ten minims.

Lime, Syrup of.

The syrup of Lime remains perfectly transparent, and is in no degree disturbed by dilution with water. It has a decidedly alkaline and even caustic taste, and should always be largely diluted when administered. It is employed in the chronic diarrheea of infants and recommended as an addition in very small proportions, to the milk employed as a diet for children liable to this complaint. Trosseau adds about eight grains of the syrup to the quart of milk. He gives the saturated syrup of Lime to a child in the quantity of fifteen or thirty grains in the course of the day, to an adult, in five times the quantity. This preparation may be used in diarrheea with acidity, in vomiting, in affections of the urinary organs requiring active treatment and for all other therapeutical purposes to which Lime is applied.

It is recommended in acute rheumatism, and strong testimony attests its efficacy. Dr. Carl H. Smith in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, (June, 1868), says: I have now treated fifteen cases of acute rheumatism with the syrup of Lime, using no other remedy, and the result was a cure in from ten to sixteen days.

Dose, one-half to two fluid drams.

Lithia, Bromide of.

Bromide of Lithia is comparatively a new remedy. It forms a very soluble Salt and possesses extraordinary solvent power. As an eliminant it is largely in demand. It is admirably adapted to cases of gout, gouty diathesis, rheumatism, rheumatico-neuralgia, and to prevent the formation and deposition of insoluble salt of uric acid in the bladder, kidneys, joints and ligamentous tissues, and to favour the solution of such salt when already formed. It is used in cases similar with Carbonate of Lithia, and by many preferred.

Lupulin (Hop), Elixir of.

This elegant preparation is intended to be used where opiates are inadmissable. It will aid in producing sleep and relieve pain. It is useful in dyspepsia, nervous tremors, wakefulness in connection with nervous irritation, anxiety or exhaustion. It does not disorder the stomach or cause constipation as opium does.

Pepsine, Strychnia and Bismuth, Ferrated Elixir of

Stomachic, nervo-tonic, and hæmatinic. Admirably adapted to the ordinary cases of dyspepsia and especially when this complaint is complicated with acidity of the stomach, anæmia, loss of appetite, general languor and nervous irritability and prostration.

This valuable combination is eminently useful in a largely di-

versified class of diseases which will readily be suggested.

Each fluid ounce contains thirty-six grains of Pepsin, xto of a grain of strychnia, ten grains citrate of Bismuth and four grains citrate of Iron. Dose, one dram.

Syrup Pectoral.

Composed of Dates, Jujube, Liquorice Root, Mallow Root, Mauden Hair, Poppy Heads. Dose, one to two ounces.

Phosphate of Lime, Syrup of.

Its uses are similar to those of Syrup of Lime though it is especially adapted to morbid conditions where degeneracy of nerve tissue indicates the utility of Phosphorus. Each fluid dram contains five grains Phosphate Lime. Dose one to two drams three times daily.

Quinia, Phosphate of.

The uses and indications of this preparation are obvious.

The dose varies exceedingly according to the circumstances of the patient, and the object to be accomplished.

Rhei, Syrup of. (U. S. P.)

Syrup Rhubarb is a mild cathartic adapted to the cases of infants, to whom it may be given in the dose of a fluid dram.

Dose for an adult two to three drams.

Rhei, Aromatic Syrup of. (U. S. P.)

Warm stomachic laxative, too feeble for adult cases, but well calculated for the bowel-complaint of infants which are so frequent in the summer season. The dose for an infant with diarrhoea is a

fluid dram repeated, every two hours till the passages indicate by their color that the medicine has operated.

Rhei and Potassium, Syrup of.

Laxative, tonic and alterative. Beneficial in dyspepsia, constipation, hepatic affections, strumous diatheses, and especially when complicated with urinary disorders. Dose one to three fluid drams.

Rumex, Compound Syrup of.

Composed of Rumex Crispus, Solanum Dulcamara, Ampelopsis Quing, Scrofularia, Marilandica and Menispermum.

Alterative and anti-scrofulous. Valuable in cutaneous diseases. Dose, one to two fluid drams five times a day.

Sarsaparilla and Iodide Lime, Syrup of.

Alterative. Valuable in strumous affections and the diseases of the absorbent and glandular system.

Each fluid ounce contains two grains iodide lime and sixty grains of sarsaparilla. Dose, two to three drams.

Sarsaparilla and Iodide Potassium, Syrup of.

Each fluid ounce contains thirty grains of iodide potassium and sixty grains of sarsaparilla. Dose, two to three drains.

Sarsaparilla, Compound Syrup of. (U. S. P.)

Dose, from two to four fluid drams, three or four times a day.

Seneka, Syrup of. (U. S. P.)

It affords a very convenient mode of exhibiting seneka in pectoral complaints. It may be given as a stimulant expectorant in the dose of one or two fluid drams.

Syrup Squills Compound. (U. S. P.)

Emetic, expectorant and frequently cathartic, well known as the popular remedy called Hive Syrup. It combines the virtues of seneka, squills, and tartar-emetic, of the last of which it contains one grain in every fluid-ounce.

It may be given with advantage in mild cases of croup, in the latter stages of severe cases when the object is to promote expectoration, and in other pectoral affections in which the same in-

dication is presented.

The dose of this syrup is for children, from ten drops to a fluid dram, according to the age, and should be repeated in cases of croup every fifteen or twenty minutes till it vomits.

As an expectorant for adults, the dose is twenty or thirty drops.

Squills, Syrup of. (U. S. P.)

This syrup is much employed as an expectorant, especially in combination with a solution of tarturized antimony. Sometimes given in infantile cases of catarrh and other pectoral complaints.

Dose, from one to two fluid drams.

Stillingia, Elixir of.

In large doses it is emetic and cathartic, in small doses alterative with marked influence over the secretions, which is unsurpassed by any other known alterative. It acts permanently on the glandular and cutaneous system, and has proven highly valuable in scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, secondary syphilis in bronchial and laryngeal affections, as well as in obstinate cases of rheumatism, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by an alterative. Dose, one to four fluid drams, three times a day.

Stillingia, Compound Elixir of.

This preparation contains stillingia, turkey corn, blue flag, prickly ash, bitter sweet, princess pine and rodide of potassium, all well known and esteemed remedies, and is regarded by all who have used it as one of the most potent remedies in all chronic diseases. It is eminently fitted for the legion of disorders which require alterative treatment, prickly ash stimulates and imparts strength to the mucous tissues and proves valuable to the system generally. Dose, one to two fluid drams three or four times a day.

Syrup Stillingia.

Each fluid dram contains twelve grains stillingia and four grains of prickly ash. Dose, one to four drams.

Syrup Stillingia Compound.

Stillingia, Rumer, Chimaphilla, Iris Versicolor, Coriander, Corydalis, Xanthoxylum, Sanguinaria.

Alterative and tonic. For its remedial utility see the properties of the individual articles. Dose, one to two drams

Wine of Wild Cherry and Iodide of Iron.

Alterative, hæmatinic, tonic and arterial sedative, combining the valuable properties of Iodine, Iron and Wild Cherry held in solution in pure Sherry Wine. In the management of diseases where it is desired to produce a salutary change in the disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuations or cardiac action, and at the same time to impart to the blood its hæmatin element, and to the digestive organs tone, and thereby to combat general atony, this new and elegant preparation is confidently recommended. Its reparative action on the system of nutrition, and its anti-anæmic influence render it applicable to a largely diversified class of disease.

Each fluidounce contains eight grains of Iodide of Iron.

Dose, one fluid dram three times daily.

Wine of Wild Cherry and Iodine.

Alterative, tonic, stomachic and arterial sedative, and operating as a general excitant of the vital actions especially of the absorbent and glandular systems. In the numerous cases of debility consequent on diseased glands or absorbents, particularly when there is cardiac complication, in glandular enlargements and morbid growth occurring in persons of a delicate constitution and of a scrofulous diathesis, in ovarian tumors, in enlargements and in durations of the liver, spleen, mamme, testes and uterus, especially when symptoms of constitutional decline have set in, and in many types of hepatic affections, this new remidy appears to be preeminently indicated. If symptoms of iodism arise, the medicine should be discontinued, and milk diet prescribed. Each fluid ounce contains two grains of Iodine. Dose one fluid dram three times daily.

Zinc, Elixir of Valerianate of

Advisable in all cases where the salt is indicated In this elixir the offensiveness of the salt is effectually disguised, and the medicine is thereby rendered both acceptable to the stomach and easy of administration. Each fluid dram contains half a grain of Valerianate of Zinc. Dose, one to two drams.

Rhei and Columbo, Elixir of.

Valuable in dyspepsia and indigestion, and may be employed in most cases where the same, combined with Iron. is recommended, but when it cannot be tolerated by the patient. Each fluid ounce contains 16 grains Rhei and 16 grs. Columbo.

Ammonium Chloride Granulated.

Acid Lactic.

Acid Phosphoric, dil. U. S. P. Zinc Chloride Granulated.

Additional Preparations.

Fluid Extract Buchu U. S. P. with Pepsine and Bismuth, in Dyspepsia.

The stimulating influence of Buchu upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels has given it reputation in Dyspepsia. Itaugments the appetite and promotes digestion. In combination with Pepsine and Bismuth when there is a deficiency of gastric secretion, its beneficial effects are decided and really wonderful. In atonic dyspepsia complicated with urinary diseases, it tends to prevent the mal-assimilation of the food and consequent generation of sedimentary deposits in the urine, while the diuretic property holds the latter in solution, and favors its discharge.

Each fluid ounce contains 40 grains Pepsine and 4 grains Citrate

of Bismuth.

Dose—A teaspoonful once in three hours.

Fluid Extract Buchu (U.S.P.) and Iron.

Buchu is gently stimulating, antispasmodic and tonic, with a peculiar tendency to diseases of the urinary organs, as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the bladder, Irritation of the bladder and urethra, Incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. Combined with Iron it is valuable for those cases where it is desired to unite a tonic with the stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic action of Buchu, and has been serviceable when other preparations have failed.

Each ounce contains eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Elixir Bismuth and Strychnia.

This preparation unites the valuable properties of Ammoniocitrate of Bismuth, with those of Strychnia.

Each fluid ounce contains of Ammonio-citrate of Bismuth, 8 grains, and Strychnia, 185 of a grain.

Elixir Bismuth, Quinia and Strychnia.

This preparation unites the properties of Ammonio Citrate Bismuth, with those of Quinia and Strychnia; it is particularly valuable in cases of general debility, nervous prostration, &c. As a tonic it gives increased tone to the stomach, and vitality to the system generally. Each fluid ounce contains Ammonio-Citrate Bismuth 8 grs., Quinia 4 grs., and Strychnia 180 or a grain.

Dosz—One fluid dram.

Elixir Citrate Lithia

Particularly adapted to cases where a solvent for uric acid is desired, such as gout, kidney and bladder diseases; it is an antacid, antilithic and diuretic and has the advantage over the other salts of Lithia in being more readily assimilated and less disposed to irritate the stomach.

Each fluid ounce contains 20 grains of the salt. Dose—One to two drams.

Elixir Chloral Hydrate.

Chloral Hydrate should in all cases be administered by a physician. It is contra-indicated when Nux Vomica, Ignatia, or Strychnia are being administered. Each fluid dram contains 5 grains.

Elixir of Calisaya, Pepsine and Bismuth.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy in debility of the stomach attendant on convalescence and certain exhausting diseases, in dyspepsia and in kindred diseases.

Each fluid ounce contains 30 grains of Calisaya, 40 grains Pepsine, and 6 grains Ammonio-citrate of Bismuth. Dose,—One teaspoonful.

Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Gentian.

This preparation is identical in strength with the compound infusion of Gentian of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, with Pyrophosphate of Iron added. Gentian gives tone to the digestion, improves and strengthens the appetite. With the preparation of iron, it is acceptable to the stomach and unites the valuable properties of phosphorus.

Each fluid ounce contains 40 grains Gentian, and 1 grain Pyrophosphate of Iron. Dose, for adults, one to two fluid drams.

Elixir Gentian.

Elixir of Matico.

(PIPER ANGUSTIFOLIUM.)

Matico is an agreeable aromatic, tonic and stimulant, having a tendency, like cubebs, to act on the urinary passages. Used with advantage in diseases of the mucuos membranes, as gonorrhea, leucorrhea, hemorrhagia, catarrh of the bladder, hemorrhoids, hemoptysis, dysentery, hematuria, &c. Dose,—1 to 3 fluid drams.

Elixir Mandrake Compound.

Useful in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhea, rheumatism, gonorrhea; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsies, dysentery, diarrhoea, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargement.

Each fluid ounce contains 24 grains Senna, 12 grains Mandrake, 8 grains Jalap and 1 gr. Ginger. Dose—One-half to three drams.

Elixir Pepsine, Strychnia & Bismuth with Pancreatine.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy in debility of the stomach attendant on convalescence in dyspepsia and other exhausting diseases; The Pancreatine is claimed to act specially on the digestion of oily or fatty substances.

Each fluid dram contains 5 grains of Pepsine, + of a grain Strychnia, 1 grain Ammonio-Citrate Bismuth, and 5 grains of Pancreatine. Dose—One teaspoonful.

Elixir Pepsine & Bismuth with Pancreatine.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy in debility of the stomach attendant on convalescence in dyspepsia and other exhausting diseases. The Pancreatine is claimed to act specially on the digestion of oily or fatty substances.

Each fluid dram contains 5 grains of Pepsine, 1 grain Ammonio-Citrate Bismuth, and 5 grains of Pancreatine. Dose,—One teaspoonful.

Elixir Protoxide Iron & Iodide Potassium.

This preparation is pleasant to the taste and highly efficacious as an alterative and tonic, and advisable in a large number of cases where the secretions are defective, the blood impoverished, where the assimilatory organs imperfectly perform their functions, and the system generally is prostrated from exhausting diseases.

Each fluid dram contains one grain Iodide Potassium, and two

grains of Protoxide Iron. Dose,—One to two drams.

Elixir Pink Root Compound.

Cathartic and vermifuge. This compound is decidedly a pleasant and efficient medicine in those states of the system produced by worms, which resemble infantile remittents and other febrile diseases.

Each fluid ounce contains 30 grains Pink Root, 24 grains Senna, 1 1-2 grain Savin and 8 grains Manna. Dose,—One-half to three drams.

Elixir Senna Compound.

A combination of Senna Jalap and Mandrake, operating as a mild cathartic and alterative.

Each fluid ounce contains Senna 20 grains, Jalap 10 grains and Mandrake 10 grains. Dose,—Two to four fluid drams.

Elixir Valerian.

Useful in subduing nervous and convulsive excitement, restlessness and irritability occurring in hysterical constitutions. Also valuable in mania, melancholy and all hallucinatory affections.

Each fluid dram represents 10 grains of the root. Dose,—From

one to two drams.

Syrup Bromide Morphine.

Bromine favors the sedative action and at the same time allays the astringency which Morphia induces. It can be used in similar doses and can be repeated more frequently than the organic salts without producing those after effects of an opiate. In cases of extreme depression of a nervous kind attended with headache and nausea, it has been used with great success where other salts of morphia failed.

Each fluid dram contains 1 of a grain Bromide Morphia. Dose

—From one to two drams.

Syrup Bromide Quinia.

This preparation is highly recommended in a large number of cases where the organic salts of Quinia cannot be tolerated owing to what is called cinchonism. It has been used with marked results in cases of recurring rheumatism, ulceration of the fauces, nervous exhaustion, loss of appetite and other diseases of the same class, which follow upon syphilis.

Each fluid dram contains one grain of the salt. Dose,—From

one to four drams.

Syrup Bromide Strychnia.

Dr. Richardson of London asserts, "I am satisfied from experiment that Bromine reduces or rather subdues and prolongs the

action of strychnia on muscular motion."

This salt has rendered unquestionable service in cases of Dyspepsia, partial organic nervous paralysis. And where there is a loss of appetite with congestion of the liver accompanied by giddiness and irritability followed with diarrhosa, it has been used with marked success.

Each fluid dram contains 4 of a grain Bromide Strychnia.

Dose,—From one to two drams.

Syrup Bromide Quinia and Morphine.

This combination has been used with remarkable success in four classes of diseases, viz: neuralgic fevers, cerebral irritation, diabetic phthisis and extreme acute attacks of intermittent pulse, the result of nervous shocks. In acute neuralgia it will effectually remove pain without inducing deep narcotism, it rarely causes nausea and interferes but little with the appetite. In diabetic phthisis, the cough is relieved, digestion promoted, and the quantity of sugar and fluids excreted by the urine decreased.

Each fluid dram contains 1 grain Bromide Quinia, and 1 of a

grain Bromide Morphia. Dose,—From 1 to 2 drams.

Syrup Bromide Quinia, Morphine & Strychnia.

Used in cases of nervous pains with want of organic action in the digestive organs, neuralgic fevers, paralysis, and that class of diseases occurring from nervous derangement, when at the same time a tonic and sedative are indicated.

Each fluid dram contains 1 grain Bromide Quinia, † grain Bromide Morphia, † of a grain Bromide Strychnia. Dose,—From

to 1 dram.

Syrup Bromide Strychnia and Morphine.

Bromine subdues the action of Strychnia on muscular motion, favors the sedative action, and allays the astringency of Morphia. This combination has been used with good results in cases of nervous pain, with want of organic action in the digestive organs.

Each fluid dram contains is of a grain Bromide Strychnia, is of a grain Bromide Morphia. Dose,—From one to two drams.

Syrup Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

This article possesses all the properties of Phosphate of Lime, the Lactic acid acting as a means of absorption. M. Dusart, the eminent French Physiologist asserts it to be far superior to the Phosphate, and to excel all agents yet tried for stimulating the functions of nutrition, especially in infantile cases where these functions are so often deranged.

Each fluid dram contains two grains Lacto-phosphate Lime, with an excess of Lactic acid. Dose,—From one half to two drams,

according to age.

Syrup Wild Cherry.

Syrup Aurantii Cortex.

Syrup Protoxide Iron.

5 grains Iron to each dram.—Dose, 1 dram.

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IODO-BROMIDE

CALCIUM,

COMPOUND.

ELIXIR

IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM, COMPOUND.

(For Internal Use.)

Medically used in Scrofula, Scrofulous Abscesses and Swellings, and all diseases of the blood traceable to a Scrofulous diathesis; in Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, Carles or diseased bone; Bronchial and Throat Affections, Pulmonary Degeneration, Erysipelas Sait Rheum, Scald Head, and Cutaneous affections; in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Piles and Deafness, and particularly efficient as an anti-bilious remedy to combat what is commonly called "Liver Complaint."

PREPARED ONLY BY

TILDEN & CO.,

New Lebanon, N. Y., and 176 William Street, New York City.

Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound.

Component Parts.—Bromine, Iodine, Chlorine, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium and Potassium.

Medical Properties and Action.—Alterative, resolvent, tonic, antibilious, aperient and anti-scrofulous.

This new compound, since its introduction to the profession nearly three years since, has been used in so diversified a number of cases with such uniform success as to rank it among the most potent alterative and anti-scrofulous remedies in use. The many cases in practice which have been reported to us, where it has signally asserted its therapeutical properties, justify us in offering it to the Medical Profession as a remedy of superior potency, and one on which they can confidently rely to subdue especially that class of chronic cases of a scrofulous diathesis which the ordinary approved means so often fail to reach, and also in many instances successfully to combat those pathological conditions on which a very large number of cutaneous affections depends. Its action upon the lymphatic glandular system, causing the reduction or absorption of glandular and other tumors has well attested claims. We can confidently advise its exhibition in that type of diseases which becomes amenable only to the alterative measures. In our own experience it has proved a very happy agent to combat, in scrofulous subjects, Piles, Facial Neuralgia, Catarrh, Caries, Necrosis and Abscesses, where its exhibition was invariably attended with well marked tonic and aperient properties. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the combination of properties which it possesses as preeminently gratifying. A persistent use for months, though, will often be imperatively required. The following are among the many testimonials of its therapentical efficacy, which have been forwarded us.

Cincinnati Lancet & Observer, June, 1873.

A NEW ALTERATIVE COMPOUND.

BY J. R. BLACK, M. D., NEWARK, OHIO.

The profession owes much to the Messrs. TILDEN, of New York, for introducing, for its convenience, fluid extracts of the various medicinal plants in common use.

Their disinfectant—Bromo-Chloralum—is the best and most unobjectionable of which I have knowledge. As a deodorant, its power is really marvelous. I have at this time a case of cancer of the womb, with an extremely offensive discharge, which the Bromo-Chloralum, properly diluted and used as an injection, corrects in a very effective manner. In the case, also, of a very old, bed-ridden lady, whose urine was discharged involuntarily, and which was of a very offensive ammonical smell—so that it was not possible to keep her bed free from its disgusting odor, until I directed the frequent use of this deodorant, and with the most satisfactory results.

But it is not this preparation to which I wish to direct attention, but another one for internal use, which these gentlemen have ingeniously prepared. I allude to their "Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound."

But, at the outset, allow me to say that what I have written, and wish to write, is not from any desire to puff either this house or any of its preparations. To do this I have no sort of motive, but, on the contrary, the heartiest dislike. But when a physician feels himself a debtor to any one, for putting a convenient and excellent remedy into his hands, it would certainly be playing the part of a professionally "prurient prude," not to feel himself free to make candid acknowledgment of the fact.

The Component Parts of this preparation are stated to be bromine, iodine, chlorine, calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, and potassium. It is claimed, by a rival house, that the union is a chemical impossibility. But I do not know that the manufacturers claim that all these elements are chemically united, but only in Almost the same union in a weaker and differently proportioned solution is not unfrequently met with in some mineral springs, as at Leamington, England, and in the Spa of Belgium. And this leads me to write what I have often thought, that as the curative virtues of some mineral springs are undoubted, why can not the same ingredients be concected in a concentrated form for the convenience of the physician in the laboratory of nature? It seems that the Messrs. Tilden have done this in an admirable manner in this Compound of theirsperhaps more strongly alterative than what nature usually generates. By putting a half a teaspoonful of the "Solution" (not the Elixir) in half a tumbler of water, a draught is at once prepared, which might deceive the habitues of some mineral springs. The taste is slightly sharp and acrid, but these impressions on the palate are gone in a moment after swallowing. The primary effect, especially when taken in the morning before breakfast, is precisely that of some mineral waters—a quick, pleasant, aperient effect. This I have noticed on myself scores of times, and have had it reported to me by almost every one to whom I directed its free administration.

The Therapeutical Properties of this compound have proved, in my hands, to be alterative, laxative, resolvent, and, in a minor degree, tonic. In the epidemic, which recently passed over the country, of influenza—popularly known as the epizootic—one of its most common sequelæ in strumous subjects was an enlargement of the cervical glands. This I found to disappear in the most satisfactory manner under the use of the "Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound." In fact, it seems to have, as its composition would indicate, a special effect on the glandular structures of the neck. Chronic irritation of the pharynx, and recent enlargements of the tonsils, are also promptly benefited by its use

In Some Cutaneous Diseases it is one of the most valuable of our prepartions. A young lady, very fair to look upon, was exceedingly annoyed by a mild yet obstinate spot of herpes on her face. Mercurial ointments, oil of cade, and

other remedies of a like class, had failed to remove it. The "Solution" applied pure to the part affected, proved effectual, after only two or three applications.

In Prurigo, its beneficial action is no less apparent. This affection, as all know, is often very obstinate, and a not uncommon effect of eating freely of Polygala Fagopyrum cakes, swimming in Darwin's nectar. It is an annoying, disagreeable, and troublesome affliction. It is often as obstinate as lichen, which is so obstinate as to have received the name of seven-year itch—a disease which a fat old gentleman once assured me he had had seven years to a day.

For the Removal of Prurigo, twenty drops of the "Solution" well diluted and continued for two or three weeks, will cure in almost every case. Such at least has been my experience. Excepting for children and adults of very fastidious taste, I prefer the "Solution" to the "Elixir." It is more active, and when properly diluted, more readily absorbed than the "Elixir." Considering that when it is deemed desirable to administer an alterative other than the mercurials, we are almost limited to the Iodide of Potassium, this preparation should be welcomed as a valuable addition to the list. It seems to be free from some of the objections appertaining to the Iodide; such as the occasional production of severe irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, frequent irritation of the stomach, and more or less of a general debilitating effect. It is a common expression of those who have taken the compound under consideration, and for appropriate disorders, that they feel better and more buoyant, without having experienced in the least any unpleasant effect, and this is more than can be said of the great majority of our remedies.

Use of Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound, in Catarrh.

In a very able and instructive essay recently published by Walter M. Fleming, M. D., on Catarrh, and its relation to throat and lung diseases, the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., receives a most prominent position among the remedies to be applied for its relief. Quite recently, Dr. Fleming writes; "There has been place before the public a chemical preparation issued by TILDEN & Co., Chemists, New Lebanon. N. Y., that has proved itself of great value in this disease; the crude preparation is the Solution Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound, the component parts of which are Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Calcium, Magnesium, Ferrum, Potassium and Sodium.

This compound possesses the desirable qualities of alterative, disinfectant, stimulant, tonic, and resolvent, all of which are eminently qualified to prove serviceable, in the very disease in question.

In its crude state, this preparation is irritant, and almost a caustic, consequently it requires large dilution before applying to the delicate membranes of the nose, but when properly prepared, as is best indicated by the case for which it is required, it has already proved itself to be a most valuable addition to the list of reliable remedies. There is also an Elixir of the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., prepared by the same firm, expressly for internal use, consisting of the same component parts, and identical medical qualities.

This preparation possesses all the desired advantages requsite, as a prompt and efficient alterative, tonic, and anti scrofulous remedy, partiularly indicated in ulcer ated and diseased membranes, caries of bones etc., (as may be readily conceived by reference to its component parts). This agent is found to be eminently qualified to benefit this type of disease, and is doubtless one of the most reliable internal and constitutional remedies.

These two preparations above, both for local and internal use, can hardly be surpassed, for the successful treatment of Catarrh."

In Scrofulous Abscesses, Caries, Tumors, Neuralgia, &c.

Was called August 10, 1869, to P. V., et. 12, Irish, of a scrofulous diathesis. He had been under medical treatment for several months without appreciable relief. At the request of the attending physician I was summoned to take charge of the case. I learned that the boy was first attacked with pain and swelling in the hip, simulating acute rheumatism, which subsequently terminated in a large abscess, which required opening. Suffering intense, necessitating the constant employment of morphine in large doses for several weeks, the pain continued in violence, until abscess after abscess appeared, one on hip, one in groin, two on leg below the knee and one above-in all five. The draught upon the vitality of the system was so profuse and debilitating, that in a very short time the patient had not strength sufficient to enable him to rise from the bed. The appetite became poor, the secretions scanty, which together with the insomnia and general cachexia, apparently foreshadowed speedy dissolution. My treatment was confined to alteratives, such as Iodine, Iodoform, Iodide of Potassium, Carbolic Acid, (as a topic and internally) Arsenical preparations and the Phosphates—to tonics such as Elixir of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia, Chemical Food and Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry, and of this class of remedies, the "Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry," manufactured by TILDEN & Co., was the only agent which appeared to affect the system. This restored the appetite and thus far measurably benefitted my patient—though further than that the disease remained unchecked and my treatment abortive. The suppuration continued profuse and portions of dead bone were from day to day extracted. Several physicians of large experience saw the patient with me, though they suggested no alteration of the plan of treatment.

At this stage of the disease, I read in the Journal of Materia Medica a notice of a new remedy, the "Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp." highly commended for its alterative properties and especially its power in combating scrofulous cachexia, &c. I wrote to Messrs. Tilden & Co., for and received a bottle by express. I directed my patient to take one teaspoonful three times a day—the medicine being rather agreeable he expressed a preference for it, rather than the remedies he had been using. Upon visiting the boy after a few days, I was surprised at the marked improvement observed in the appetite and general indications of the case. I advised him to continue its use, gradually increasing the dose. In one week's time the mother calling at my office remarked, "my boy is better." During the day I saw the boy, and found the discharge was less profuse and had a more healthy appearance. Improvement continued uninterrupted; no more dead bone was observed after patient had been finally placed under the influence of this new medicine. In one month's time the boy was able to walk a half-mile from home. He is now nearly well. Since patient commenced taking "The Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound," I have given him no other medicines only as was necessary to correct the disturbed condition of the secretions; consequently the combatment of the disease must be attributable to the influence of the "Iodo-Bromide."

I have since used this new agent in a large number of cutaneous diseases and am highly gratified with its effect. I consider it a valuable acquisition to our therapeutical agents and could not think of being without it.

L. ROGERS, M. D.

Scrofulous Abscesses, Impoverished Blood, Rheumatism Liver Complaint.

J. B. Nobel, M. D., Booneville, N. Y.—I am using your Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., with marked success, in a case of enlarged knee joint, and scrofulous

abscess of the left hand, also, in another case of impoverished blood, with rheumatism and liver complaint. I have used it successfully, also, in two cases of erysipelas acute with diphtheria. I was sent for to attend a patient, suffering with a large scrofulous abscess thoracic and of the right hand. A skillful physician had treated the case for four months, but with very little benefit as all proper remedies had been given the patient. I at once gave your "Elixir Iodo," and applied the solution externally for some days. The case is so far doing well, and I am confident of a full cure in a short time. I think it a better alterative than all others.

In Scrofulous Swellings and Ulceration.—W. B. Ansley, M. D., Apollo, Pa., writes:—"In regard to the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium, Compound, I will say, it seems to be all that we could desire. I will only give the outlines of one case out of several of a similar kind that I have treated with this remedy.

Robert J——, aged 26,—English,—came to me for treatment, Sept. 15, with scrofulous swelling and ulceration of the cervical, lymphatic glands, of 18 months' standing. Two of these glands were discharging freely characteristic scrofulous pus, and some four others were much swollen, two of them seemingly just ready to break down, which they afterwards did. His history showed the disease to be hereditary. His general health was completely broken down, so that he could not follow his usual occupation, that of a sheet roller. He was placed on the following medicine:

Sig.—Dessert spoonful 8 times daily.

To the glands he applied ointment of Iodide of Cadmium. He was also directed to take as much out-door exercise as possible, and live on a nutritious diet, avoiding alcoholic stimulants. The first ten days he did not show any signs of improvement, bus from that time on he has improved steadily, continuing the use of the medicine, as originally prescribed, with but few intermissions. He may now be considered cured,—the ulceration having healed and the enlargement entirely gone. He has resumed work, but will continue using the medicine as a precautionary measure. In closing I may add that he had been treated during the entire 18 months before coming to me by some able physicians."

In a Case of Scrofulous Abscess.—Dr. M. F. Harvey, (Ontario, Canada) writes. "The Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound is a magnificent remedy. I am using it with marked success in a case of Scrofulous Abscess in the upper part of the femur.

I think more of this remedy than all the many alteratives I have noticed in medical journals for the last two years."

In Old Affections of Joints and Bones.-

Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in being able to report the following case, showing the great value of the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, in old affections of the joints and bones. I was called some two years and a half since to attend a returned soldier, thirty years of age, his left leg was enormously swollen and pain ful, especially about the ankle. He was greatly emaciated and anæmic, had sympathetic or hectic fever. He was very low indeed and not expected to live by any one who saw him. He had been under the care of many physicians, the limb had been injured on board a transport ship by the fall upon it of a heavy box—I examined the ankle carefully and concluded to pass an exploring needle, and at

once detected pus in several localities. Incisions were then made and free exit afforded to the retained ill-conditioned fluids; upon searching with a probe the tibia was found roughened and diseased in several sites—tonics and restoratives were given of Bark, Iron, Arsenic, &c. The success was not satisfactory-The patient gradually failed, his appetite gave way, diarrhosa set in, a cachectic state ruled the case, the man was utterly exhausted and there seemed to be no chance of his recovery. At this time I was induced to make a trial of the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., a teaspoonful was given properly diluted three times a day. The Solution was also locally applied diluted with alcohol and water, four parts. The result was very gratifying, my patient at once began to rally under the tonic and alterative influences of the remedy-His appetite returned, also his color and flesh, the discharges lessened, the swelling abated and the pain and condition of the joint and bones improved—soon dead pieces of bone ceased to come away, and in two months he rode ten miles to see me; from that time he made a rapid recovery.

He is now a stout, fleshy, strong man, and owes his life to the use of the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound. The joint is still somewhat impaired as to its free action, but the man walks very well and attends to the labors of the farm, and requires no further professional attention.

I have only to say that I have great confidence in this remedy and shall continue to recommend it and use it in ill-conditioned affections of the bones and joints whether the results of accidents alone, or as connected with scrofulous or other cachectic states of the system. THEO. H. JEWETT, M. D., South Berwick, Me.

Psoriasis and Scrofula.—Dr. Hebert, Brooklyn. I have used your Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., in quite a number of cases of Psoriasis and Scrofula with marked success, and I am recommending it to my medical acquaintances.

Scrofulous Induration of the Nose.—By X. T. Bates, New Lebanon, N. Y.—Was called in February, 1872, to visit Mrs. R., found her suffering from a troublesome tumor in the right naris, of some twelve months standing, so large as to disfigure the face, accompanied with intolerable burning and itching sensations, it had obstinately resisted every method of medication to which she had been subjected, which I learned comprised both discutient topics and alteratives, and anti-scrofulous remedies. I suggested the use of several lotions and internal medicines, no one of which she appeared inclined to favor, remarking "It is almost needless for me to use that which has already been proven worthless in my case by faithful trial; give me a new prescription."

I then advised:

B Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., - - - Oj.

Take a teaspoonful one hour before each meal, after one week, increase the dose to two teaspoonfuls.

This was sufficient to effect a cure, which I will pronounce a permanent one, inasmuch as there has been no return of her difficulty since its disappearance, nearly a year since.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., the most efficient and satisfactory anti-scrofulous preparation I have ever used, but the sphere of its usefulness is by no means confined to scrofula. Aside from this special usefulness it has an application as deversified as the term alterative can make it.

In Chronic Affections, Incipient Lung Diseases, and Cancer of the Stomach.—I have used the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, with very warked success in many cases, and regard it as one of the best tonics and alteratives, it all scrofulous diseases, I have ever met with.

I have used it with much benefit in cancer of the stomach, and other local diseases of a kindred nature with excellent results. I have also used it in many cases of incipient lung disease with marked success. In cases of chronic ulcers, I employ it internally, using the Bromo-Chloralum externally, applying it two or three times a day to the ulcerated surfaces, and uniformly with the best results; the improvement in all the cases has been rapid, and at this time bids fair to be permanent.

I regard it as a valuable remedy, one worthy of the attention of the medical profession. I think I was the first to use it in this part of the State, and have done so quite extensively, and feel sure, if judiciously prescribed in cases adapted to its use, it will seldom fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it.

A. J. FULLER, M. D., BATH, MR.

Chronic Articular Rheumatism.—Dr. W. J. Gilbert, Fremont, N. C. Your Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium has worked wonders in the relief of Mrs. C., who for the last four years has suffered from Chronic Articular Rheumatism of every joint in the body, rendering her perfectly helpless. To day with Solution of Iodo as a wash, and the Elixir internally, the hinges of the lower jaw have been unlocked, the elbow to flex, the joints of the lower extremeties unshackled, which heretofore had resisted every medicine taken. I look upon the Elixir Iodo and Bromo-Chloralum as invaluable medicinal agents in the hands of the Profession.

Piles and Scrofula.—Dr. Allen, Pella, Iowa, I have used your Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium with great success in the cure of Piles and Scrofula.

In Chronic Irritable Ulcers.—Dr. S. H. Potter, of Hamilton, Ohio, says: Allow me to express my sincere gratitude for your offer to send me a quantity of the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound. It has proven itself in every case a very valuable and potent remedy. I have been using it on a Chronic Irritable Ulcer on my own person arising from a severe contusion five years aince.

Singular as it seems nothing else promotes healthy granulations, nothing else can be tolerated, and yet this acts like a charm.

Both internally and externally I have found it more efficacious than any other medicine that an experience of forty years of devoted practice enables me to select.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 1st., 1879.

In Bilious Disorder.—Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to say that I have derived the most beneficial effects from the use of the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound. I had been suffering with biliary disorder for a long time, and recently was salivated to such an excessive degree as to produce general derangement and great physical prostration.

The taking of but two ounces of the above mixture has produced a normal action of the liver and restored me to a healthy condition.

Yours with respect, A. D. GREENTREE, 873 Franklin St.

In Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—I take pleasure in reporting two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, occurring in my practice, in which I found your new preparation; the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., of great service.

The first was that of a boy aged 9 years, who was first taken with severe lancinating pains in the Cranium—extending down the back and to the limbs—followed by delirium—attended with the usual symptoms—pupils of eye alternately dilating and contracting—restlessness—pulse about 120—articulation very difficult. I gave him Quinine and Dover's Powder freely, alternated with the Iodo-Bromide and followed up this treatment for several days—using Leptandrin occasionally to regulate the bowels, when the worst symptoms were greatly relieved. He could not however use his limbs—I persevered in the use of the Elixir for several weeks and finally had the satisfaction of witnessing my patient's restoration to health.

In the other case which was of the same general character, I administered the Elixir more freely in the first instance, using less of the Quinine and Dover's Powder. All the symptoms subsided within three or four days. I am inclined to the opinion that the Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., in conjunction with Quinine and Dover's Powder will cure all such cases, and I take great pleasure in bringing those above cited to the notice of the profession through the columns of your valuable Journal. Very Truly Yours, E. TEFFT, M. D., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—By L. GILE, M. D., Canaan 4 Corners, N. Y. Having recently had my attention called to the Elix. Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., particularly for its alterative and anti-scrofulous properties, I advised its use in several subjects suffering from Psoriasis, which came under my treatment during the past winter. Its medicinal virtues were so manifest as to substantiate all that is claimed for it regarding its efficacy in cutaneous affections, and having more recently noticed in a pamphlet issued by the manufacturers, a letter from Dr. Tefft, concerning its remarkable adaptation to "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," I was readily led to make a thorough trial of it in several cases of the latter affection. Its use was attended with such gratifying results that I am constrained to regard it of sufficient importance to give in brief my experience, believing when properly used, it will prove an invaluable adjuvant in the control of this dreaded and painful malady

Case 1.—J. M., male, aged 14. Suddenly stricken down, vomiting and diarrhea, lancinating pains in head and spine, tenderness, intolerance of light and sound, well marked tonic contraction of the muscles of the neck, pupils somewhat dilated, tongue dry and dark, pulse 120, and insomnia. Such was his condition when I first saw him. I at once put him upon the use of Quinine, Gelseminum and Veratrum combined, sinapism to spine. The following day there being no perceptible change, I prescribed:

B. Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., - - 3 iv.

Take one teaspoonful every four hours

B Chloroform,

Sweet Oil, - - - - - - aa gii

Apply freely to entire spine on a piece of woolen cloth, and repeat as frequently as patient can comfortably bear.

Improvement was manifest within twenty-four hours, tongue moist, pain less, and more rest, convalescence uninterrupted.

Case 2.—L. M., aged 9, sister of J. M., train of symptoms almost identical, treatment the same with the exception that the Iodo was administered upon my first visit to patient, and the chlorofom liniment freely applied. Result—s, mptoms markedly less severe, and recovery was rapid.

Case S.—Mrs. D., aged 60, was similarly attacked, though symptoms from the first more alarming—Semi-consciousness and hippocratic countenance. The general indications appeared to forshadow dissolution. Treatment the same. Result, improvement perceptible within 48 hours, though the recovery was somewhat less rapid than in preceding cases. In each of the above cases I continued the use of Quinia in large doses, and Veratrum and Gelseminum combined, as pulse seemed to demand.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., an invaluable adjuvant in the treatment of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and am confident that this statement will be corroborated by the experience of all physicians who may use it under similar circumstances.

Deafness Caused by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Dr. J. A. Ingles, Monroe, Ill. I used the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium in a case of deafness, caused by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis with excellent success. The case is improving rapidly, patient is about ten years old, gave half a teaspoonful in water three times a day.

In Rheumatism and Piles.—Communicated by X. T. Bates, M. D.

Was called January 6, 1872, to attend M. C., aged 50 years, of a scrofulo-rheumatic diathesis. He had been under treatment for rheumatism for nearly two years. by several physicians of eminence, who agreed as to the basic disease, but differed materially as to the complication. One diagnosed a cancer of the stomach, another scirrhous affection of the liver, another suspected malignant disease of the rectum, all overlooking the real dominant morbid action. During this time he had been confined to the bed, and gradually on the decline, until he finally lapsed into a condition in which he was barely able, unaided, to raise himself in bed. Appetite poor. countenance cachectic, occasional vomiting, foul breath, fœtid odor in room, bowels confined, renal secretions scanty, much rheumatic heat in the bowels, and a distressing cough, which particularly set in at night, sometimes quite banishing sleep, while the mental depression quite equaled the physical prostration. He was also suffering from the bloody piles, and at the time of my first seeing him he remarked to me that he thought the piles were the one pre-eminent cause of his prostration. The odor of the room was very offensive and sickening, and to its malarial and nauseative influence I could but attribute one cause at least of his physical exhaustion and cachexia. Here the Bromo-Chloralum was called into requisition, and proved itself signally efficient in completely removing the odor and purifying the air. Hope entirely had deserted him of getting relief from the rheumatic fever, pain and stiffness of joints, and he solicited only a cure for the piles, and the cough. Such then was the patient's condition when he came under my treatment, and I must confess, that in consideration of the chronic character of his complaints, and ability of his medical advisors, that I had little hope of benefitting him. But having read in the "Journal of Materia Medica" the gratifying experiences of the Profession with the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, in both rheumatic and scrofulous affections, and having myself used this "Compound" with marked success in many conditions when I thought only an alterative was required, I thought here also to try its power. I consequently prescribed:

B. Elixir Iodo-Brom. Cal. Comp.,..... 3 viii.

Take one teaspoonful 3 times a day for 3 or 4 days, after which duplicate the dose; and for his distressing cough I prescribed:

Take one teaspoonful "pre re nata." In one week's time the cough was better, but in other respects his condition was unchanged. Nevertheless I continued the above treatment, and in about a month thereafter my patient began to experience considerable relief from the piles, and the system generally to recuperate. He has continued to improve, and now both the cough and the piles have succumbed, the rheumatic fever is less severe, the cachexia passing off, and his general strength greatly improved.

Even though the "Iodo" may not be successful in dislodging and eradicating the rheumatism, in that it has but restored strength, and cured the piles, it has proved itself a powerful and useful remedy, and a valuable acquisition to the "Materia Medica." I have found the Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound by far the most satisfactory alterative I ever used.

Rheumatic Gout.—Letter from Dr. B. C. Powell.—It gives me pleasure to state that after a fair trial of your new preparations "Biomo-Ohloralum"—and Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound"—Elixir and Solution, I have found them fully deserving all the encomium that has been so fully accorded to them. I have not the time at present, but will reserve for another occasion minute reports, of special cases—but desire simply to mention one instance of the successful use of the latter, in the treatment of Rheumatic Gout. An elderly German gentleman of this city, sought my advice while suffering from a severe attack of this painful and troublesome complaint. His feet, hands and arms, were very much swollen and puffy,—he was totally unable to use them. I prescribed the Elixir internally, at the same time directed the Solution properly diluted, to be used as a topical application. The symptoms gradually abated, and before the expiration of two months, he was restored to his usual good heatth. Its affect in this case has fully satisfied me of its claim to be classed among the most efficient anti-rheumatic remedies.

Measles.—8. R. Nissly, Pemberton, Ohio, May 19th, '78. I have used the Iodo in all my measle cases, and more especially at that stage of the disease, when there were evidences of general Anasarca, or in other words a bloated condition of the countenance with a painful swellingof the glands of the throat and neck. I can not speak too highly of the diuretic properties of the Compound. I prefer it to any of the ordinary diuretics so generally prescribed in our days.

It will recommend itself, and I think I can prescribe it every day for my patients with the hope of good and favorable results, Accept my thanks for your favor, with the assurance that I am determined to test the Compound to its fullest extent.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 29th, 1872.

Extract from Letter of Dr. P. A. Molling.—"I have used lately one-half dozen bottles of your most excellent Elixir Iodo-Bromdie of Calcium Comp. in chronic sore legs, and must confess, with an almost unequalled success in every case. I could send to you several pleasing testimonials."

OFFICE OF JAPANESE EMBASSY, Washington, D. C. June 25, 1872.

Letter from the Surgeon of the Japanese Embassy.—Dear Şir—I have much pleasure in stating that I have made a careful trial of the preparation which you forwarded to me known as the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp. I have found it singularly efficacious in the treatment of secondary Syphilis, a number of severe cases having been lately under my personal observation.

One case in particular attracted my attention not only from the length of time the patient had been suffering from the symptoms which were very severe, but also from the fact that a long course of the treatment usually adopted in such cases had utterly failed to make an impression upon the symptoms or to avert the progress of this formidable disease.

Two months ago I commenced using the Elixir Iodo-Bromide in this case. The patient, who is a young man of twenty-eight, then presented the following appearance.—A large number of obstinate copper colored eruptions were visible on the skin, over the face, arms, chest and limbs, and his muscular system was much emaciated, being also troubled with an obstinate cough and the expectoration of blood. The mucous membrane of the throat and tongue was covered with greyish ulcerations which had the effect of rendering the voice husky and indistinct; besides this the patient complained of loss of appetite and inability to sleep from severe darting pains in the joints and limbs. He had contracted an indurated chancre about five years previously which healed in about three months—had been suffering from secondary symptoms nearly four years and was very much depressed in spirits—afraid he could not get well &c.

I thought this a good case for the trial of the Elixir and commenced giving it in teaspoonful doses 8 times daily, one hour after meals. As this dose did not disorder the stomach and appeared to increase the appetite, at the expiration of ten days I gave him two teaspoonfuls 8 times daily in a little water, and have continued it steadily ever since with the following results:—At the end of the first fortnight the patient was much improved in spirits, with increase of appetite and greater vigor in the digestive organs. There was likewise a marked diminution of the nocturnal pains, with diminished cough and expectoration.

At the end of the first month, the cough had entirely disappeared and the patient had excellent appetite, while the ulcers in the throat were showing a disposito heal. At the present time nearly two months have elapsed since the first exhibition of the Elixir, and the patient himself says he is nearly well.

He has improved greatly in health and strength—the spots on the surface have almost entirely disappeared, and the ulcerated state of the mouth and throat has improved in a most remarkable manner.

These excellent results I must attribute entirely to the Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound and I consider it the best medicine I have ever used in cases of this kind.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours Truly, ROBERT. J. SLOAN, M. D. Surgeon to Japanese Embassy, late Surgeon U. S. Army.

Use of Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., in Deafness, resulting from Scarlet Fever.—By X. T. Bates. M.D.—During an epidemic of Scarlet Fever in B——, Vermont, Mrs. W., was attacked by this malady and in the convalescent state discovered that her hearing had become somewhat impaired.

This impairment gradually increased until fears were entertained both by herself and friends that she would ultimately lose her hearing entirely. At the suggestion of her husband whom I had previously treated for a similar disorder, she was induced to try the following prescription:—

- B Elix, Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp., - - Oss.
- Sig.—One teaspoonful in half a wine-glassful of water, one hour before each meal.
- 'Improvement soon manifested itself, and in a few weeks a thorough cure was effected.

Within a month I have had the pleasure of seeing this patient and was informed by her that she alone of several who were similarly affected had escaped permanent deafness—a result to be attributed entirely to the use of the Elixir.

NEWARK, Ohio, June 10, '78.

Scrofula.—Extract from letter of Y. Curtis Priest, M. D., "I have a very unfavorable case of Scrofula which seems to be making rapid improvement under your Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp. Indeed the parents of the child think it is working wonders."

G. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Kampsville, Calhoun Co., Ill., June 7, 1878 "Your Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Comp., is superior to any Alterative I have ever used, and I would not be without it under any consideration."

Scrofula and Necrosis.—Letter from Geo. W. Parr, M. D., Perrysville, Ashland Co., Ohio, May 24, 1878. "I get better results from your Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound in Scrofula and Necrosis, than from any other known remedy or combination of remedies."

Scrofulous Affections of the Face.—A. M. Heistand, M. D. "I treated successfully a very obstinate case of Scrofulous Affection of the face, with Necrosis of the superior maxillary bone, with the "lodo-Bromide Calcium Comp." internally and externally. I have been using the "lodo" for six months; with great success.

Chronic Arthritis—Letter from A. T. Steele, M. D.,—"I have used the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp. in an old standing case of chronic arthritis, (inflammatory gout) and find that it does more good than all the remedies combined."

Inflammatory R heumatism.—Paul F. Danoi, M. D., Bonaghstown, Adam Co., Pa., May 19, 1878. "I am well pleased with the action of your "Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp." having used both preparations in an inveterate case of sore leg. I have now another similar case on hand, and I feel confident of a successful issue. The case is Inflammatory Rheumatism, complicated with Scrofula, no doubt; but I have great faith in your preparations."

Inveterate Psoriasis.—Daniel E. Wells, M. D., Bristol, N. H. "I am using your "Elixir and Solution of Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp." with very favorable effects. I have one case of Inveterate Psoriasis of 18 years standing, which is being cured by their use. The patient's skin instead of being completely covered with scales has become as smooth as in his child-hood.

Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound in Deafness.—By X. T. Bates, M. D. Accident first called my attention to the utility of this Compound in deafness, a little more than a year since, when I was called upon to visit a young man, a merchant, of sedentary life, who had recently returned from the West in so debilitated a state that it necessitated his entire relinquishment of business. It appears early in January, he contracted a severe cold, which seemed to exhaust its energy in the head, setting up acute otitis which terminated in intensifying to a high degree the partial deafness to which he had been a victim for half a score of years, and in addition accompanying it with intolerable tinnitus aurium, and subsequently there was loss of appetite with much languor and debility in which every organ seemed to participate. He sought and obtained the best medical advice and was under treatment three months, during which time both the deafness and atony were manifestly growing on him. Countenance becoming cachectic, appetite, strength and ambition constantly on the decline were grave indications which appeared rather to foreshadow early dissolution. His medical attendants finally urged both a change of clime and employment.

Such were his physical condition and promises when he came to me for advice. Bearing in mind the several valuable elementary constituents of the "Elixir Iodo" and my former happy experience with this medicine in scrofulous subjects to combat *Piles, Neuralgia,* "Sympathetic Catarrh," Caries, Neorosis, and scrofulous abscesses, when I had employed it with very uniform success, I thought here to try its efficacy as an appetizer and general alterative, with little or no expectation of removing the cause of deafness which I diagnosed Scrofulous induration of the Tympanum. My prescription was:

Take one teaspoonful in a half wine-glass of water three times a day, one hour before meals—after a week's time increase the dose to two teaspoonfuls.

I soon lost sight of the young man, and heard no more of him till after a period of four months when I received a letter from him wherein he requested a renewal of the prescription I had previously given him, stating that it had been the means of affording him great relief, that while under my treatment, both his appetite and strength rapidly improved, spirits revived, and deafness appeared rather to succumb, and his general health so immeasurably improved, that he at length was enabled to resume business relations. But no sooner did his medicine become exhausted than his old symptoms recurred. He then consulted his family physician, who made several applications of Nitrate of Silver to the ear, and also subjected him to constitutional treatment, which was persevered in for a space of three weeks without any perceptible benefit.

I immediately forwarded a duplicate prescription with the request that he should inform me from time to time of his condition. But I heard nothing direct from him until January of the present year, when I received the happy intelligence that he was enjoying a degree of health to which he had been a stranger for years. He had barely used the medicine two days ere he began to experience relief, and within an interim of three weeks, his hearing was restored almost completely. His own words are:—"I could hear better than any time within the past ten years."

My experience with the elixir in deafness has not been confined to the above recorded case, but I have prescribed it in four other cases, in only one of which did it disappoint me, and here the patient neglected to use it the length of time required in a fair trial. In the majority of subjects even when it is potent to disarm and conquer the morbid processes which go to form diseased structure, I

regard a persistent use necessary, until from two to three pints of the "Comp." have been introduced into the system. I shall contribute my further experience with it in similar cases,

Fistula Sacci Lacrymalis.—G. H. Harcy, M. D., of Bellevue, Ohio, writes: With regard to your Elixir, and Solution of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., I can say they are most valuable remedies. Last winter a farmer friend of mine, who lives just out of town, came to my office saying he had a very sore eye, he had been to a number of physicians, but they had all refused to undertake to cure it. I advised him to go to Cleveland and have an operation performed, he disliked very much to go and urged me to take it in hand. He removed the cloth from his eye, and I found the case was a far advanced Fistula Sacci Lacrymalis. My friend used to weigh 165 pounds, he now weighs 112, being subject to Dyscrasia Scrophulosa. I put him under the use of your "Elixir Iodo" internally, as a general tonicum and stomachicum, externally I used your "Solution of Iodo-Bromide Calcium in the manner in which it is recommended. In about six weeks his Fistula got well, and the tone of his system was generally improved.

Extract from Letter of Dr. C. S. Lacey.—"I wish to say one word in regard to two of your preparations, the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., and Bromo-Chloralum. I have used them in conjunction in treatment of chronic ulcers—giving the former internally, and using the latter externally—with very sat isfactory results indeed—I have administered the Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium, Comp., in Salt Rheum and other skin diseases with marked success.

Extract from Letter of J. B. Nobel, M. D.—"I have used the Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp., with excellent results in cases of cachexia—also in a case of Liver Complaint, complicated with Rheumatism, when there was, moreover, a scrofulous tendency. I have prescribed it in Bronchial and throat affections with very gratifying success—and generally in all cachectic cases."

Scrofulous Ulcerations.—RICHARD D. LEE, Physician of Alms-house, Harford Co., Md. "I have now under treatment, and almost cured the worst case of scrofulous ulceration I have ever met with. My treatment has consisted, in the use of the "Elixir' Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp." internally, and the "Solution" of the same as a wash.

Letter from Dr. John H. HAYNES, Brainard's, N. Y.

Gentlemen—"I am trying your Elix. Iodo-Bromid Calcium Comp. on an old lady who had been treated by at least a half score of physicians, without any benefit, but says that the "Iodo" is doing her good.

Letter from Jno J. HAWKINS M. D., Glascow Mo.

At the suggestion of B. F. Powell, M. D., I was induced some time ago, to try your preparations of "Iodo-Bromide Calcium Comp." "Elixir" and "Solution, Also "Bromo-Cloralum," and with very satisfactory results. They are getting to be almost indispensable; think you deserve great credit and commendation.

Bromo-Chloralum.

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Dr. J. N. Wilson, Sumner, Iowa; "I have given the Bromo-Chloralum a fair trial as a deodorizer and disinfectant, and found it worthy of al the praise that is given it. I tried it in a cellar where a foul smell existed and in a short time the air was just as pure and fresh as above. I have used it also with good results on cancer and sore-throat.

Bromo-Chloralum in Chronic Diarrhoea and Ulceration of the Bowels.—Letter from M. V. B. Saunder Jackson, Mich.—Having had a very severe case of Chronic Diarrhoea, and Ulceration of the Bowels, under my care for several months, and not being able with all the usual remedies to afford only temporary relief, I resorted to injections of Bromo-Chloralum $\frac{\pi}{3}$ i, warm water oj, immediate relief followed the first application; the patient had had ten or eleven passages during the night, and was very much reduced; but after using the above, there were no passages until the following morning, only three injections were given and those, two and three days apart: and three weeks from the first, the patient reports a perfect recovery. This was the only treatment used.

Letter from S. P. Hoyt, Elk Creek, Va.—One case with your disinfectant "Bromo Chloralum" was somewhat remarkable. The corpse of Mrs. H., aged about 30 years, who had died in Kentucky, was brought in a metallic casket to this place for burial. Her friends desiring to view her face, had the coffin opened; the odor was so bad it was almost impossible to stay in the room. I was requested to use the "Bromo-Chloralum," and in fifteen minutes there was not a particle of smell in the room nor any unpleasant odor from the corpse while it remained in the house, which was 36 hours before burial. It certainly exceeds anything of the kine! I have ever known.

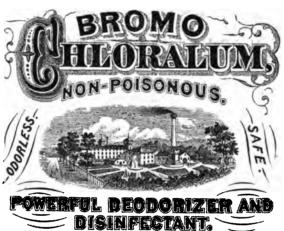
Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa, May 30, 1873.

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Dr. N. M. Smith & Son;—Gentlemen.—Please allow me to express my sincere thanks for your timely suggestion of using the "Bromo-Chloralum," manufactured by Tilden & Co., N. Y., I used it according to directions as found on bottle, and found it perfect in rectifying the effluvia arising from a corpse, with which I watched last April. I have since recommended it to be used by a family in Delaware County, where the gentleman was being eaten up by a cancer. In both cases the rooms were so overcharged with stench, that it was impossible for the attendants to remain with them. I have attended both of the funerals of these persons, and there was not the least unpleasant odor arising in either case.

As the "Bromo-Chlorolum" sends forth no odor of itself, it proves to be the most perfect deodorizer ever invented, and its inventors are deserving of all the praise that a health loving people can give.

SAMUEL L. GARDINER.



Saline Antiseptic, Alterative & Styptic.

ARRESTS AND PREVENTS PUTREFACTION AND CONTAGION.

Used as a Gargle in Diphtheria Sore Throat, Catarrh and Foetid Breath as a Wash and Disinfectant in Small Pox. Cancers, Ulcers, Typhoid Fever and all Contagious diseases. To remove bad Odors or Gases and Disinfect Sick Rooms, suspend cloths saturated with it diluted. To Deodorize Water Closets, Sinka. Kitchens, Cellars & c., and where any bad or nacious odors should be removed SEE GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

CONTROL

New Lebanon IL Va 176 William Street,

NEW YORKS

Bromo-Chloralum.

The want of a certain and perfect Deodorizer and Disinfectant, capable of neutralizing and destroying at once all disagreeable or noxious odors and gases, as well as germs of disease and septic particles floating imperceptibly in the air, has long been felt, and particularly one free from poisonous qualities, so that it could be used under all circumstances—

n any and all places, where, during certain seasons of the year, decomposition of organic matter is unavoidable—from which emanate foul and noxious gases, producing disease, pestilence and death.

Many articles have been from time to time proposed and used for this purpose, with varying results, as the salts of Iron, Copper and Zinc, all of which, however, have been found open to the serious objection that, being poisonous, they can only be used with safety by scientific medical men—fatal results having been frequently caused by their use in the hands of persons unacquainted with their dangerous properties.

The same may be said of Carbolic Acid, and its Compounds, known as Phenol Sodique, Chloride of Lime, Chloride of Soda, Sulphate of Zine with Acetate of Copper, known as "Girondin," and other similar articles in a greater or less degree, which, after accomplishing disinfection, leave behind an odor of their own equally disagreeable—frequently more so than that removed—their disinfecting action being due more to their overpowering odor than to their antiseptic property. As a class, too, like the metallic agents, they are too poisonous for promiscuous use, requiring more than ordinary care and skill in their manipulation.

In Bromo-Chloralum

we offer the Profession and Public a certain, effective, quick working deodorizer and disinfectant, FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES and INODOROUS IN ITSELF, and at such a cost as to place it within the use of all without any fear of baneful effects from its use.

It is a concentrated solution of Aluminium Chloride and Bromide, is inodorous and non-poisonous and after repeated trials has been found to be more potent than Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, or the poisonous metallic articles. In contact with fermented, decomposed or fetid matter, it promptly absorbs all ammoniacal and noxious gases and renders the atmosphere and surrounding objects sweet and wholesome. It has been tested in such a variety of cases with such uniform success, that we feel warranted in recommending it to the public for general use, in all places or circumstances that give rise to unhealthy, bad odors which it is unnecessary here to enumerate.

A striking merit of Bromo Chloralum is that it operates by removal and not by creating an odor greater than the one sought to be removed, can be applied in the most simple manner, diluting it according to the object or locality to be purified. Indeed, one great element of its successful operation is the capability of free diffusion, causing it to affect and purify the air as well as the walls, ceilings and floors.

In all Dwellings, the Cellars should be sprinkled with it diluted one part to ten of water; all Drains and Sinks should be rinsed out with it diluted one part to ten or twenty parts of water. It has been demonstrated that one gallon in a barrel of forty gallons of water is sufficient to destroy all offensive emanation in Sewers and Drain Pipes.

In the Kitchen. Suspend Cloths or Sponges moistened with it diluted one part to six or eight of water; it will absorb all odors from cooking.

For Closets, Store Rooms, Meat Safes, Refrigerators and Kitchens. Saturate cloths with one part to ten of water, and hang up, or fill a dish and put it on shelf.

Vegetables, Fruit, Fish. Meat and Butter, that have long been exposed in hot weather or climate, can have their original sweetness restored by immersing them in one part to ten or twenty of water for a short time.

For Hotels. For use in Kitchens, Cellars, Water-closets — and to purify vessels con

taining swill and refuse matter, chamber utensils, spittoons, etc., — a dilution of one part with eight parts of water will be sufficient.

In large manufactories, the floors should be sprinkled with a solution of one part with sixteen parts of water, and in privies and all places where refuse or other matter is deposited emitting offensive odors, a dilution of one part with eight parts of water should be used — care being taken to sprinkle the walls and floors, as well as the substance to be deodorized.

For Butchers. To wash the floor, stands and cart, one part to ten of water.

For Water Closets and Urinals. Use one part to ten, sprinkle the floors and basin or vault, or hang up cloths saturated to absorb the noxious gases, and renew when exhausted.

For Cisterns, where the water has become offensive, put half pint in pail of water and sprinkle over the service of the water.

In the sick Chamber it can be used with perfect safety — when the air is impregnated with the unwholesome odors which the patient is obliged to repeatedly inhale, cloths, wet with a dilution of one part to eight, should be suspended in the room to absorb the noxious odors. A small quantity should be placed in all chamber utensils, before use, diluted one part to eight of water. It will deodorize and disinfect instantly and completely — thus preventing all danger of contagion therefrom.

Catarrh and Bad Breath. Mixed with fifteen parts of water and used as a gargle after meals it will remove bad breath and relieve catarrh.

For Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Canker, Bad Breath.—Use as a gargle, one part to ten of water, or stronger according to circumstances.

For Chilblains, Fetid Feet or Arm Pits, Frozen Feet.—Use daily one part to five or ten of water.

Toothache.-Moisten cotton with it full strength and fill the tooth.

Mosquito Bites and Poisons.—Wash parts, diluted according to circumstances.

For Cancers, Scrofulous and Fetid Ulcers, Discharges of all Kinds, etc.—Use one part to eight or ten of water on the affected parts and in the room upon cloths or sponges to purify the air.

In Malarial or Fever and Agus districts the Mosquito Nettings placed in the windows, should be sprinkled with Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to six of water, so as to decompose all noxious gases in the air as it passes through, and sponges or cloths should be suspended in various parts of the house, especially in the sleeping apartments.

In Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Measles, and all contagious diseases, use one part to six or ten of water as a wash to neutralize fever poison. Saturate cloths and suspend in the room; use freely on all bedding and in the chamber utensils.

For Cholera. As a preventive, keep the air in apartments pure and wholesome by suspending cloths or sponges saturated with it diluted one part to eight of water, use freely on all bedding of patients, and in the room, particularly in the chamber utensils.

In Small Pox. We are advised that patients feel much comfort from the use of a dilution of one part to twelve or sixteen of water as a wash; all speak of its soothing influence when applied to the face or any part of the burning, itching surface. It neutralizes the virus, destroys the loathsome emanations and limits the spread of the disease. Cloths well moistened and hung in the room, and around the patient, absorb all the odor present. Attendants should use the same freely upon their clothes and person.

Uses for the Dead. By covering the body with cloths saturated with this article, with an equal part of water, decomposition will be prevented for a long time. By injecting it undiluted, immediately after death, in the various orifices of the body and then closing them with cotton, it will act as a thorough antiseptic. Cotton, or pounded charcoal in bags, saturated with it and placed in the coffin, will effectually destroy all unpleasant odors, rendering the use of ice to preserve the body till burial unnecessary — by substituting for it an agent attended with far less trouble and expense.

For Dissecting Rooms and Post Mortem Examinations, it will be found

invaluable from its quickness and certainty of effect. A dilution of one part with eight parts of water should be scattered over the subject, and may also be used as a wash for the hands to protect from all danger of infection.

Barns, Stables, Cattle Stalls and Yards. Stables should be sprinkled with a weak solution, the manger washed with it, and cloths saturated with it hung up near the heads of the horses will prevent the contagious diseases which are common among them, by absorbing all noxious gases — and in Glanders, syringe the nostrils thoroughly, diluted with one part to ten of water — hang cloths over the head wet with it.

Horses, that have been driven hard and are sweaty and chafed, should be washed with a solution of two ounces to a gallon of water. It will entirely remove all bad odors, heal the chafed places and wounds, and make the animal healthy.

For Animals. A wash of one ounce to a pint of water has been used successfully to swab out the mouth and nose of animals. It completely cleaness the mouth and purifies the breath, and in mouth diseases the solution used, one ounce to a half-pint of water, or even weaker, will check the discharge and destroy the virus, as well as assist the healing of the ulcers.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND ACTION. — Styptic, antiseptic, alterative, and a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. Bromine acts largely as an alterative and stimulant to the lymphatic system, thereby promoting absorption — also, as an anodyne, under certain circumstances, relieving hyperæsthetical sensations; and, while it enhances the antiseptic and deodorizing properties of the Chlorine and Aluminium, makes it eminently useful properly diluted with water, as a topic in scrofulous ulcers, weak and indolent ulcers, hospital gangrene and highly hyperæsthetical conditions of the throat, diphtheritic affections, gonorrhæa and leucorrhæa, syphilis, itch, prurigo, persistent ophthalmia, puerperal fever, erysipelas, cancerous affections, and as an antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorizer in small pox, measles, scarlatina, typhoid fever, yellow fever, cholera, black vomit, ship fever, epidemic influenza, whooping-cough, indeed all epidemics.

Letters from Physicians.

Dr. Wells' New Steam Disinfecting Fumigator. Interesting Experiment at Bellevue Hospital.

We are under obligations to Dr. Henry M. Wells, of the U. S. Navy, for his very interesting letter referring to an experiment at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, with his "Steam Disinfecting Fumigator," an instrument which is admirably adapted for use in asylums, hospitals and vessels, where deodorizing and disinfecting are necessary.

Dr. Wells' long experience as Surgeon in the Navy has shown him the great necessity for some simple machine for atomizing and volatilizing deodorizers and disinfectants, so as to diffuse them thoroughly in any apartment where poisonous and infectious odors may exist, and in many instances, such as the holds of ships, disinfecting agents cannot be so well applied in any other way.

In using "Bromo-Chloralum" the effect, even in dispelling the foul odor of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, has been fully demonstrated, and we do not hesitate to recommend the Fumigator for general use in Public Institutions where steam is employed, and although but recently introduced, the machine (which weighs only 12 lbs.) has been received with great favor, and its formal adoption at the Bellevue Hospital, is a sufficient recommendation of its usefulness and value.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—In making the second experiment with my "Steam Disinfecting Fumigator," at the Bellevue Hospital to-day, it was proposed to use the Bromo-Chloralum for the purpose of deodorizing the large clothes room where are deposited the clothes of some 600 to 800 patients. In spite of the best attention to cleanliness in this as in all other apartments of the Hospital, there is necessarily more or less odor emitted from so large a

quantity of old clothing taken from the poorer class of patients when they are admitted to the Hospital.

Previous to commencing the experiment, at my suggestion, Mr. Rice, the chemist, brought in an apparatus for generating Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and the room was filled with this intense odor, in addition to what existed before. The room being in two sections we first placed the Fumigator in the center of one section, and commenced atomizing with Bromo-Chloralum diluted one part to six parts of water.

The effect was to change the atmosphere almost instantaneously, and in a few minutes remove all the odor of the Sulphuretted Hydrogen, as well as all other odors in the premises. We then made the same experiment in the other section of the room and with the same—satisfactory results, rendering the whole atmosphere, as attested by all present, perfectly pure and free from any disagreeable smell. Dr. Gouley, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Mr. Rice, chemist of Bellevue Hospital, and others present, expressed their entire satisfaction at the result.

I have given these details, as they will be interesting to you and the Profession generally, not only as demonstrating the power of Bromo-Chloralum over the foulest odors, but the superior facilities afforded by the "Steam Disinfecting Fumigator," for the immediate and complete diffusion of the disinfecting agent used, thereby promoting the rapid removal of impure and poisonous odors.

Very respectfully yours, H. M. WELLS, M.D.

OFFICE OF PRORIA HEALTH COMMISSION.

PEORIA, ILL., February 12, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to express to you my fullest satisfaction regarding your new article, Bromo-Chloralum, a Disinfectant and Deodorizer which, by no chemical compound at present, can be surpassed.

Afflicted as our community is, and has been for the last few weeks, with Variola, I forthwith made it a duty in every family to use it extensively as a means to limit the epidemic within as narrow a compass as human efforts are able to do, and I am glad to say I have succeeded so far.

In the sick rooms and wards of our City Hospital, it has fully done what your circulars are promising, and, in order to believe what beneficial effects the application to the exanthematous surface of a diseased person, of said chemical compound is exerting, one must see, and having seen must do all in his power to propagate its use universally.

As you claimed it to be non-poisonous, I am free to say that I ventured to exhibit it, in doses adapted to age and circumstances, internally, and learned that it had the soothing effects of Bromide of Potassium, with such as were highly excited from either vascular orgasm, or the nervous centres,

In this way I felt prompted to use it also in a case of a secondary character manifest by Rhypia all over the body with Exostoses on both frontal bones and Oscena, and, to use the words of my patient, the result was admirable. What no medication in the period of four years effected, the Bromo-Chloralum, internally used as a medicine and as an external application, made her skin clear from all ulceration, her breath sweet, and reduced the nose from the shape of a cucumber to its natural dimensions. I hope to be able to give you in a short time the report of some other cases treated in a similar way in the Peoria County Alms House.

With a similar surprising effect the Bromo-Chloralum has been used in our City Hall—in the City Prison—in the Court House and Jail,—in verification of which, His Honor the Mayor of the City, and the Chief of Police, take pleasure in signing with me this well deserved testimonial.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

JNO. N. NIGLAS, M. D., Health Officer of the City and County of Peoria.
P. R. K. BROTHERSON, Mayor.
S. L. GILL, Chief of Police.

JOHN WAUGH, Supervisor at Large.

Extract from an interesting Letter from Dr. Niglas, County Physician and Board of Health Officer.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23, 1872.

"The City Board of Health has introduced the Bromo-Chloralum as a Disinfectant and Deodorizer into all our public establishments, Jails, Calaboose Hospital, City Hall and County Alms House, and, as far as I can learn, in all these places it has given the greatest satisfaction.

I have used it in some cases of Secondary Syphilis, as a means of dressing the Sores; had it applied by means of injection into the nostrils and frontal sinuses of a man with Syphilitic Ozona, and found that there is nothing superior to your Bromo-Chloralum as a deodorizer and even healing application.

I have recommended it to all members of our City Medical Society as well as to families as a prophylactic in the loathsome disease of Variola to be used as a disinfectant of articles or persons having been exposed to, or likely to come in contact. with the contagion.

Mr. Snyder of the County Alms House used it with the following results: Sour and offensive vomit, tested one part to twelve of water, odor removed in two or three minutes.

Evacuation in Bed, tested on bed-clothing, sprinkled room, all offensive odor removed in five minutes.

Bad odor in Hospitals, morning; sprinkled floor, odor entirely removed in few minutes.

Bad odor of Breath removed almost entirely, so far as I can smell, by use of one to twenty-five of water, then one to twenty, then one to twelve."

REMARKS. — Bromo-Chloralum works by diffusion and contact; the dilution should in all cases be one part to six or eight of water. In Sick Rooms, Hospitals, Wards and Halls, Bed Rooms, or any room where the air is confined and ventilation difficult cloths, say two feet square, should be suspended, moistened with a dilution of one part to eight or ten. All the unpleasant odors and gases will be absorbed and decomposed.

T. & Co.

PERESKILL, N. Y., August 10, 1871.

Gentlemen, — The package of Bromo Chloralum which you favored me with some time ago, has been carefully used by myself, and some of my medical friends with the following results:

- 1. As a certain, perfect and prompt deodoriser it is far superior to any article of the kind we have ever employed, not excepting carbolic acid. The most noisome and disagreeable odors are instantly destroyed by its application, while itself leaves no unpleasant smell behind. I find that a solution, made by adding one part to twenty of water, placed in sinks water-closets, sewers, cesspools, etc., immediately removes all unpleasant smell.
- 2. As a disinfectant I have used it successfully in typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. I have no doubt it is destined to take the precedence of chloride of lime, zinc, soda, carbolic acid, the poisonous mineral salts, and all other agents hitherto introduced for this purpose. The experience of my medical friends, also, coincides with my own on this point. One great advantage it possesses over all other agents I have ever used is, that its inhalation causes no feeling of irritation in the air passages and lungs. It is not only safe and non-poisonous, but absolutely free from all disagreeable effects whatever.
- 3. As a general decolorizer and disinfectant for all manufactories, where decomposing animal or vegetable materials are used, it must prove invaluable,—also as a Sanitary agent to Boards of Health, in our large towns and cities, who will, I believe, find it both more efficient as well as more economical, than most other articles hitherto employed.
- 4. For Hospital Use, also, I think it must prove very useful for various purposes; among ethers as a wash for offensive sores and ulcers, sloughing gangrene—cancers and offensive discharges of all kinds; also for disinfecting clothes and bed clothing, bedding, and for general deodorant and disinfecting purposes.

5. Regarding then the *Bromo-Chloralum* as attogether the most valuable article of the kind hitherto introduced into practical medicine and hygiene, I most cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to the profession and the public.

CHAS. A. LEE, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Materia Medica.

STEPHENTOWN, N. Y., August 2, 1871.

Gentlemen,—I was called July 4th, to attend a lady who had been thrown from her carriage against a post, producing a severe concussion of the brain and a double fracture of the femur. My patient remained in an insensible condition the following ten days, during which time the evacuations were necessarily involuntary and made her bed and room very offensive in spite of the precautions of her attendants. I directed the use of your Bromo-Chloralum in the following manner: dilute the Bromo-Chloralum with one part to ten of water—wet thoroughly cloths with it and place them around the bed and person to receive the evacuations, and also wash the parts with it after the removal of the cloths. To the utter astonishment of myself and all connected with the case, all offensive odors were neutralized, and nothing but pure atmospheric air was in the least perceptible in the room. I have also used the Bromo-Chloralum in child-bed sickness to my great relief from all the offensive odors which usually attend such cases.

I have also caused it to be used in the chamber utensils, of the same strength, with the effect of destroying all noxious odors usually arising therefrom. Every physician who will use this article will appreciate its value in his exemption from the disagreeable odors and foul air he is almost daily compelled to breathe in his practice.

Yours, G. H. DICKINSON, M.D.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, Dec. 12, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have made some careful observations of the effect of the Bromo-Chloralum you kindly sent to me, and have been much pleased with it. It has proved very effective in removing the odors from rooms that have been defiled by unclean patients without leaving any odor of its own, which is such a serious objection to most other disinfectants. It is also useful in sick rooms, and in the chamber utensils of sleeping rooms, or any place where there is any defect or want of active ventilation.

It has also proved effective here in preventing decomposition, and preserving a corpse beyond the time they can ordinarily be kept, even in cool weather. Two or three folds of cloth laid over the face, or any part of the body, and kept moist, will prevent any noticeable change for several days, and preserve the features in a remarkable manner.

Although I have not found it necessary to try it, I should expect that, if injected into the cavities of the body, it would prevent decomposition for a long time.

Very respectfully, MARK RANNEY, M.D., Supt.

FOREST CITY, MARINE HOSPITAL, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—According to promise we have tested the Bromo-Chloralum, both in our-hospital and out-door practice, and found it to act admirably, answering our expectations both as a disinfectant and as a healing application to foul ulcers, wounds, burns, etc.

We would especially recommend it as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, fames uvulæ, velum pendulum palati, and as an injection into the rectum, vagina and urethra, as being inodorous, almost tasteless, and less irritating than the chlorinated or carbolate of soda or any other caustic or astringent applications in use.

Respectfully, W. M. WALSH, M. D. Surgeons in Charge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19, 1871.

GENTS, — I take pleasure in stating that I have used on several occasions, with the most satisfactory results, your excellent preparation of Bromo-Chloralum. Its use is to be commended as a safe, agreeable and successful Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Detergent, and it will unquestionably supersede the preparations of carbolic acid, chloride of soda, and permanganate of potassa for sanitary, hygienic and therapeutical purposes. It is well suited to the treatment of some diseases of the zymotic class, and is a most valuable agent in the treatment of Ozena, Caries of the bones, obstinate and indolent ulcers of the extremities; and will in fact fulfill the indications of the medical and surgical treatment in the strumous diathesis, and in the wasting diseases of children.

In connection with the "Bromo-Chloralum" I would state that I have experienced good results in Rheumatic and other diseases of the blood, from the use of the pleasant and delightful preparation of the "Compound Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium," introduced in this form to the Profession by you.

A. J. SEMMES, M. D.

Professor of Physiology in the Savannah College of Medicine.

FOREST CITY MARINE HOSPITAL, SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19, 1871.

GENTLEMEN, — I have used your preparation of Bromo-Chloralum in hospital and private practice, as a deodorizer and disinfectant, and found it superior to any agent of the kind now in use. It has no equal in syphilitic sore throat; as an application to ulcers generally, it has satisfied me better than any thing heretofore used.

W. M. WALSH, M. D.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, Dec. 20, 1871.

GENTLEMEN, — Our dissecting rooms are so situated that it is desirable to avoid any odor arising from them, either from the materials or from the disinfectant. We gave the samples of Bromo-Chloralum a fair trial and found it fully to answer our purpose. It prevented all emanations, and in a very short time completely deodorized the rooms. I think it will prove invaluable to us.

Yours truly, P. J. FARNSWORTH, M. D. Prof. Materia Medica, Iowa State University

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1872.

GENTLEMEN, — We take pleasure in forwarding to you the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, held February 19, 1872.

"The committee appointed to test the samples of Bromo-Chloralum (kindly furnished by your agent, Mr. A. M. Pett), reported that they had tried the article in the dissecting room, and also in the hospital, with gratifying success, and offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE endorse the Bromo-Chloralum, and recommend it as an efficient and reliable disinfectant and decodorizer."

W. DANFORTH, M. D., PRESIDENT, E. A. BALLARD, M. D., TREASURER.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 18, 1872.

This is to certify that the "Bromo-Chloralum," is of the most valuable aid in our dissecting rooms as a "Disinfectant."

All our students who have used it, were highly delighted with the same; for, if applied to their hands diluted, it cleansed them perfectly.

JOSEPH H. SCOTT,

Janitor Ala. Medical College

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Editorial Office Chicago Medical Journal, 508 Michigan Avenue.

Dr. J. Adams Alben, Editor and Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1871.

GENTS, — I take pleasure in commending, after frequent observations of its effects, your preparation of *Bromo-Chloralum*, as an exceedingly efficient and pleasant disinfectant and deodorizing agent.

It is entirely devoid of odor or of irritant effects, so that it can be freely used in residences, hotels, etc., at the same time it is very useful as a local application in many cases of wounds, etc., when, from causes readily appreciated by physicians, the solution of Carbolic Acid proves injurious.

I remain with high respect, yours, etc.,

J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D.

CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

The New Disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum is to be commended in almost unqualified terms. Whether as an antiseptic, disinfectant, alterative or deodorizer, it has proven successful in accomplishing the purposes for which it has been used. For all sanitary purposes, whether in private families or for hygienic public uses, it has no equal. The great advantages it has over other preparations designated for the same purpose is, that while its efficacy is greater, the objections are less, because it has no odor, and is not poisonous. It is used in our City Hospitals and by the Board of Health.

JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA, May, 1872.

Mrs. ———, of delicate constitution, gave birth to a premature fœtus; subsequent to which an exhausting and very fetid discharge from the genitals confined her to the bed for ten weeks. The atmosphere of her room, notwithstanding the most vigilant efforts to insure ventilation and cleanliness, was extremely offensive. From constantly inhaling so much impurity, the patient was afflicted with anorexy, nausea, and every morning with emesis. This train of symptoms, having continued so long, caused marked ansemia, alarming exhaustion, and a somewhat doubtful prognosis. Having been summoned to visit the patient under these circumstances, I directed quinine and iron three times a day, Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry before each meal and an injection of Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to sixteen parts of water, for the vagina morning and evening. The result was most gratifying to the patient and her attendants. The atmosphere of the room was perfectly free from any unpleasant odor after the use of the injections of the Bromo-Chloralum, and the vaginal discharge notably diminished. After a few visits, I dismissed the patient as convalescent, with directions to continue the prescription for a week or two as circumstances might indicate.

A more prompt response than was manifest from the use of Bromo-Chloralum in this instance I never witnessed from any medical agent. I think this remedy more inservient to restore similar cases than any other agent in the catalogue of the Materia Medica.

J. BATES, M. D.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Since my attention was called by you to the new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, I have used it considerably, and with the most satisfactory results.

During an epidemic of malarial fever in Sept. last, I am quite certain that I saw its effects in counteracting the influence of malarial poison, in several instances, also in removing to a great extent the peculiar fever odor which accompanies such diseases.

I have also used it in one case of cancer of the face, where its disinfecting properties were most gratefully acknowledged.

I have put it to a new use which I had not previously seen recommended, but which

struck me as being rational, that is its therapeutical powers in the last stage of gonorrhose, forming an injection of this kind:

Bromo Chloralum, dounce.
Glycerine, lounce.
Aquae, 3 ounces.

It is used without pain, therefore is perfectly harmless as regards producing stricture, and it seems to cleanse the mucuous membrane, and assist the parts to heal faster than any thing I have ever tried. I can therefore say that so far as I have experimented, as a disinfectant it has no equal, and am also led to believe that it has undiscovered properties which will give it rank among our most valuable articles of Materia Medica.

I am, yours very truly,

D. A. STEWART, M. D.

WINONA, MINN., Jan. 19, 1872.

Your preparation of Bromo-Chloralum has been used freely in my practice for the last six months. It is to be commended in almost unqualified terms,—whether as a styptic, astringent, antiseptic, disinfectant, alterative or deodorizer, it has been successful in accompliahing the purposes for which it has been used; as a gargle in diphtheria, or scarlatina, as a nasal douche in catarrh, for inhalation in chronic bronchitis, for injections in leucorrhosa and gonorrhosa. For all sanitary purposes, whether in private families or for hygienic public uses, it is unsurpassed in efficacy. The great advantage it has over other preparations designed for the same purpose is, that while its efficacy is greater, the objections to it are less, on account of its unirritating, non-corrosive, and odorless qualities.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1872.

Gentlemen, — I have given Bromo-Chloralum a pretty thorough trial as a Disinfectant and Deodorizer, and am pleased to say it surpasses my expectations in both these respects. Indeed, I regard it superior to the articles heretofore in use by the profession for such purposes.

In thus complying with your request, to give the results of my experience with this article, I feel that I am doing an act of simple justice to our fellow citizens, in aiding, so far as my name and influence may extend, in the general use of a most valuable hygienic agent.

Very respectfully yours,

HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D.,

Professor of Obstetrics in Washington University, and Lecturer on Hygiene in the Grammar Schools of Baltimore.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM PROF. NATHAN R. SMITH.

Baltimore, June 9, 1872.

I am using the Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and regard it as the best for those purposes.

Yours,

N. R. SMITH, M. D.

Онголдо, Ілл., Гъб. 16, 1872.

DEAR SIRS, — While in charge of Madison street barracks, I had occasion to try your preparation of Bromo-Chloralum, and found it in every instance a very valuable and pleasant deodorizing and disinfecting agent. I see no reason why it should not become very valuable also, in the treatment of those diseases where such a remedy is indicated.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. MAYNARD, M. D.

WARSAW, INDIANA, M rch 4, 1872.

GENTS, — Being a true friend to the advance of the science of medicine, I cheerfully lend my influence by recommending to the public generally, and especially to the medical profession, the use of the Bromo-Chloralum as one of the greatest discoveries of the age, as a safe and pleasant disinfectant for general use.

A. WOOLEY, M. D'

GREEN BAY, WIS., Feb. 27, 1872.

GENTA,—I am delighted with your Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfecting agent. I am using it with the happiest results in the sick room.

Respectfully yours,

G. ALLEN LAMB, M. D.

EATON RAPIDS, EATON Co., MICH.

I have given your Bromo-Chloralum a trial, and find it equal to, and I think better than any agent of this character I ever used.

Yours, etc., A. K., M. D.

[Extract from letter of C. D. MANNING, M. D., of Camanche, Iowa.]

Sept. 4, 1871.

"Accept my thanks for the samples; they are all that could be desired in my experience thus far.

The 'Bromo-Chloralum' is the most elegant disinfectant I have ever used. I shall never do without it in my practice."

[Extract from letter of Wx. H. GILL, Req., Gainesville, Ala., Jan. 15, 1872.]]

"The Bromo has been used extensively in this vicinity as a wash for ulcers, and gives complete satisfaction."

[Extract from letter of Dr. C. F. Bradley, West Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 12, 1872.]

"I am exceedingly well pleased with the effect of the Bromo-Chloralum, I am using it in the sick room with complete success."

[Extract from letter of F. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mount Vernon, Ohlo, Jan. 10, 1872.] "The Bromo-Chloralum seems to me perfect as a disinfectant."

Bromo-Chioraium in Scarlatina.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 22, 1872.

GENTS,—Having had an extensive opportunity, particularly in the treatment of Scarlatina, to test the merits of your Bromo-Chloralum, I can say that it has no rival as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

By its prompt use Scarlatina has been restricted to a comparatively few cases to what it would have numbered, had not the Bromo-Chloralum been timely and thoroughly used (as it was extensively used in Centre Avenue Barracks under the auspices of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society).

It is an excellent preparation in the treatment of chronic ulcers. In the fever room it vindicates all that is claimed for it. In repeated cases, where it temporarily was not supplied, patients have asked for "more of that preparation that purifies the room."

I am respectfully yours,

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C. J. ADAMS. M. D.

[Extract from letter of HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Req., Beaver, Pa., Dec. 18, 1871.]

"Your Bromo-Chloralum seems to be a decided success. They use it now effectually in Variola and Scarlatina. It is generally preferred to either Carbolic Acid the Permanganate of Potash or Labarraque's Solution."

From the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. H. G. Lachmund, of Sauk City, Wis., in a letter to us, remarks, that he has had opportunities for making observations, and finds *Bromo-Chloralum* superior to all other agents he has used. "A small quantity, say a drachm, put in the night-stool, or properly

exposed in the sick room, removes all odor, and as a disintectant is no less valuable. The last three months this place has been visited by Scarlatina, not very extensive, but in some cases malignant. Sore throat, Ozena, Otorrhosa, were the commencing symmptoms, indicating the beginning of a malignant and fatal epidemic.

"To prevent, if possible, its spreading abroad, no rational physician would now think of giving belladonna, once so highly recommended. Being anxious to do something to prevent the spread of the disease, I resorted to Bromo-Chloralum, using it freely in the vessels, and hanging napkins in the sick-room wet with a solution of this disinfectant. In this way I have treated all the families in my care except one — in which latter family every member had the disease, taking it from the first case, while in all the other families where Bromo-Chloralum was used, only the cases first occurring had the disease, the other members of the families escaping, notwithstanding they had free access to the cases first attacked and had not previously had the disease. These means seemed truly prophylactic; the cases were milder where it was used and not followed by the usual sequelse, as Dropsy. etc.; none died; the most left the bed on the ninth day. As to Dropsy. I have confidence in greasing with bacon as a preventive and always have it applied to my scarlet fever cases of all kinds. (First recommended by Dr. Schiermann.) According to my observation. Dropsy is more frequently a sequela in severe than in mild cases, and if Bromo-Chlorakum proves prophylactic, in so far as to prevent the more malignant forms of the disease by neutralizing or destroying the contagious elements as they emanate from the sick, it is of the greatest importance." It may be that the becon greasing was useful in preventing the sequels of Dropsy, or the Bromo-Chloralum, by rendering the cases milder, obviated this distressing sequela. Whatever theory of its action may be finally embraced. the reporter believes it demonstrated in his field of observation that Bromo-Chloralum is preferable to all other agents yet discovered as a deodorizer and disinfectant.

Bromo-Chloralum in Cancer.

HERMANN, GASCONADE Co., Mo., Sept. 22, 1871.

Gentlemen, — Having given a full trial to the new disinfectant, "Bromo-Chloralum," recently introduced by you, I feel it due to the medical profession to report the results of its action in my experience.

1st. In a confirmed and obstinate case of Cancer I have used it as a lotion with great success, its effect being to destroy the offensive odor always attending such cases, besides having a specific action on the sore itself, so that my patient has been greatly benefited and improved by its use.

- 2d. In a severe case of *Hemorrhagia Uteri*, I have applied it as an injection, moderately diluted, with the happiest results.
- 3d. Used in the same way I have found it highly beneficial in the treatment of Gonor-rhoea and Leucorrhoea.
- 4th. I have administered it in a case of Pulmonary Consumption combined with Cod Liver Oil and Syrup of Squill, according to the following formula:

Dose. — A table spoonful three times a day and have found its action more satisfactory than that of the two former agents alone.

I have no hesitation in commending it most cordially to the medical profession and the public as the best disinfectant and deodorizer as yet introduced — far preferable in all particulars to Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and the poisonous Metallic Salts.

Very respectfully,

AUG. NASSE, M.D.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1871.

I have just been using your New Disinfectant, Bromo-Chlorahum, as a Deodorizer in a case of large cancerous ulcer invading a large portion of the face and jaws, where the

odor was so offensive and provoking as to fill the whole house and prevent the friends of the patient (an old lady of above 70 years of age) from visiting her.

The odor also sickened the patient herself and prevented her from taking nourishment. In short, she was a nuisance to herself and all around her.

Thinking it a good case for your deodorizer, I directed her son to wet napkins in a dilution of it, one part to ten of water, and hang in the room in the vicinity of the patient, changing every hour or two. On doing so the smell before so offensive was entirely removed; the atmosphere of the room and the house became as sweet and pleasant as that out doors. It is now more than a week since it was commenced, and although it has not been applied to the cancerous sore, no disagreeable smell has been perceived in the room or the house, and the relief to the family, and to the patient herself, is beyond description.

I hope other practitioners will try it in similar cases, and think there can be no doubt they will find it equally effectual.

Yours truly, CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

Dr. Pierce writes as follows:

RUTLAND, VT., Sept. 19, 1871.

My Dear Sir.—I have made constant use of your disinfectant, "Bromo-Chloralum" in the case of the patient that I am attending, suffering with Cancer, at this place. It works like a charm, and keeps the air perfectly pure.

I am also using the "Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Comp." as a lotion and the Elixir of the same internally, in the same case with the happiest results. They have far excelled my expectations. My patient is greatly improved, and able to walk about his room. I would like to have you send me the same amount of "Bromo-Chloralum" and of the Elixir, for the patient, that you left me on your visit here, as I am very nearly out of both.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. PIERCE, M. D.

The Bromo-Chloralum was used in a severe case of Cancer at Rutland, Vt. We give the following correspondence explaining its mode of use and results:

On a late visit to Rutland, Vt., in company with Dr. Pierce, at the request of the attending physician, Dr. Pond, I used the article in a small and imperfectly ventilated room occupied by a patient who has suffered with a Cancer for three years past, his chin and tower up being one running ulcer, the odor of which was so fetid and disagreeable that but few could remain in his room for any length of time, even after using the ordinary disinfectants. I wet a cloth of about four feet square with a dilution of one part to six of water which was suspended near his bed; all foul odors were almost instantaneously removed, rendering the air odorless. Upon again visiting the room, after an absence of fifteen minutes, no trace whatever of the disagreeable smell could be perceived, greatly to the surprise of every one present, as well as the comfort of the patient and his family.

J. A. McMAKEN, Chemist.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, December 19, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—Through the politeness of your agent, Mr. A. M. Pett, I have been furnished with a sample of your new disinfectant, "Bromo-Chloralum."

This I have tried in a case of Uterine Cancer, in which the discharges were very offensive. I find it to answer the purpose admirably, removing all offensive odors in a few minutes after its use.

I take pleasure in recommending its use to my professional brethren as being the disinfectant that has met the indications perfectly in this case.

Yours respectfully, J. C. SHRADER, M. D.,

Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
Medical Department, Iowa State University.

[Extract from letter received from G. W. GAINES, M. D., of Franklin, Simpson Co., Kentucky.]

"I have been using your Bromo-Chloralum in Cancer of the mouth and chronic tonsillitis, and find it a most valuable palliative in one and curative in the other."

[Extract from letter received from S. INGRAHAM, M. D., of Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y.]
"I received your samples of Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound and Bromo-Chloralum.
In a case of Cancer, the first named is acting like magic. The other is all you recommend it to be."

Bromo-Chloralum in Small Pox.

We are advised that patients feel much comfort from the use of a dilution of one part to twelve or sixteen of water as a wash; it seems to lessen the itching, and cools them nicely by neutralizing the poison.

Cloths well moistened and hung in the room and around the patient, absorb all the odor present in such cases, and prevent contagion.

Attendants should wash themselves with a dilution, and also use a similar dilution as a wash for the mouth and throat.

Apollo, Armstrong Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1871.

Generation.— I have faithfully tried the Bromo-Chloralum and Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound, which you were kind enough to send me, and I must say they are fully equal to your recommendation. Incidentally I may mention that I have used the Bromo-Chloralum in disinfecting the rooms of some small per patients, where it answered a most admirable purpose, and I am of opinion that it materially aided in preventing the spread of the disease. But two cases of this disease have occurred in my practice this season. The first of these was an importation from our neighboring city of Pittsburgh. The only one that contracted the disease from him was his brother, who was not and sould not be vaccinated. The rooms of both these patients were disinfected with the Bromo-Chloralum, and its effects were so marked as to excite the surprise and admiration of the relatives of these patients, who witnessed its use. The loathsome emanations from the patients were so far subdued as to render the task of nursing them comparatively easy.

With much respect, yours truly, WM. B. ANSLEY, M. D.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 2, 1872.

GENTS,—I take pleasure in stating that I have used in severe cases of Small Pox, and with the most satisfactory results, your invaluable preparation Bromo-Chloralum. I can and do recommend it to the prefession at large, of all schools, as the best and most reliable disinfectant and deodorizer we have, and ere long I expect to see it used universally, superseding all other disinfectants.

I have also used it as a gargle in a number of cases of Diphtheria, and it proved to act quickly, and was more pleasant to take than Permanganate of Potassa which I had been using prior to this.

One case of syphilitic sore throat I cured with its use when all other things failed. This statement you are welcome to use as you wish.

Yours most respectfully, E. N. HARPELL, M. D.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Oct. 3, 1871.

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GENTLEMEN — There are two cases of Small Pox in Holyoke. I called on one of the Selectmen—he stated that a bottle had been given him—that he had used it only for one day, and was perfectly surprised at its results. In one case of a man sick, and very sick,—so much so that he had not been able to sleep for the past three nights,—and that fer using it—by hanging a cloth in the room—sprinkling it about his room and bedding.

ne called at the Pest House at 8 o'clock last evening and found the man very comfortable and feeling sleepy. He then ordered him bathed with it—1 to 16,—and this morning found his man up and dressed, stating that he was so smart he thought he should go out in the yard to-day.

The other case was so severe that the man was blind, his face being so swollen, and he was at times delirious. He ordered cloths saturated with it, 1 to 12, placed upon his face,—and this morning the inflammation had subsided, so that he could see;—is perfectly delighted with it.

WINONA, MINN., Jan. 22, 1872.

DEAR SIES, — I used the new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, in our City Hospital, where we had two cases of small pox, and was much surprised at its effects as a purifier and disinfectant; all offensive odors and emanations seemed to be under subjection in a few moments after its application.

As a WASH the patients found it agreeable and desired a frequent application of; while it is without odor and free from all poisonous qualities, it is the most powerful disinfectant I have ever used.

J. M. COLE, City Physician.

MNKENA, ILL.

DR. W. D. STURTEVANT says: I have used the Bromo-Chloralum in a case of Small Pox, with most wonderful results. The patient's face was one mass of scab or pustules; he could not open his eyes, nor could he hear. I treated him as follows:

R. Bromo-Chloralum,

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With this I bathed his face, and applied it to his ears with cotton. In a very short time he could see and hear distinctly. It allayed the itching and removed all foul odors. I think the New Disinfectant one of the best remedies that this or any age has any record of.

GREENBURY, IND., May 28, 1872.

GENTLEMEN, — I have been using your Bromo-Chloralum in Small Pox, for the last six months, and must say that I am pleased with its effect, as I find it not only a disinfectant, but an alleviator of pain also. And I do think it much preferable to Carbolic Acid, for it acts more promptly and its effects last longer. It can also be used where the Acid cannot. For ulcers and diseases of the skin I have found nothing to equal the Bromo-Chloralum.

J. Y. HITT, M. D.

Miscellaneous Testimonials.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1871.

GEFTLEMEN, — An experiment with your new Disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, was made yesterday, and more than confirmed my previous impression of the great value of this article for general use in large Public Buildings.

We took three pints of the Bromo-Chloralum, adding three gallons of water, this dilution was applied in one of the rooms of this Building having 5 urinals and the same number of water closets. The odor from this room was such as to be noticeable outside in the hall, and inside, was always very disagreeable in spite of all proper means of ventilation, etc.

I witnessed the first application of the disinfectant, and with others present, expressed my surprise at the almost magical results obtained in less than five minutes, and within thirty minutes, on going out and coming back, could not detect any of the foul odor, and the atmosphere was pronounced as sweet and pure as the office rooms.

I cheerfully recommend the use of this article to officers of Public Buildings generally...

AUG'S JORDAN,

Chief Engineer, Post Office Building

[Copy.]

City Clerk's Office, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1871.
In Board of Health. Sept. 29, 1871.

By COMMISSIONER AIKENHEAD:

Resolved, That having tested and tried the Bromo-Chloralum, non-poisonous disinfectant, and this Board being satisfied of its utility as a disinfecting agent, do hereby recommend the health inspectors to use, and recommend the same to those having occasion to purify any offensive, poisonous or noxious odors and gases in and about any dwellings, barns, stables, drains, kitchens, cellars, water-closets, etc. The foregoing is a true copy from the minutes.

WM. F. MORRISON, City Clerk.

HEALTH OPPICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 6, 1872.

"Bromo-Chloralum" as a deodorizer has no equal. Will let you know at some future time as to its disinfecting properties.

Am under great obligation for specimen samples sent me.

Truly, etc.,

SAMUEL MANLEY, Health officer, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BALTIMORE, June 5, 1872.

Messra, TILDEN & CO.:

Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in certifying to the great value of Bromo-Chloralum as a Deodorizer and Disinfectant. I have used it in the Public School Rooms of our city, and in sick rooms where the patient was suffering from Small Pox, with very gratifying results. All offensive odors are removed by its use. As a styptic I prefer it to persulphate of iron. Its decided superiority over all other Disinfectants consists in the certainty of its action, and from its being inodorous and non-poisonous.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. W. DODGE, M. D.

DR. LANG'S DENTAL PALACE.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 6, 1872.

GENTLEMEN, —I have been using in my practice for several months your "New Disinfectant Bromo-Chloralum," I have tried it in an aggravated case of Abscess of the Maxillary Sinus, in which the discharge was most offensive,—with the happiest result.

I use it for all diseases of the gums and Alveolar processes, and after the extraction of teeth, and the removal of Salavary Calculus,—removing in a few minutes the offensive odors that always annoy so much, not only the patient, but those near them.

In the office of the Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, I regard it a great national blessing.

Very respectfully,

T. F. LANG, No. 50 North Calvert St., Baltimore.

Use of Bromo-Chloralum for absorbing the injurious odors of Paints, &c.

Union Sign Works, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1872.

GENTLEMEN, — We are compelled to use in our works, some disinfectant and decodorizer, and after trying most of the common ones in use with no success, we were induced to give your Bromo-Chloralum a fair and impartial trial. We did so by adding to one part of the Brome fifteen parts of water, — saturating sponges and cloths in the mixture and hanging them up in different parts of the works.

Upon opening the works next morning, our employees, as well as ourselves, were very much surprised to find no odor arising from the turpentine, benzine and paint, as was common.

We know this preparation to be a valuable one, and will recommend its use to our profession.

Respectfully,

JOHN WINGATE, President.

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